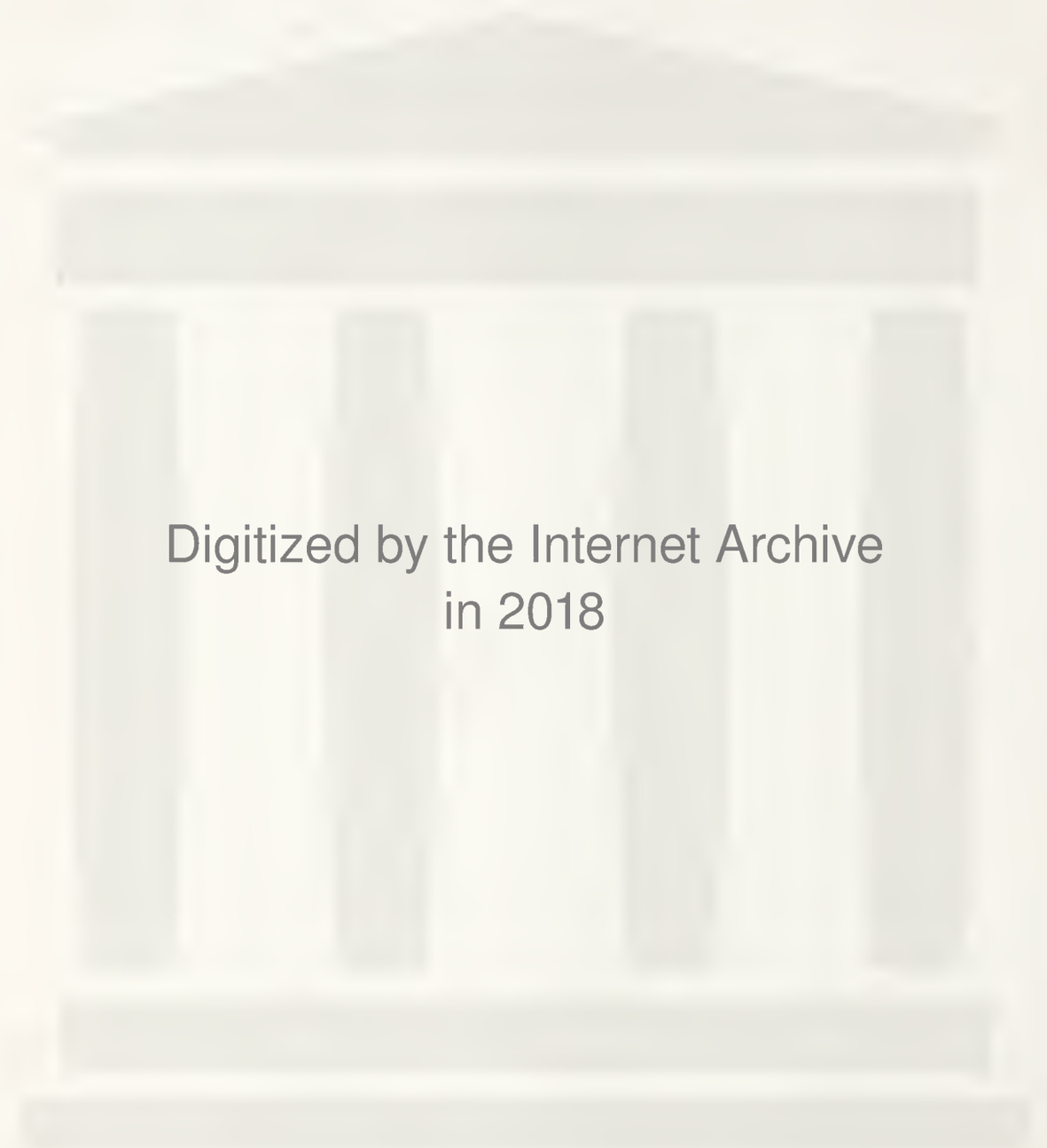
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CHRYSLER · FORKER

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

A GENEALOGICAL STUDY

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES



Compiled and Privately Printed for

THELMA IRENE (CHRYSLER) FOY

and

BERNICE (CHRYSLER) GARBISCH

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CHRYSLER · FORKER
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

Rec'd aug 14-1978

Dedication

In Memory of
Devoted Parents
and
In Tribute to a
Notable Ancestry
This Volume is
Dedicated to Its Work
of Preservation and
Inspiration

by
Thelma Irene (Chrysler) Foy
and
Bernice (Chrysler) Garbisch

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Kreussler
(Chrysler)

KREUSSLER
(CHRYSLER)

Arms– Argent, three roses gules, quinquefoliated, stalked and leaved vert, growing separately from a mount vert.
Crest—The charge of the shield.

(Arms on the tombstone of Friedrich Kreussler in the Johannis (St. John's) Cemetery at Jena, Saxony, Germany, where he died 4th mo. 8, 1707.)

Chrysler

THE RIVER Lahn, rising in the cellar of a house built high in the Rothaar Mountains, flows first east, then south and southwestward, and finally enters the Rhine between the towns of Oberlahnstein and Niederlahnstein. Its winding valley, sometimes narrow and steep, sometimes broad and undulating, divides into two nearly equal parts the territory of Nassau which is now included in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, but was until the nineteenth century an independent and sovereign duchy of Germany. To the modern world the Lahnthal is known as the birthplace of Baron von Stein, the favorite resort of the poet Goethe, and the locale of Bad-Ems and other fashionable watering-places. But along the river banks, where stand the venerable universities of Giessen and Marburg and the cathedrals of Limburg and Wetzlar, are to be found memorials of even earlier ages, haunted ruins of the sort for which all of the lovely Rhineland is celebrated. The castle of Lahneck, where the last Knight Templar is said to have died a hero's death, the twelfth-century church of St. John of Jerusalem, the ancient abbey of Arnstein, all arose in the medieval times when German culture centered about the Rhine and its tributaries, and reflected the civilization of the Romans who had early discovered the healing effects of the wells at Bad-Ems. The annals of the Lahn extend as far into antiquity as 54 B.C., when Teutonic tribesmen contended for its possession.

In this fertile and historic valley there was living in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a family named Kreussler, traces of which are recorded at Dietz-on-the-Lahn, Niederhadamar-on-the-Elb, and Flacht- and Niederneisen-on-the-Aar. Among its members was Johann Philipp Kreussler, destined one day to find himself transported from his native soil to the strange and hazardous New World, to the banks of that "Hudson's River" whose likeness to the Rhine has been so frequently mentioned. There he would be known as Johann Philipp Kreis(s)ler, Kreiser, Kräusler and Greis(s)ler, the ties with his old life in Germany forgotten and lost, to be rediscovered by his descendants only through long and painful search. For years investigators sought vainly for his ancestry among records of families named Kreisler, Kreissler, Kreysler, Kreyssler, Gresiler, Creisler, Greissler, Criesler, Griessler, Cryssler, Crysseler, Craysler, Kraiseler, Greusel, Grüssel and Creussler, most of whom emigrated from Austria and settled in southern Württemberg, Bavaria, Baden, and the Rhenish Palatinate in the seventeenth century. At last the family of Kreusler or Kreussler of the Lahnthal was discovered, including a Johann Philipp Kreussler contemporaneous with the American progenitor, and proved by the most exhaustive elimination of other possibilities to be identical with him. The curious transformations in the spelling of the surname, which are difficult or impossible to explain, have continued to appear in American orthography, members of the family being recorded as Kreisler, Krisler, Krislor, Kreyselaer, Kruyselaar, Krysler, Greisler, Greyselaer, Criselar, Crisslar, Kräusler, Chrisler, Crysler and finally Chrysler.

(Parish records of Dietz, Niederhadamar, Niederneisen, Flacht and numerous other places in Germany. J. P. Seddon: *Rambles in the Rhine Provinces*, p. 107, K. Stieler: *The Rhine from its Source to the Sea*, Vol. II, pp. 78-80. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, Vol. XVI, p. 80; Vol. XXIII, p. 242. M. Zeiller: *Topographia Hessiae et Regionum Vicinarum*, reprint of 1929, pp. 7, 9.)

CHRYSLER

(The Family in Germany).

I. Johann Wilhelm Kreussler, first recorded ancestor of the family, was born about 1560, and died prior to 1621. He was chief magistrate or mayor of Niederhadamar, a little town north of Limburg-on-the-Lahn and situated on a tributary of the Lahn known as the Elb. He belonged to a family which bore a coat-of-arms, and which, to judge from its position in the community and the families with which it intermarried, was one of education and comparative affluence.

On October 8, 1608, occurred the death of Count Johann the Elder of Nassau-Dillenberg, and Hadamar fell to the inheritance of his son Count Johann Ludwig. The latter, becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, established at Hadamar a Jesuit College for which he obtained a concession from Kaiser Ferdinand and confirmation from the Pope. So incomplete are the church books of the Lahn-Valley that it is not known whether the Kreussler family was Catholic or Protestant in its religious affiliation at this period, but the founding of the college must have been an event of some importance in the neighborhood.

Johann Wilhelm Kreussler was the father of at least two sons:

1. *Hans (Johann) Caspar*, of whom further.
2. Hans (Johann) Wilhelm, born at Niederhadamar, 11 mo. 21, 1597, died January 17, 1673; was a licensed fencing-master; married, at Jena, Germany, May 28, 1621, Catharina Weischner, daughter of Lukas Weischner, Librarian of the University of Jena.

(Registers and births and deaths at Niederhadamar and Jena, Germany. F. Mansfield: *The Cathedrals and Churches of the Rhine*, pp. 181-86. K. Baedeker: *The Rhine and Northern Germany*, 4th edition, p. 121. K. Baedeker: *The Rhine from Rotterdam to Constance*, 13th edition, p. 207. J. Murray: *Murray's Handbook for North Germany from the Baltic to the Black Forest, and the Rhine from Holland to Basle*, 20th edition, pp. 332-33. W. Paterson: *Paterson's Guide Book to the Rhine and Its Provinces*, p. 97. M. Zeiller: *Topographia Hessiae et Regionum Vicinarum*, reprint of 1929, p. 47. M. Zeiller: *Topographia Archiepiscopatuum Moguntinensis, Treuirensis et Coloniensis*, reprint of 1929, pp. 33-34.)

II. Hans (Johann) Caspar Kreussler, son of Johann Wilhelm Kreussler, occupied the office of chief magistrate or mayor of Niederneisen-on-the-Aar at the time of his death, and died at Dietz-on-the-Lahn, June 12, 1635.

Hans Caspar Kreussler lived to see the beginnings of the most terrible scourge of his age, the Thirty Years' War, and it is said that he fled with his family from their home at Niederneisen during the stress of this conflict, and took refuge in the fortified town of Dietz. There they may have been safe from marauding soldiery, but in the tragic summer of 1635 the dread plague which was then sweeping Germany, Holland, and England struck at them. The cause of Herr Kreussler's death is not known, but very likely he perished from that disease, and in August, in which month she had watched three of her children die, his widow Catharina also fell a victim.

Hans (Johann) Caspar Kreussler married (perhaps second) Catharina, whose surname is not known and who died of the plague at Dietz-on-the-Lahn in August, 1635. Of the five children known to have belonged to this family, are found the names of only two, the elder of whom may have been the issue of a former marriage:

1. Hans (Johann) Daniel, born at Niederneisen about 1608, died at Dietz-on-the-Lahn, August 10 or 12, 1641, was buried at Flacht-on-the-Aar, August 15th of that year; his tombstone in the churchyard at Flacht bears the following inscription, translated: "*Anno* 1641, on August 10th, there died the honorable and stalwart Johann Daniel Kreusler, head of the local government of the County of Diez, 33 years of age; may God have mercy on his soul." He married, at Kirberg near Limburg, Anna Maria Binckehl, daughter of Simon Binckehl, innkeeper of Kirberg. She died at Niederneisen December 21, 1671, and her burial record at the church of Flacht reads: "*Anno*, 1671, on December 23rd, Anna Maria, surviving widow of Johann Daniel Kreusler of Neisen, former head of the local government, was buried."
2. *Hans (Johann) Friedrich*, of whom further.

Chrysler Family Tree

DIEZ-ON-THE-LAHN

LIMBURG-ON-THE-LAHN

PALATINE CAMP, LONDON

THE BATTERY-N.Y. CITY, IN THE 18TH CEN.

SCHOHARIE, N.Y.

SEAL OF LOONENBURG CHURCH

NAVY HALL, NIAGARA, 1792

BURLINGTON BAY, 1796

SIXTH STREET, CHATHAM, CIRCA 1838

BARRACKS, CHATHAM, ONTARIO

SPRINGFIELD, MO., POSSIBLY BURIAL PLACE OF JOHN M. CHRYSLER (VI)

LAYING THE TRACKS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

FAMILY IN EUROPE

I JOHANN WILHELM KREUSSLER, b. abt. 1560; d. abt. 1621; was Chief Magistrate or Mayor of Niederhadamar, a town north of Limburg-on-the-Lahn

II HANS (JOHANN) CASPAR KREUSSLER, d. at Diez-on-the-Lahn, June 12, 1635. He was Chief Magistrate or Mayor of Niederneisen-on-the-Aar

III HANS (JOHANN) FRIEDRICH KREUSSLER, d. Sept 26, 1685; was Chief Magistrate or Mayor of the town of Flacht-on-the-Aar

FAMILY IN AMERICA

I JOHANN PHILIPP KREUSSLER, bapt. at Flacht-on-the-Aar, Jan. 26, 1679; m., in Germany, bfr. 1699; Anna Catharina, who d. bfr. Nov., 1733; they came to America in the Palatine emigration via Holland & London arriving in N.Y. in June, 1710, & finally settled in the Schoharie Valley. The Chrysler family owned much land in Fulton township but lost it because they were strong Loyalists

II JOHANNES KREISLER or GREISLER, b. in the German Lahnthal, prob. Flacht or Niederneisen-on-the-Aar; abt. 1703; m., abt. 1725, Eva Catharina & established his home at Kiskatom, near Loonenburg, (now Athens) in 1726. It is not known if he ever left the Hudson Valley

III HEINRICH KREISLER (HENRY (I) CHRYSLER), b. Sept. 24, 1739; d. prob. bfr. Mar. 10, 1797, prob. lived in the Mohawk Valley, prior to his emigration to Canada, because of his loyalist sympathies in the American Rev. He lived in the Niagara region until after 1790 & finally settled on Burlington Bay at the Head of Lake Ontario

IV Wm CHRYSLER, b. after Sept., 1777; received a grant of land at Delaser's in 1796, became first permanent settler of Chatham, Ontario, in 1820

V HENRY (2) CHRYSLER, b. in Ontario, Canada, abt. 1799, d. btw. June 24, 1874 & Sept. 1, 1877; m. 1st, abt. 1819 or 1820, Martha Delsen, b. 1804, d. 1857, a descendant of Teunis VanDelsen, first male child b. in N.Y. after it was ceded to British. Henry (2) Chrysler was a leading citizen of Chatham, Ontario

VI JOHN MATTHEW CHRYSLER, b. in Chatham or its vicinity abt. 1829, d. at Chesapeake, Missouri, in Mar., 1866; m. 1st, abt. 1847-48, Hannah Lundy; removed to Kansas abt. 1857; was alderman of Wyandotte City, Kansas, in 1865

VII HENRY (3) CHRYSLER, b. at Chatham, Ontario, Sept 17, 1851, d. May 23, 1916 & was bur. at Salina, Kansas; at age of 12 he enlisted as a drummer boy in the 12th Kansas Regt.; was a pioneer railroader, m. near Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 2, 1871, Anna Maria Breymann b. Sept. 29, 1852-53; d. Aug. 3, 1926; dau. of Wm. Geo Charles & Zeralda Jane (Simmons) Breymann. They removed From Wamego to Ellis, Kans. abt. 1875

VIII WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER, b. at Wamego, Kans., Apr. 2, 1875, d. at his estate at King's Point, Great Neck, L.I., & was buried at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y.; m. at Ellis, Kansas, June 6, 1901, Della V Forker, b. at Ellis, Feb 20, 1876; d. at King's Point, Aug. 8, 1938, dau of George C. & Sarah Catherine (Weese) Forker

IXa THELMA IRENE CHRYSLER, b. at Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb 13, 1902; m. Dec 3, 1924, Byron Cecil Foy

IXb BERNICE CHRYSLER, b. at Oelwein, Iowa, Apr. 4, 1906; m. Jan. 4, 1930, Edgar William Garbisch

IXc WALTER P. CHRYSLER JR., b. at Oelwein, Iowa, May 27, 1909; m. Jan. 13, 1945, Jean Esther Outland

IXd JACK FORKER CHRYSLER, b. at Bellevue, Pa., Jan. 7, 1912; m. Nov. 26, 1941, Edith Helen Backus

Xa JOAN CHRYSLER FOY, b. Sept. 18, 1926 m. Raymond French

Xa GWYNNE CHRYSLER GARBISCH, b. May 28, 1931; m. Frank Barley Rhodes

Xa HELEN FORKER CHRYSLER, b. Feb 2, 1944

Xb JACK FORKER CHRYSLER, JR., b. May 31, 1946

Xb CYNTHIA CHRYSLER FOY, b. Sept. 25, 1930 m. Albert George Rupp

Xb EDGAR WILLIAM GARBISCH, JR., b. Oct. 3, 1932 m. Georgine Sherman Morris

(Registers of births and deaths, parish records and other sources at Niederneisen, Dietz and Flacht, Germany, *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch* (*Genealogisches Handbuch bürgerlicher Familien*), Band LII, pp. 140-41. K. Baedeker: *The Rhine from Rotterdam to Constance*, 13th edition, p. 207. W. Paterson: *Paterson's Guide Book to the Rhine and Its Provinces*, p. 98. J. Murray: *Murray's Handbook for North Germany from the Baltic to the Black Forest, and the Rhine from Holland to Basle*, 20th edition, pp. 332-33. M. Zeiller: *Topographia Hessiae et Regionum Vicinarum*, reprint of 1929, p. 21.)

III. Hans (Johann) Friedrich Kreussler, son of Hans (Johann) Caspar and (probably) Catharina Kreussler, was chief magistrate or mayor of the town of Flacht-on-the-Aar, and died September 26, 1685, his burial being recorded thus in the church books of Flacht:

Anno 1685, den. 28 Sept., Johann Friederich Kreuhslern, des Ampts Flacht Schultheissen per dom. pastorem hartecum Honstetensem terrae mandavimus.

To judge from the dates, he must have been a great deal younger than his brother or half-brother who was aged thirty-three in 1641 and who, if his tombstone inscription may be trusted, must have been born when his father was still a very young man. The birth records of Hans Friedrich Kreussler's children, occurring between 1662 and 1685, make it seem probable that he himself was born about 1630 or later. Perhaps he was little more than an infant when his family fled to Dietz, or he may have been born in that town, miraculously escaping the plague which left him an orphan. In the care, possibly, of his elder brother, Hans Daniel, the *Landhauptmann* of the County of Nassau-Dietz, he may have spent his early childhood at Dietz, and after Hans Daniel's death removed with his widowed sister-in-law to the old family home in the Aar Valley. Whatever his age, he doubtless had good cause to remember the summer of 1646 when, almost at the close of the Thirty Years' War, the forces of Turenne and Wrangel marched down the Rhine and foraged as they would in the Lahnthal. Two years later peace came at last, permitting the stricken people to begin the task of coaxing the land into flower again and rebuilding their homes and villages.

Hans (Johann) Friedrich Kreussler married (first), before 1659, Anna Rufina, who died December 26, 1675, and was buried two days later, according to the church records at Flacht. He married (second), in 1676, a wife whose name is not known.

Children of the first marriage all born at Niederneisen and baptized at Flacht:

1. Johann Daniel, baptized June 28, 1662.
2. Anna Margreth, baptized February 18, 1666.
3. Anna Elisabetha, baptized April 1, 1667.
4. Johann Gottfried, baptized March 6, 1669.
5. Anna Catharina, baptized April 2, 1671.
6. Johann Ludwig, baptized December 12, 1675.

Children of the second marriage all born at Niederneisen and baptized at Flacht:

7. Johann Heinrich, baptized September 7, 1677.
8. *Johann Philipp*, of whom further.
9. Catharina Elisabetha, baptized December 22, 1680.
10. Jakob Ernst, baptized November 5, 1682.
11. Maria Clara, baptized March 15, 1684.
12. Georg Ludwig, baptized August 23, 1685, died July 28, 1686, and was buried two days later at Flacht.

(Parish records of Flacht, Germany. K. Baedeker: *The Rhine and Northern Germany*, 4th edition, p, 121. S. M. Janney: *The Life of William Penn*, 5th edition, pp. 125-37. *The Select Works of William Penn*. 3rd edition, Vol. III, pp. 416-32.)

(The Family in America).

I. Johann Philipp Kreussler, son of Hans (Johann) Friedrich Kreussler and his second wife, was born at Niederneisen, and baptized at Flacht-on-the-Aar in Nassau, Germany, January 26, 1679.

Among the exiles indentured to the English crown were Johann Philipp Kreussler, his wife Anna Catharina and two children, possibly bearing with them such a certificate of good

character as their neighbor Gerhart Schaeffer, of Hilgert in the Lahnthal, carried to show to strangers in a foreign land. Signed and sealed by the mayor and clerks of the court of Hilgert, it reads in translation:

He has lived with us in Hilgert Dorf with his housewife for twenty-four years and has conducted himself well and honestly so that all his neighbors regarded him as a faithful neighbor and were entirely satisfied with him, and the neighbors would have been much pleased if it had been God's will that he should remain longer here.

The exact time of sailing is uncertain, and for four months the ships cruised along the southern coast of England, awaiting favorable weather and their convoy of three warships of the royal navy. Finally, in April, they set out across the ocean, reaching the port of New York in June, 1710. The people were six months aboard ship in one of the most frightful voyages ever recorded.

The Cryslers, as their name is usually written in Schoharie records, became very well known in later years because of the fierceness with which they espoused the cause of Britain during the Revolution, when "Crysler's raids," led by the sons of Johann Hieronymus Kreisler, were the terror of the countryside. Of their history prior to the Revolution, however, very little is known. They owned a large tract of land at Breakabeen near Fultonham in the township of Fulton, their name being still preserved in that of "Crysler's Hook," and when their claim was forfeited because of their Loyalist sympathies this property passed into the hands of the Bauch family. It is said that Adam Crysler, eldest son of Johann Hieronymus, retained the homestead at Breakabeen where he was living at the outbreak of the Revolution, and where he operated a grist mill on Lower Breakabeen Creek which served Vroomansland and other settlements nearby. His father, becoming interested in the Durlach grant, removed with his sons Philip, John and William to that section, and the sons were settled there in 1777. At the time of the Revolution the term Breakabeen had become restricted to a specific locality, and no longer applied to the farm of Adam Crysler, which then was described as in "Vrooman's Patent." The farmhouse, where Adam Crysler provisioned the Indians who accompanied him on his raids against the "rebels," was very likely the place where Johann Philipp Kreussler spent his declining years and died after a hard and adventurous life.

Johann Philipp Kreussler married, in Germany, before 1699, Anna Catharina, whose surname is not known, and who died in the Province of New York before November, 1733. She may have been the "Catrina Kruyselaar" who, with "Philippus Kruyselaar" was sponsor at the baptism on September 21, 1729, of Philippus, son of David and Margriet (Wolf) Müller, recorded at the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York; as the ministers of those early settlements served a number of different congregations, it is not always possible to determine exactly where the ceremonies described were performed.

Children:

1. Johann Georg, born in Germany about 1699. Concerning his life in America there is little definite record.
2. *Johannes*, of whom further.
3. (Probably) Johann Henrich Valentin ("parents Johann Philipp and Catharina Kreiser"), baptized at New York City September 13, 1710, apparently died in infancy.
4. Johann Hieronymus, born March 6, 1713, baptized at the West Camp on March 8th, "parents Johann Philipp and Catharina Greissler, sponsors Hieronymus Klein and Johan Planck." The death of "Hieronymus Kräusler" is recorded in the Schoharie church records September 21, 1751. He was living in the vicinity of Loonenburg or Athens, New York, where his daughter Elisabeth was baptized June 5, 1737, but shortly afterwards removed with his family, and his father, to the Schoharie Valley. Johann Hieronymus Kreisler, Greisler or Kräusler married Maria Margaretha or Margrieta, whose surname is not known, but may have been Bauch, as William Bough or Bauch is described as uncle of her son Adam Crysler; she appears to have married a second time, as Adam Crysler, presenting his claim to the Loyalist Commissioners

in Canada in 1787, stated that he owned a lot of thirty acres in Borst's Patent on Cobus Kill, which he had from his step-father.

5. Anna Catharina, born at the West Camp, October 13, 1714, baptized on October 17th, "child of Johann Philipp Greisler and wife Anna Catharina: sponsors, Catharina Elisabeth Rau, Appolonia Fröhlich, Johann Philipp Feller." Marriage banns are recorded at the Zion Lutheran Church of Loonenburg, November 22, 1733, "of Gabriel Graad, son of Johannes of Katteway and Catharina Kreisseler, only daughter of Johann Philipp of Kiskatom." The register of the Reformed Dutch Church of Catskill lists the marriage on December 11, 1733, of Gabriel Graed and Catharina *Krauslerin*.

(Parish records at Flacht, Germany. J. B. Laux: *The Palatines of the Hudson and Schoharie: A Tragic Story of Colonial Times* in *The Pennsylvania German*, Vol. X, p. 107. A. B. Faust: *The German Element in the United States*, pp. 82-84, 88-90. A. C. Flick, editor: *History of the State of New York*, Vol. II, pp. 273-76. F. K. Walter: *The Germans in Eastern New York* in *The Pennsylvania German*, Vol. VIII, p. 11. *Olde Ulster: An Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. III, pp. 65, 68, 219. M. L. Greene: *The Palatines as Founders and Patriots* in *Publications of the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America*, No. VIII, pp. 8-13. W. A. Knittle: *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, pp. 1-31, 43, 47-81, 141-200, 282, 285, 291-92, 296. W. L. Andrews: *New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York*, pp. 58-62. I. N. P. Stokes: *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* (film reproduction at the New York Public Library), Vol. II, pp. 240-41. H. C. Brown, editor: *Valentine's Manual of the City of New York for 1916-17*, new series, p. 217. E. L. Merritt: *Colonel Henry Beekman and His Times* in *Proceedings of the Ulster County Historical Society for 1932-33*, pp. 44-45, 51-52. A. Gerber: *Die Nassau-Dillenburger Auswanderung nach Amerika im 18 Jahrhundert*, pp. 5-9, 12, 13. N. Greene, editor: *History of the Valley of the Hudson*, Vol. I, pp. 96-97, 435-39. *The Palatines in New York and Pennsylvania* in *German American Annals*, new series, Vol. VI, pp. 251, 254-55. B. M. Brink: *The Early History of Sangerties, 1660-1825*, pp. 39-43, 51. L. F. Bittinger: *The Germans in Colonial Times*, p. 70. B. M. Brink: *The Palatine Settlements* in *Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association*, Vol. XI, pp. 136-43. *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, Vol. III, pp. 393, 562. U. Simmendinger: *True and Authentic Register of Persons Still Living . . .*, translated by H. F. Vesper, pp. iv, v, vii, ix-x, 11, 15. U. 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Vosburgh, editor: *Records of the High and Low Dutch Reformed Congregation at Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York* (typed copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), Vol. I, part 1, p. 18. D. Beekman: *History of St, Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Middleburgh*, unpaged. *Athens, New York, Lutheran Church Records, 1704-1865* (photostats of original at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), Vol. I. *Records of Baptisms of Zion Church (Lutheran) of Loonenburg, now Athens, Greene County, New York.* pp. 9-14, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 27, 37, 51, 52, 61, 63, 77, 82, 85, 86, 87, 89, 93, 94, 100, 101, 102, 104, 106, 110, 112, 118, 137, 158, 159, 162, 163, 166, 173. R. W. Vosburgh, editor: *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Catskill in the Town of Catskill, Greene County, New York* (typed copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), pp. 7, 19, 23, 32, 36, 97, 98. J. C. 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Schoharie County, New York, Deeds, Book C, pp. 342-43. E. Danforth: *Old Schoharie*, pp. 8-10, 18-20, 23. N. Greene, editor: *History of the Mohawk Valley, Gateway to the West, 1614-1925*, Vol. I, pp. 466, 467, 528. A. W. Abrams: *Schoharie County in the Border Warfare of the Revolution* in *New York State Historical Association Proceedings*, Vol. VII, pp. 30, 33, 41. S. Sias: *A Summary of Schoharie County*, pp. 76-79. J. Carnochan: *Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula* in *Publications of the Niagara Historical Society*, No. XIX, p. 44. Letter to Miss M. E. Bühler from Miss Sarah Crysler, 351 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario, dated August 13, 1923.)

II. Johannes Kreisler or *Greisler*, as the name was then spelled, son of Johann Philipp and Anna Catharina Kreussler, was born in the German Lahnthal, probably at Flacht—or Niederneisen-on-the-Aar, about 1703, survived as a small child the cruel hardships of his family's emigration to and settlement in America, and was living in 1739 at Kiskatom in the province of New York. When the Palatine fleet arrived at Nutten Island in 1710 he was seven years old, and as his parents in all probability moved up the Hudson to the West Camp in the following spring, the unrelenting rigors of his childhood left him little time for play.

By the year 1726 Johannes Kreisler had established his home at Kiskatom at the foot of the Kaatsberg (now Catskill) Mountains, north of the Highlands and south of the Helderbergs, at the point where the Kaaters Kill flows into the Kaats Kill.

The last known record of Johannes Kreisler is dated September, 1739, when his son Henrich was baptized. Whether or not he ever left the Hudson Valley is not known. Conceivably, he may have removed to the Schoharie Valley with his father and brother, and may have been the unknown Kräusler head of family living there in 1743 with wife and daughters Elisabeth, Maria Margareth, and Catharina.

Johannes Kreisler married, about 1725, Eva Catharina, also called Catharina and Catharina Eva, whose surname is not known.

Children, the baptisms of eight of whom are found in the Loonenburg Church records:

1. Anna Margareta, baptized September 15, 1726, at the age of seven weeks, "at Kiskatom in the old smith's house," sponsors Philip Kr*ies*ler and Margareta Mauken.
2. Wilhelmus, born July 26, 1727, baptized August 13th of that year at the "oost Kamp, on der andere."
3. Johannes, born December 1, 1728, baptized January 26, 1729, "at Loonenb.," sponsors Johannes Maul, Catharina Kreisler.
4. Elisabetha, baptized March 9, 1732, as daughter of Johannes Kreüssler and Eva Catharina, baptism recorded in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Catskill in the town of Catskill.
5. Margreta, born August 2, 1733, baptized October 14th "at Kisketam."
6. Catharina, born March 23, 1735, baptized March 31st "at Kisketam, in's oude mans huyss."
7. Marytje, born May 16, 1736, baptized June 19th "in Hannes Kreisler's house at Kisket."
8. Matthys, born August 13, 1737, baptized "at kisketemsy" August 21, 1737.
9. *Henrich*, of whom further.

(*West Camp Lutheran Church Records* (MS. copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), p. 98. J. C. Krahmer: *The Kocherthal Records* (newspaper clippings), p. 21. *History of Greene County, New York* (Beers), pp. 18, 118, 164-65, 169-70, 172, 173-78. *Olde Ulster: An Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. VIII, p. 335. F. Ellis: *History of Columbia County, New York*, pp. 22-26. B.J. Lossing: *The Hudson from the Wilderness to the Sea*, pp. 144-55. J. Van Vechten Vedder, editor: *History of Greene County*, Vol. I: 1651-1800, pp. 55-56. E. L. Merritt: *Colonel Henry Beekman and His Times* in *Proceedings of the Ulster County Historical Society for 1932-33*, pp. 44-45. H. A. Pochmann: *Irving's German Sources* in *The Sketch Book* in *Studies in Philology*, Vol. XXVII, No. 3. *Athens, New York, Lutheran Church Records, 1704-1865* (photostats of original at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), Vol. I. *Records of Baptisms of Zion Church (Lutheran) of Loonenburg, now Athens, Greene County, New York* (MS. copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), pp. 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 23, 27, 37. R. W. Vosburgh, editor: *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Catskill in the Town of Catskill, Greene County, New York* (typed copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), p. 3.)

III. Henrich Kreisler (*Henry* [*1*] *Chrysler*), son of Johannes and Eva Catharina Kreisler or Greisler, was born September 24, 1739, and baptized by Pastor Berkenmeyer "in Theerbol" (possibly in the East Camp) on October 24th, sponsors being Henrich Michel and his wife Marytje. No further record of him appears in Greene County, New York, which contains Kiskatom, but in Columbia County, on the opposite shore of the Hudson, are found records of a man similarly named. One Henry Chr*i*sler was a private in Captain Thomas Storm's company of this regiment, and during the war a private whose name is listed on undated records as Henry Criselar, Henry Crisslar, Hendrick Krisler and Henry

CHRYSLER–FORKER

Arms—Per pale; 1st., argent, issuant from a mount in base vert, three roses gules, barbed, seeded, stalked and leaved proper, the whole surmounted by two pallets azure (for Chrysler). 2nd., argent, a lion rampant sable, on a chief azure a lymphad sail furled, oars in action, pennons flying or, between two sinister hands couped at the wrist appaumée of the first (for Forker).

Crest—On a wreath argent and azure, between two sprigs of oak fructed proper, a rose as in the arms.

(Arms granted by the College of Arms, London, England to Mrs. Thelma Chrysler Foy and Mrs. Bernice Chrysler Garbisch, April 15, 1954.)



Chrysler—Forker

CHRYSLER

Cryselaer served in Captain Isaac Vosburgh's company of the Eighth Regiment of Albany County Militia, known also as the First Claverack Battalion.

According to statements of the Crysler family living in the Niagara section of Ontario, Henry Chrysler who settled there following the Revolution was a cousin of Adam Crysler of the Schoharie Valley, and the Henrich Kreisler born at Kiskatom in 1739 is the only man of the name and relationship so far discovered. Mention of him in connection with the Indian Department makes it seem likely that wherever he may have spent his early life, at the time of the war he was a resident of the Schoharie or Mohawk Valley.

In "The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada" is a copy of the "Old U. E. List preserved in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto," containing the following names:

Lt. Adam Chrysler	H District	Indian Department S. G. Had a wife and 3 children. Provision List Niagara 1786 Niagara Stamped Book
Peter Chryster	H District Thurlow	Soldier in Butler's Rangers
John Chrysler (Chrysdall)	.....	Soldier Loyal Rangers, Land Board, Mecklenburg
Geronomous Chrysler	E District	Order in Council 21 February, 1807. Royal Regiment of New York
John Chrysler, Senr.	E District Matilda	Soldier Royal Regiment of New York
John Chrysler, Junr.	"	See Order in Council 21 February 1807. Drummer Butler's Rangers. Wife. Provision List Kingston, 2nd, 1786.
William Crysler	.....	See Order in Council 17 March 1807, Soldier Butler's Rangers.
Philip Crysler	E District Cornwall	Soldier Royal Regiment of New York. Had a wife and 5 children. Provision List Kingston, 2nd, 1786.

Following this is a "Supplementary List," with these names:

Henry Chrysler	.....	Wife and 7 children.
Henry Chrysler, Sr.	.....	Indian Department.

This Crown Lands Department List, copied for the Ontario Archives in 1875, is certified to be an exact duplicate of the original United Empire List for Upper Canada, formerly in the custody of the Privy Council Office, with the addition of nearly three thousand more names. Its authorities were the muster rolls of the Loyalist regiments, such as Butler's Rangers, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the Royal Rangers and the Queen's Rangers; records of the Land Boards of various Loyalist settlements in Upper Canada; the Provision Lists of Niagara, Kingston, New Johnstown, etc.; Captain Burns' Muster Absentees; and the Stamped Books. The first dated record of his family appears in the Public Archives of Canada, Series S-1, in a survey made and signed by the Hon. Robert Hamilton, Supervisor of the Western District of Niagara, September 17, 1787, headed:

RETURN OF LOYALISTS & DISBANDED TROOPS SETTLED IN THE DISTRICT OF NIAGARA WEST FROM MILL CREEK

Heads of Families	*Men*	*Women*	*Boys Above 10*	*Boys Under 10*	*Girls*	*Lands Clear*	*Wheat Sowen*	*Total Persons*
Adam Chrysler	1	1	1		1	30	24	4
John Chrysler	1					4		1
* *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Henry Chrysler & Sons	4	1		1	3	30	18	9

CHRYSLER

The names of Adam and John Chrysler appear almost at the head of the list, while the family of Henry Chrysler & Sons is mentioned near the end. Following the list is the total, entitled "Recapitulation of old settlers," and defining the term *men* used in the heading as indicative of males aged sixteen to sixty. Henry Chrysler was thus an "old settler" at Niagara in 1787, with a wife, three sons aged more than sixteen, one son aged less than ten, and three daughters. From this census it appears that the two entries for his name in the Crown Lands Department List, one for Henry Chrysler with wife and seven children, the other for Henry Chrysler, Sr., of the Indian Department, refer to one and the same individual.

Philip and John Crysler of New Durlach served in The King's Royal Regiment during the Revolution at Fort Stanwix. The great British stronghold of the interior was Fort Niagara, and Deputy Superintendent Butler, with a nucleus of fifty men detached from Johnson's Greens, organized a battalion at Niagara afterwards known and feared as "Butler's Rangers," of which he became lieutenant colonel commanding. Drawn chiefly from the Mohawk Valley, the Rangers eventually numbered nearly one thousand men, and around their barracks on the west side of the Niagara River there grew up the Loyalist settlement first called Butlersburg or Butlersbury, then West Niagara, then Newark, then Niagara again, and known at present as Niagara-on-the-Lake. Adam Crysler, who is recorded as serving in the Indian Department, was a lieutenant in this regiment, and his brother William Crysler was a private. Whether their cousin Henry Chrysler of the Indian Department served in a civil or military capacity is not known, but he must have been well acquainted with the activities of the Rangers.

A petition of Henry Chrysler's son William, dated April 27, 1793, reads as follows:

To His Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe
Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada
&c. &c. &c.—*In Council*

The Petition of William Chrysler
Humbly Sheweth

That Your Petitioner in the Year 1787 improved a lot of Land in Township No. 3 known by the name of lots Ns. 18. & 19. and Built a House thereon, but the Said lots were afterwards assigned by the Land Board to Messrs. John & George Turney of which your Petitioner had no knowledge. Your Petitioner therefore prays that the Said lots may be Granted as having a Prior Claim and being the Oldest Possesor.

and Your Petitioner will ever Pray
Wm. Chrysler

27th April 1793

The following endorsement appears on the back of the petition:

Wm. Chrysler
Referred to untill
Mr. Hamiltons return

This Petitioner at the time specified was a boy in his Fathers family—They wrought a few days on these Lotts & then deserted them—The Father received from Mr. Turney a Compensation for the Labour done.—The Son in my Opinion has not the least Claim.

R. Hamilton

Newark May 25th 93

By proclamation of the governor general, the country had been divided into four large districts, called Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, later known as the Eastern, Midland, Home (or Niagara) and Western (or Detroit) Districts. Niagara was in Nassau, and by an order-in-council of 1788 a Land Board was named for Nassau to settle disputes

TWO PETITIONS

To His Excellency Lt Governor Simcoe
Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada
&. &c. &c.—*In Council*.
The Petition of William Chrysler
Humbly Sheweth

That Your Petitioner in the Year 1787 improved a lot of Land in Township No. 3 known by the name of lots Ns. 18. & 19. and Built a House thereon, but the Said lots were afterwards assigned by the Land Board to Messrs. John & George Turney of which your Petitioner had no knowledge. Your Petitioner therefore prays that the Said lots may be Granted as having a Prior Claim and being the Oldest Possesor.

and Your Petitioner will ever Pray
Wm Chrysler

27th April 1793

The following endorsement appears on the back of the petition:

Wm Chrysler
Refered to untill
Mr. Hamiltons return

To His Excellency John Groves Simcoe Esqr.
Lt. Governor Upper Canada Colonel Commanding the Forces in said Province &c. &c. &c.
The Petition of Henry Chrysler Senr.
Humbly Sheweth.

That your Memorialist has located on Lott No. 42 & 43 situated on the south side of the new Road leading from the Head of Burlington Bay to the River La Francke, which Your Petitioner humbly Prays may be Granted him, in order that he may be enabled to go on with his improvement, haveing planted thereon and left the place without fence in Order to come down to Memorial for the same. Your Petitioner Prays his situation may be taken into consideration and what to Your Excellency may appear best, be done And Your Memorialist will as in duty Bound

Ever Pray
Heny. Christler

HenY Christler Senr.
Memorial for lot
No. 42 & 43 —
South side head of
Burlington Bay —

&c. June 2d. 1793

Granted —
Entd in Land Book A.
Page 99.

2011647

BIRTHS

Henry Chrysler born September the 17th 1851
Anna Maria " September the 29th 1853
Edward Ernst Chrysler born January the 3rd 1872
Harry Gilbert Chrysler born September the 13th 1873
Walter Chrysler borne April the 2d 1875
Miss Irene Chrysler borne Dec. 17th 1883
Miss Ada Chrysler borne April 26th 1881
Edna Lucille Harvey born June 17th 1915
Charles Edward Harvey born Jan. 17th 1880
Thelma Irene Chrysler born Febr. 13th 1902
Bernice Chrysler born April 4th 1906
Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., born May 27th 1909
Jack Forker Chrysler born Jan. 7th 1912
Joan Chrysler Foy born Sept. 18th 1926
Cynthia Foy born Sept. 25th 1930
Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch born May 28th 1931
Edgar William Garbisch, Jr., born Oct. 3rd 1932
Helen Forker Chrysler, born February 2, 1944
Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr., born May 31, 1946

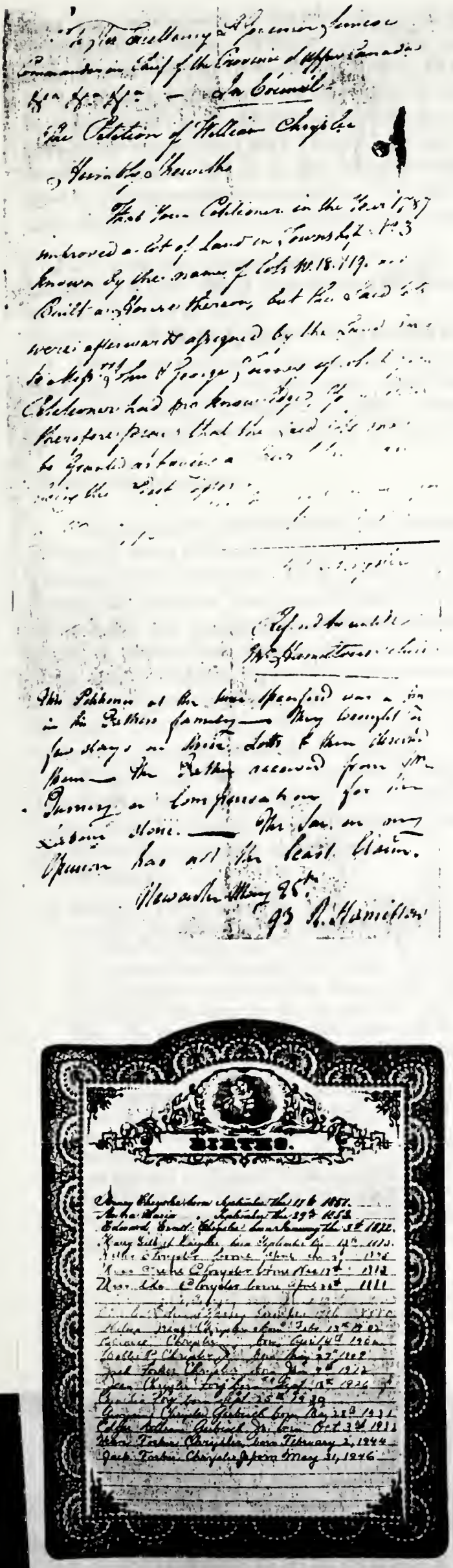
Translation

Johannes Reiszdorff / with wife and children.
Albertus Schreiber / with wife and children.
Georg Demuth / with wife and children.
Peter Dob / with his wife and three children.

BECKMANSLAND

Carolus Uhl / with his wife and three children.
Heinrich Boehn / with wife and children.
Johannes Lämert / with wife and children.
Adam Ecker / with his second wife and children.
Peter Sayn / with wife and children.
Hansz Wilhelm Schneider and his wife Cöcilia / together with his son-in-law Hermann, grand-sons and grand-daughters.
Philipp Laux / with wife and children.
Hieronymus Klein and Maria Margareta / two children.
Friederich Maul and Anna Ursula / with four children.
Andreas Ehlich and Sophia / with three children.
Joh. Heinrich Neukircher and Anna Maria / two children.
Johann Valentin Felten and Apollonia / with three children.
Heinrich Reuter and Anna Juliana / with two children.
Peter Wixheusser and Elisabetha Maria / with one child.
Hansz Hermann Hartmann and Anna / with one child.
Joh. Philipp Kreussler and Anna Catharina / three children.
Johannes Blanck and Maria Margreta / with three children.
Arnold Falck and Anna Elisabetha / plus one child.
Johannes Emrich and Anna Margreta / with two children.
Christian Kasselmann and Maria Judith / with two children.
Daniel Diefuh and Maria Barbara / with two children.
Elisabetha Burckhardt, widow / with two children.
Bernhard Lieckhart and Justina / plus one child.
Dieterich Sutz and Magdalena / with two children.
Nicolaus Trumbohr and Magdalena / with four children.
Andreas Richter and Elisabetha / plus one child.
Jacob Manck / Anna Margretha.
Matthäus Schlömer and Anna Veronica / two children.

Peter



Johannes Reitzdorff/ mit Frau und kindern.
Albertus Schreiber/ mit Frau und kindern.
Georg Demuth/ mit Weib und kindern.
Peter Dob/mit seiner Frau und 3 kindern.

Beckmansland.

Carolus Uhl/ mit seiner Frau und 3 kindern.
Heinrich Böhm/ mit Frau und kindern.
Johannes Lämert/ mit Frau und kindern.
Adam Ecker/ mit seiner 2ten Frau und kindern.
Peter Sayn/ mit Weib und kindern.
Hanß Wilhelm Schneider und sein Weib Cöcilia/ samt Hermannes sein Tochtermann mit Söhnen und Töchtern.
Philipp Laux/ mit Frau und kindern.
Hieronymus Klein und Maria Margareta/ 2 kinder.
Friederich Maul und Anna Ursula/ mit 4 kinder.
Andreas Ehlich und Sophia/ mit 3 kinder.
Joh. Heinrich Neukircher und Anna Maria/ 2 kinder.
Johañ Valentin Felten und Apollonia/ mit 3 kinder.
Heinrich Reuter und Anna Juliana/ mit 2 kinder.
Peter Wixheusser und Elisabetha Maria/ und 1 kind.
Hanß Hermann Hartmann und Anna/ mit 1. kind.
Joh. Philipp Kreußler und Anna Catharina/ 3 kinder.
Johañes Blanck uñ Maria Margreta/ mit 3 kinder.
Arnold Falck und Anna Elisabetha/ samt 1 kind.
Johannes Emrich und Anna Margreta/ mit 2 kinder.
Christian Kasselmann und Maria Judith/ 2 kinder.
Daniel Dieffuh und Maria Barbara/ mit 2 kindern.
Elisabetha Burckhardts Wittib/ mit 2 kindern.
Bernhard Lieckhart und Justina/ nebst 1 kind.
Dieterich Sutz und Magdalena/ mit 2 kindern.
Nicolaus Trumbohr und Magdalena/ mit 4 kinder.
Andreas Richter und Elisabetha/ samt 1 kind.
Jacob Manck/ und Anna Margretha.
Matthäus Schlömer und Anna Veronica/ 2 kinder.

Peter

Petition of William Chrysler

Petition of Henry (1) Chrysler

Birth Certificate of Chrysler Family

Page from the Simmendinger Register showing listing of the Kreussler Family in "Beckmansland," New York, about 1717



over the distribution of lands and to examine into the loyalty and character of persons applying for grants. William Chrysler's petition, an appeal from a decision of this Land Board, was referred to the Hon. Robert Hamilton, who as supervisor of the Western District of Niagara included the Chryslers in his "Return of Loyalists and Disbanded Troops" in 1787, owned land directly adjoining the lots of the Turney family, and must have been personally acquainted with Henry Chrysler. So far as is known, Henry Chrysler and his family continued to live in the Niagara region until after 1790. Henry Chrysler was not slow to discover the fertile territory at the Head of the Lake, and the following petition is to be found among the Canadian land records:

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esquire
Lt. Governor and Colonel Commanding His Majestys Forces
in Upper Canada &c &c &c——
The Petition of Henry Chrysler—Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioner early in the Spring of 1792 made some Improvements on lands back of Burlington Bay, about one Mile west from Wilsons Mills, which lands he begs of your Excellency to Give him a Grant, of a Single lot of about two Hundred Acres, as he wishes to move on with his family, and Improve the same, without to delay, and your Petitioner will as in duty bound Pray

Henry Chrysler

Newark 18th May 1793

The Loyalist commissioners had at first decided that a field officer was entitled to five thousand acres of land, a captain to three thousand, a subaltern to two thousand and every private to two hundred. Each civilian Loyalist was allowed as much as a private, and if deceased his widow was granted the land; furthermore, two hundred acres were to be given to each son and daughter of a United Empire Loyalist at the age of twenty-one years. The growing population made it necessary to reduce the grants to individuals, however, and since there was some fear that a landed aristocracy might arise, in 1792 Governor Simcoe ordered that no lot of more than two hundred acres was to be given to any but high officials, and that no one was to be allowed more than one thousand acres. This explains Henry Chrysler's request for two hundred acres.

The date of Henry (1) Chrysler's death has not been found, but it was very likely before March 10, 1797, on which day Henry Chrisler, Junior, had Lot No. 41, first concession in Ancaster Township, confirmed to him by Crown Patent, and in addition Lots Nos. 42 and 43, which had belonged to his father.

Children:

1. Henry, Jr., of Ancaster Township. On August 25, 1790, the inhabitants of Niagara asked that a part of the lands near Navy Hall be granted for a town; the following year it was decided that the town was to be called Lenox, and that its boundaries were to be run west of Navy Hall. In the records of the Land Board of the District of Nassau is a bill of the "Surveyor General's Department, To Augustus Jones, Dr., To Expences Incurred at surveying a county Town called Lenox," and one item reads: "To Henry Chryster from 29th November to 22nd December, as chain bearer £3.2.0." The bill was attested at Niagara by the surveyor general April 21, 1792. The chain bearer named was probably Henry Chrysler, Junior, rather than his father.
2. John, according to statements of the Cryslers at Niagara; he was presumably aged over sixteen in 1787 and one of the "men" listed in the family at that time.
3. A son whose name is not certainly known, also mentioned by the Niagara Cryslers; he too must have been over sixteen in 1787. It is possible that his name was Matthias, for a Matthias Chrysler is listed both at Niagara and in Ancaster Township back of Burlington Bay, and one *Mattice Chesister* was a chain bearer along with Henry Chryster in the Lenox survey of 1792, "from 28th November to 22 December both days inclusive, 25 days at 2/7.3/4/7."
4. *William*, of whom further.

(*Records of Baptisms of Zion Church* (*Lutheran*) *of Loonenburg, now Athens, Greene County, New York*, p. 37. *History of Greene County, New York* (Beers), p. 176. *Athens, New York, Lutheran Church Records, 1704-1865* (photostats of original at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), Vol. I. R. W. Vosburgh and L. P. de Boer, editors: *Records of St. Thomas' Evangelical Lutheran Church at Churchtown, Town of Claverack, Columbia County, New York*" (typed copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), Vol. I, pp. 6, 9. R. W. Vosburgh, editor: *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hillsdale, formerly at Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York* (typed copy at the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society), pp. 1, 2, 5. F. Ellis: *History of Columbia County, New York*, pp. 24, 31, 32. War Department, Office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Letter dated February 9, 1934, from Major-General James F. McKinley. *The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884*, pp. 154, 160, 161, 288, 292. W. Campbell: *Report on Manuscript Lists in the Archives Relating to the United Empire Loyalists with Reference to Other Sources*, pp. 3, 7-8. New York State Comptroller's Office: *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, Vol. I, pp. 112-13. E. A. Cruikshank: *Records of Niagara, 1784-87*, No. 39 of *Publications of the Niagara Historical Society*, pp. 122-23, 125. H. Swiggett: *War Out of Niagara: Walter Butler and the Tory Rangers*, No. 2 of *New York State Historical Association Series*, pp. 35, 44, 51, 84-85, 112-13, 116-20. *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, Vol. VIII, footnote p. 605. S. H. Cobb: *The Story of the Palatines*, pp. 277-81. W. A. Knittle: *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, pp. 218-20. L. E. Bittinger: *The Germans in Colonial Times*, pp. 204-05, 258-67. A. Dorpalen: *The Political Influence of the German Element in Colonial America* in *Pennsylvania History*, Vol. VI, pp. 221-24. J. A. Scott: *Joseph Brant at Fort Stanwix and Oriskany* in *New York History*, Vol. XIX, pp. 400-03. J. A. Scott: *Fort Stanwix* (*Fort Schuyler*) *and Oriskany*, pp. 23, 34-35, 39, 41-42. J. T. Waugh: *The United Empire Loyalists: with Particular Reference to the Niagara Frontier*, No. 3 of *Monographs in History* of the *University of Buffalo Studies*, pp. 90, 95-96, 98, 100-03, 106-17. W. H. Siebert: *The Loyalists and Six Nation Indians in the Niagara Peninsula*, pp. 79-92, 93-95, 101-04, 114-15. E. A. Cruikshank: *The King's Royal Regiment of New York*, in *Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 193-212. F. W. Halsey: *The Primary Causes of the Border Wars* in *Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association*, Vol. VII, pp. 23-28. G. H. Harris: *The Iroquois in the Revolution* in *The Rochester Historical Society Publication Fund Series*, Vol. VIII, pp. 35-44. W. H. Breithaupt: *Dundas Street and Other Early Upper Canada Roads* in *Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society*, Vol. XXI, pp. 5-10. P. Campbell: *Travels in the Interior Inhabited Parts of North America in the Years 1791 and 1792*, No. 23 of *Publications of the Champlain Society*, pp. 148-49, 155-61, 226-27. E. A. Cruikshank: *Notes on the History of the District of Niagara, 1791-93, Notes on Niagara, 1759-1860*, and F. R. Parnell: *Lieutenant General John Graves Simcoe, First Governor of Upper Canada*, in *Publications of the Niagara Historical Society*, No. 26, pp. 49-51; No. 32, p. 7; No. 36, pp. 9-25. *The Diary of Mrs. John Graves Simcoe, Wife of the First Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, 1792-96*, edited by J. R. Robertson, pp. 320-27. W. Kirby: *Annals of Niagara*, second edition, pp. 58-88, 104, 107-13. A. M. Davis: *The Indians and the Border Warfare of the Revolution*, in *A Narrative and Critical History of America*, edited by J. Winsor, Vol. VI, pp. 605-72. A. Fraser: *Third Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, pp. 293, 307, 328, 329. Photostats of petitions on file at the Department of Public Records and Archives at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV. William Chrysler, as the name was then spelled, son of Henrich Kreisler (Henry [1] Chrysler), was according to the statement of the Hon. Robert Hamilton "a boy in his father's family" in 1787, in which year Mr. Hamilton noted one boy aged less than ten in the family of Henry Chrysler at Niagara. He was therefore presumably the youngest son and born after September, 1777. If Mr. Hamilton was correct, and if there is no confusion of identities with another William Chrysler, the boy was astonishingly young (less than sixteen) when he applied for a grant of the Turney lots, Nos. 18 and 19, at Grantham in April of 1793. It may be that for some reason he did not wish to accompany his father and brother Henry to the lands back of Burlington Bay, desiring rather to remain at Niagara, and applied for a grant of the Turney lots as a means of subsisting by himself in that region. His petition was refused, and he probably thereupon resigned himself to removal to the lands along Dundas Street. Nonetheless, when the William Chrysler who settled in West Flamborough Township on the opposite side of Dundas Street from the lots of Henry Chrysler and Henry Chrysler, Junior, and who was undoubtedly related to them, submitted his petition for land there in 1793, he stated that he had "been in this Settlement for some years past":

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esq.
Lt. Governor Upper Canada.
Colonel Commanding the Forces in said Province &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of William Chrysler Humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioner has been in this Settlement for some years past and now wishes to begin to improve a Farm therefore humbly Prays that your Excellency will be pleased to Grant him Lott. No. Four. on the north side of the road leading from the Head of Burlington Bay to the River La Tranche, and your Petitioner will as in duty bound Ever Pray

Wm. Chrysler

The endorsement reads:

No. 45

Wm. Chryslers Petition for lot No. 4 on the north side of the road leading from the Head of Burlington Bay to the River La Tranche
recd. July 24. 1793

I. S.

Prayer of Petr. granted and referred to S. G. to assign the Lot specified if vacant
read in Council May 27, 1794

Entered in Land Book
A page 141

He may have seen and selected this land the previous autumn while a member of a surveying party, for the records of the Land Board for the District of Nassau list among "Expences incurred for Surveying Party in running a line from Burlington Bay to the River Thames" the following:

To William Chrysler 50 days Service as Chain bearer from 6th September to 25th October inclusive 3/1½ per Dm £7/16/3.

This survey was made in September and October, 1792, to "mark a boundary line, commencing at the outlet of Burlington Bay" to "the Heads of Sources of the River La Tranche now the Thames," by order of Thomas Talbot, Secretary, at Navy Hall, Niagara, September 4, 1792, to Mr. Augustus Jones, Deputy Surveyor. It laid down the eastern boundary of East Flamborough Township, the line running in a northwesterly direction.

The Chrysler family lands were in a protected section, however, just west of Dundas, or the Old Landing Place, and lay in the little valley along the stream which widens to become the inlet at the head of Burlington Bay. The plateau called the Mountain formed the banks of Lake Ontario in pre-historic times, and the locality has always been noted for exceptional beauty. Coote's Paradise, the marsh which Mrs. Simcoe described as abounding with wild fowl and tortoises, stretches along the southern boundary of West Flamborough Township, from the Landing Place to the Bay. From the back of his farm William Chrysler could see a cataract of water ninety feet high, and a mile or so to the east a fine promontory known as Sydenham Mountain. There were numerous mills along the streams, and a market at the Landing Place where the Indians brought their furs to meet the boats coming from as far away as Montreal. As the roads were improved and the interior settled, wagons laden with produce came over the hills from the west in increasing numbers, and until the railroads transferred the trade to Hamilton the valley was an important center of commerce. What considerations induced William Chrysler to leave the prosperous community we cannot tell, but the following account of him is taken from a Canadian newspaper (clipping in possession of F. Dolsen):

CHRYSLER

In 1796 the William Chrysler who had surveyed Dundas Street received a grant of land in Kent County, near Dolsen's, a thriving little pioneer community named after the United Empire Loyalist family which founded it. In 1820 with his two sons, Henry and James, he moved a few miles farther up the Thames River to the site of Governor Simcoe's war-time navy yard. There he erected a log cabin and established himself as the first permanent settler of what is now Chatham. Around it the Chryslers cleared land. They planted tobacco and in 1822 raised 2000 pounds of it. Their success had a bearing on the development of tobacco raising in Kent and Essex counties, now one of the most important agricultural industries of Canada.

Stimulated by that first tobacco crop, William Chrysler built a new home on King Street and it was there that in 1826 the first private school in Chatham was opened with James, the youngest son, as teacher.

But it is to the oldest son, Henry, that Walter P. Chrysler's mechanical strain reverts. Henry's youth was spent in stirring times. As a lad he saw Brock and Tecumseh stem the tide of the American invasion. Too young to be a soldier, he flung his energies into the auxiliary service and became a blacksmith and toolmaker.

Great-grandfather Henry (i.e., great-grandfather of Walter P. Chrysler) married Martha Dolsen, daughter of a United Empire Loyalist family which, in transplanting itself from Niew Amsterdam to Kent County, dropped the aristocratic 'Van.' . . .

The information in this account is somewhat at variance with the records, however. For one thing, it was not Dundas Street which William Chrysler surveyed, but a township boundary. Again, he is said to have removed to Kent County in 1796, whereas in the Hamilton Registry Office is a Crown deed in confirmation of the grant of 1794, to William Chrysler of Lot No. 4, concession one, township of West Flamborough, county of Wentworth, two hundred acres, dated March 16, 1797. Wentworth County records show that William Chrysler did not dispose of this farm until April 16, 1816, when he sold it to James Vanevery for £125. It is quite possible that he had been living in Kent County for some time at the date of sale, but not likely that he removed there before 1800.

The date of William Chrysler's death and the name of his wife are unknown. Their known children, in addition to the two daughters mentioned in the Dover census of 1819, were:

1. *Henry* (2), of whom further.
2. James, who in 1826 conducted a private school "in Chrysler's house" in Chatham.

(Photostats of petitions on file at the Department of Public Records and Archives, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. A. Fraser: *Third Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, pp. 293, 307, 332; *Eighteenth Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario*, pp. 60, 62. Clipping from a Canadian newspaper in possession of Mr. F. Dolsen, c/o Chrysler Corporation, Merchandising Division, 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. *The Diary of Mrs. John Graves Simcoe, Wife of the First Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, 1792-96*, edited by J. R. Robertson, pp. 196, 200. Research records of Miss M. E. Buhler and Mrs. Dora Geddes. R. S. Woods: *Harrison Hall and Its Associations, or, A History of the Municipal, Judicial and Educational Interests of the Western Peninsula*, pp. 101-08. J. E. Middleton and F. Landon: *The Province of Ontario, a History 1615-1927*, Vol. II, pp. 1024-43. J. I. Poole: *The Battle of Longwoods (or The Fight at Battle Hill)*, in *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Historical Society for 1911-12*, pp. 13-14, 47-48, 56. J. S. Carter: *The Story of Dundas, Being a History of the County of Dundas from 1784 to 1904*, pp. 210, 212, 216, 238-40. J. Croil: *Dundas; or, a Sketch of Canadian History*, pp. 89-97, 130, 277, 280-81. J. Pickering: *Inquiries of an Emigrant: Being the Narrative of an English Farmer from the Year 1824 to 1830*, 4th edition, p. 135. D. Boulton: *Sketch of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada*, pp. 22, 63-66. M. Smith: *A Geographical View of the Province of Upper Canada*, pp. 56-58. L. J. Henry and G. Paterson: *Pioneer Days in Ontario*, p. 221. J. Howison: *Sketches of Upper Canada*, second edition, p. 212. *Kentiana: The Story of the Settlement and Development of the County of Kent*, pp. 16, 19, 20-36, 39, 47-52, 57-58, 60-63. T. K. Holmes: *Pioneer Life in Kent County* in *Papers and Addresses of the Kent Historical Society*, Vol. I, pp. 7-10. D. McDonald: *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*. Pamphlet printed by the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs' Convention, Chatham, Ontario, August, 1922, pp. 5, 6.)

CHRYSLER

V. Henry (2) Chrysler, son of William Chrysler, was born in Ontario, Canada, about 1799, for relatives of his wife's family now living in Chatham, Kent County, Ontario, state that he was twelve years old at the outbreak of the War of 1812. He died before September 1, 1877. He must have been about nineteen years of age at the time of the first Dover census in 1819 when his father is recorded as having two boys in his family. The following year, having probably married before leaving Dolsen's, he removed with his father to Chatham, and a souvenir edition of "The Planet" published at Chatham in 1904 says of him:

> In 1820 William Chrysler and his son Henry located on the lot now occupied by Dr. Holmes' handsome home. They built a house near the river, and this was the first permanent residence erected by a settler in Chatham. The son Henry, a blacksmith, erected a shop on Third Street.

As Henry *Crisler* he appears for the first time in the census of 1821, as head of a family of one man, one woman and one child.

In 1851-52 a census of Chatham was taken, the oath of the enumerator being sworn March 6, 1852. At that date Henry Chrysler is recorded as living in a frame house of one and one-half stories, occupied by one family, his son John (then a widower) as living in a frame house of one and one-half stories, occupied by two families, and his widowed daughter Elizabeth Sterling with no establishment listed, leading to the assumption that she was residing with and keeping house for her brother John.

Inmates	*Profession Trade Occupation*	*Place of Birth*	*Religion*	*Age Next Birthday*	*Year of Taking*	*Approximate Year of Birth*
Hy. Chrysler	Blacksmith	Canada W.	Episcopalian	53	1852	1799
Martha "		" "	"	49	"	1803
Caroline "		" "	"	20	"	1832
George "		" "	"	18	"	1834
Margt. "		" "	"	15	"	1837
Theresa "		" "	"	12	"	1840
Sarah "		" "	"	1	"	1851
John Chrysler	Blacksmith	Canada W.	Episcopalian	23	1852	1829
Andrew "		" "	"	4	"	1848
Hy. "		" "	"	2	"	1850
Elizt. Sterling	Seamstress	" "	Methodist	26	"	1826
Martha "		" "	"	6	"	1846

Henry Chrysler was a leading citizen of Chatham, serving as Superintendent of Schools, Chief of the Board of Health, and Dispenser of Charities, residing for a time at least in Raleigh Township. His name appears for the last time in a deed of June 26, 1874, when Martha Chrysler of Chatham, wife of Henry, of Chatham (Kent Co.), and Henry Chrysler, Gentleman, conveyed land to John Dogge, merchant of Chatham. On September 1, 1877, Martha Chrysler, in a certificate of discharge of mortgage to John Smith, who had paid the amount due her, described herself as "of the town of Chatham (Kent Co.), widow of Henry Chrysler, formerly of the same place, Gentleman, now deceased." Her husband therefore must have died between these two dates, after retiring from business and being perhaps in poor health.

Henry (2) Chrysler married (first), about 1819 or 1820, Martha Dolsen. (Dolsen VI.) After her death in 1857 he married (second) Martha (Tweedie) O'Hare, widow of Edward O'Hare, a currier or leather maker, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and died at

Chatham on September 6, 1854, aged forty-four years, leaving his widow with five children: William, Edward, Bernard, Susan, and a daughter who married a Mr. O'Hare of another family. The fourth child, Susan O'Hare, married James C. Northwood, and was living in Chatham in 1923.

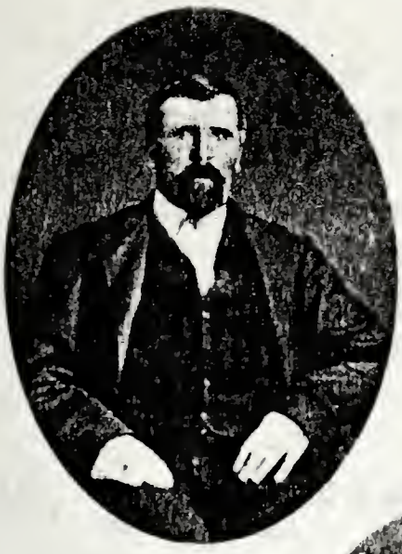
Children, all of the first marriage:

1. William, born in 1820. He may have been identical with the William Chrysler who on February 1, 1843, was one of the signers of the "Pledge of the Brady Guards" at Detroit: "I do solemly pledge my word and honor as a gentleman and a soldier that I will remain a member of the Brady Guards of the city of Detroit until discharged according to the provisions of the constitution, and that I will support the constitution and obey the orders of the officers and by-laws of said guards." The last recorded meeting of the Brady Guards was June 3, 1847.
2. Elizabeth, born in 1826; married Mr. Sterling, who had died by March, 1852, when she appears in the census as a widow and seamstress.
3. *John Matthew*, of whom further.
4. Caroline Juliet, born in 1832, baptized November 25 or 26, 1833, according to the records of the Anglican Church at Chatham; married John Lee, jeweler, and removed to Chicago or New York.
5. George Dolsen, born in 1833, baptized at the same time as his sister Caroline. He was in partnership with his brother, John Matthew, in a general merchandise store in Chatham, and apparently removed with him to the United States, for in Wyandotte County, Kansas, where John Matthew Chrysler had settled, one George D. Chrysler was drawn as grand juror on February 14, 1862, to serve at the next term of the district court.
6. Margaret, born in 1836-37; married Mr. Brooks.
7. Theresa F., born in Chatham in 1840; married in Kent County, January 14, 1858, at the age of eighteen, Robert Blythe, aged twenty-three, who was born in Ohio, son of John and Alice Blythe, residing in Fergus, Wellington County, Ontario.
8. (Apparently) Sarah, aged less than one year at the time of the census of 1852; she is not mentioned in family registers of the children of Henry Chrysler, and was considerably younger than the others, hence it is possible that she was a grandchild, perhaps the daughter of John Matthew and Hannah (Lundy) Chrysler, and being a very young infant at her mother's death, was being cared for by her grandparents.

(T. K. Holmes: *Pioneer Life in Kent County* in *Papers and Addresses of the Kent Historical Society*, Vol. I, pp. 9-10. Census records of Kent County, Ontario, 1851-52, for Chatham, District No. 1. Census records for the Township of Dover, Kent County, 1819. Souvenir edition of *The Planet*, Chatham, Ontario, 1904. Land Records of Kent County, Ontario, at Registry Office in Chatham: Book A, Folio 51, No. 9000; Book A, Folio 128, No. 9804; Book C, p. 239, No. 211; Book C, p. 445, No. 240; Book F, Folio 55, Memorial No. 675; Book F, Folio 177, No. 879; Book H, Folio 217, No. 4045; Index A, Book G, p. 144, No. 2240; Index B, Book B, Record S, Folio 691, No. 5888; Index B, Book L, Folio 208; Deed 2129; Index B, Book O, Folio 418, No. 3888. Marriage records of Kent County, Ontario. Ontario Vital Records, Toronto, Canada. F. Landon, editor: *The Diary of Benjamin Lundy*, pp. 20-21. J. E. Middleton and F. Landon: *The Province of Ontario, a History 1615-1927*, Vol. II, pp. 1029-1030. J. C. Hamilton: *John Brown in Canada* in *The Canadian Magazine*, Vol. IV, pp. 124-28, 131-40. *Kentiana: The Story of the Settlement and Development of the County of Kent*, pp. 82-85, 98-102, 104. *Historical Collections of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society*, Vol. XIII, pp. 525, 526. Data obtained by Miss M. E. Buhler from Mr. Henry Smyth, former Mayor of Chatham. *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Historical and Biographical*, p. 197. Records of the Anglican Church at Chatham, Ontario. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VI. John Matthew Chrysler, son of Henry (2) and Martha (Dolsen) Chrysler, was born in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, or its vicinity about 1829, being aged twenty-three "at next birthday" in 1852. He died, according to statements of his descendants, at Chesapeake, Lawrence County, Missouri, in March, 1866, at the early age of about thirty-seven. He was buried either at Mount Vernon in Lawrence County, or at Springfield in Greene County, Missouri, thirty miles away. Mr. Henry Smyth, onetime mayor of Chatham, Ontario, who knew him personally, said that he was a very handsome man, all the members of his family being fine looking, especially the women.

As a boy he must have assisted in his father's blacksmith shop, and when only eighteen

















John Matthew Chrysler Hannah (Lundy) Chrysler Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chrysler

Henry Chrysler Anna M. (Breymann) Chrysler

Edward Ernst Chrysler Walter P. Chrysler Irene (Chrysler) Harvey



years old seems to have bought the business, as appears from the following abstract of a deed of 1847:

22 March 1847—Memorial made at Chatham, Western District, Province of Ontario
Henry Chrysler, blacksmith, and Martha Chrysler, his wife, of Chatham, Kent Co., sell to John M. Chrysler, yeoman, of same place, for £100, parcel of land in Chatham, beginning at cor. of King and Third Sts. with all buildings and improvements. John M. Chrysler pays Martha Chrysler, wife of Henry, 5 shillings, in consideration of which she is to relinquish all dower rights in the event of her surviving her husband. Said indenture is witnessed by

Alexander Douglas McLean, Esqr. of Chatham
George Duck, Jr. Gentm. of Chatham

Signed and sealed in presence of Henry Chrysler (the word *Martha* being substituted for *Hannah* before signing.)

Registrar, John A. Fraser

In November of the same year, in an indenture made between John M. Chrysler, his wife Hannah, and George Ramsay, yeoman, he is described as "Gentleman," but beginning September 10, 1849, when he and his wife Hannah mortgaged for one share in the Chatham Building Society (valued at £100) land in Chatham containing seventy-five hundred square feet, part of Lot No. 98, commencing at the westerly angle of said lot and the corner of King and Third streets, he is described as John M. or John Matthew Chrysler, blacksmith, in deeds dated 1849, 1851 and 1853.

On May 3, 1853, John M. Chryster of Chatham, blacksmith, in company with his second wife Isabella Chryster, conveyed to John Winter of Chatham, merchant, "for £100 Canada money, land in Chatham, abt. 1/10 of an acre, composed of part of lot No. 96, on Wellington St., lot being 35 ft. in depth . . . the land being subject to a certain mortgage to A. S. Holmes." The original mortgage to Abraham Samuel Holmes was made January 13, 1853, and as the Holmes property is said to be that on which the Chryslers first settled in Chatham, the sale to John Winter (who thereby took over the mortgage), may have disposed of the blacksmith shop. The following year, in a deed of August 10, 1854, John Matthew Chrysler appears as "merchant," and in instruments of 1855 and 1856 as "hardware merchant." On March 20, 1856, an indenture was made "between John M. Chrysler, of Chatham, Kent Co. etc. Hardware Merchant (1st part) William Christopher McDonald, of Montreal, in same Province, Merchant (2nd part) and George Chrysler, of Chatham, aforesaid, late partner in business with the said John M. Chrysler (3rd part) and Isabella, wife (etc.) (of the 4th part)," by which John M. Chrysler made an assignment to William Christopher McDonald and relinquished his claim on a mortgage made to him by one James Clapperton, February 19, 1856. He was of Chatham October 30, 1857, when he witnessed a deed of sale by his father Henry Chrysler and wife Martha to Johnston Walker, carpenter, and may have been there January 14, 1858, when John Chrysler of Chatham witnessed the marriage of Theresa F. Chrysler to Robert Blythe. Almost immediately thereafter, however, he must have removed to Kansas, for the name of John M. Chrysler was included in the assessment rolls of Wyandotte County in the territory of Kansas for 1859. He is recorded as alderman of Wyandotte City in 1865.

John Matthew Chrysler married (first), about 1847-48, Hannah Lundy, whose parentage has not been ascertained. Her signature is found for the last time in connection with her husband's on a deed of mortgage dated at Chatham, July 23, 1851, and her death must have occurred at some time between that date and March 6, 1852, on which day was sworn the enumerator's oath for the Chatham census in which John Matthew Chrysler appears as "widower." He married (second), at Chatham, before May 3, 1853, when her

signature is first recorded with his, Isabella Clapperton, who was born about 1836 in the eastern part of Scotland, twenty miles from Edinburgh. In the 1851-52 census of Dover Township, East and West, Kent County, Ontario, is recorded the family of David Clapperton, farmer, born in Scotland, religion "Old Kirk," age at next birthday fifty years; his wife Agnes, also born in Scotland and aged fifty at next birthday; and their children, all born in Scotland, ages at next birthday: Aleson, twenty-three; David, twenty-one; James, nineteen; Peter, fifteen; Robert, ten; Agnes, eight; and at the bottom of the list, Isabella, seventeen, "residence (if out of limits) Chatham, single." Among the names in Chatham, District No. 1, is that of Isabella Clapperton, born in Scotland, Presbyterian, age at next birthday sixteen. Her name follows immediately the family of Mr. Davis, lumber merchant, and as no residence or occupation is listed for her, she seems to have been living with them, quite near the Chryslers. She accompanied her husband to Kansas, and apparently returned to Chatham after his death, for the marriages of her children occurred in that place.

Children of the first marriage:

1. John Andrew (known as "Tod"), born at Chatham about 1848-49, taken to Wyandotte as a child; the date of his death is not known, nor the name of his wife by whom he had a daughter:
   i. Ada, born April 26, 1883.
2. *Henry* (3), of whom further.
3. (Possibly) Sarah, the infant aged less than one year recorded in the household of Henry and Martha Chrysler at the 1852 census of Chatham; as John Matthew Chrysler had recently lost his first wife at that date, the age of Sarah suggests that she may have been their daughter, and that Hannah (Lundy) Chrysler may have died in childbirth. According to family records, Henry Chrysler was born September 17, 1851, which if true would disprove this conjecture; but his birth date also conflicts with the census, which describes him as aged two years at next birthday, placing his birth in 1850.

Children of the second marriage, born at Wyandotte, Kansas:

4. Jennie, married Bud Cooper.
5. Agnes, married George Hamilton.
6. Bella, married, at Chatham, Ontario, Kenneth Urquhart.
7. Laura, married, at Chatham, Charles Montgomery. In addition to three unnamed daughters who married and in 1923 were residing in Canada and Michigan, they were the parents of:
   i. Ross.
   ii. Bessie, married George Crow of Chatham.

(Census records of Kent County, Ontario, 1851-52, for Chatham, District No. 1, and Dover Township, East and West. Land records of Kent County, Ontario, at Registry Office, Chatham; Book A (old book), Folio 6, No. 8710; Index A, Book A, Folio 50, No. 10972; Book A, Folio 132, No. 9839; Book A, Folio 142, No. 11595; Book A, Folio 507, No. 239; Book A, Folio 627, No. 331; Book B, Folio 93, No. 213; Book B, Folio 93, No. 713; Book B, Folio 529, No. 596; Book B, p. 297, No. 296; Book B, p. 614, No. 653; Book C, p. 157, No. 146; Liber M, Folio 275, Memorial 8376. Marriage records of Kent County, Ontario. A. B. M. Jameson: *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada*, Vol. II, pp. 34-35. J. E. Middleton and F. Landon: *The Province of Ontario, a History 1615-1927*, Vol. II, pp. 1024-43. A. J. G. Gilkinson: *The Great Western Railway* in *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Historical Society for 1908-09*, pp. 35-36. M. A. Garland: *Some Frontier and American Influences in Upper Canada Prior to 1837* in *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Historical Society for 1929*, pp. 5-30. T. K. Holmes: *Pioneer Life in Kent County*, in *Papers and Addresses of the Kent Historical Society*, Vol. I, pp. 7-10. J. F. Moffette: *The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska* (photostatic reproduction of the original in the Henry E. Huntingdon Library and Art Gallery), pp. 17-18. C. B. Boynton and T. B. Mason: *A Journey Through Kansas*, pp. 20-22. *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 184-86, 197, 355-61, 365. P. W. Morgan: *History of Wyandotte County, Kansas, and Its People*, Vol. I, pp. 99, 146-47. U. S. Works Progress Administration, Kansas: *Kansas: A Guide to the Sunflower State*, pp. 207-10. S. J. Crawford: *Kansas in the Sixties*, p. 230. B. Isely and W. M. Richards: *Four Centuries in Kansas*, pp. 119-46, 149-74, 177-88. Information supplied to Miss M. E. Bühler by Mrs. Montgomery of Detroit, Mrs. Northwood and Mrs. Schwemler of Chatham, and Mr. Henry Smyth, former Mayor of Chatham. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VII. Henry (3) Chrysler, son of John Matthew and Hannah (Lundy) Chrysler, was born at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, September 17, 1851, according to family records, died

Civil War Discharge Certificate of Henry Chrysler, dated June 30, 1865.

Marriage Certificate of Henry Chrysler and Anna Maria Breymann, April 2nd, 1871.

Seal of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Loonenburg, dated 1792, showing the only known picture of the original church building, where Johannes Kreisler and his family undoubtedly attended services occasionally, even though it was ten miles from their home.

Autograph signature of the Rev. Willem Christoph Berkenmeyer, pastor of the Loonenburg church, who baptized the children of Johannes Kreisler.

Dietz-on-the-Lahn, as Hans Caspar Kreussler knew it.

The combined church and parsonage of Schoharie, where Johann Philipp Kreussler and his descendants worshipped. "Its sides were originally covered with home hand-made shingles, fastened with hand-made nails. Time and the weather have caused the lower shingles to decay, and they have been replaced with boards, but those in the upper part of the ends of the building still remain as when first put on."

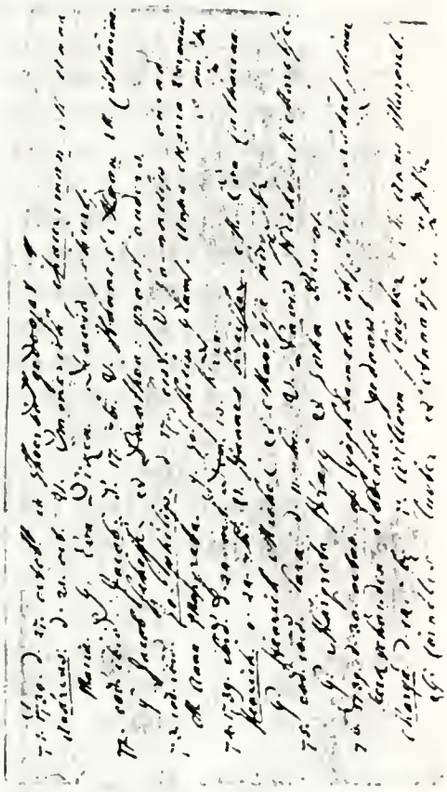
Original birth record of Henrich Kreisler, as it appears in the handwriting of Pastor Berkenmeyer on the records of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Loonenburg.

Bible Record covering the marriages of Henry Chrysler-Anna Maria Breymann; Edward E. Chrysler-May Easterbrook; Walter C. Chrysler-Della Forker; Irene Chrysler-Edward Harvey; Thelma Irene Chrysler-Byron Cecil Foy; Bernice Chrysler and Edgar William Garbisch.





Willem Christoph Berkenmeyer









The oldest house standing in Dutchess County, erected 1743 by the St. Paul's Lutheran Church as occupied for place of worship and parsonage at Rhinebeck from 1743 until 1761





May 23, 1916, and was buried at Salina, Kansas. It is probable that he was born in 1850 rather than 1851. In the 1852 census of Chatham he appears as aged two at next birthday, while if born in September, 1851, he would have been aged less than one year at the date of the count. Similarly, his army discharge, dated June, 1865, describes him as fourteen years of age, which he could have been only if born in September, 1850, not 1851. As a child of eight or nine years he came with his family to Wyandotte City, Kansas, where he assisted in his father's general store and also worked on the farm. His son, Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, later wrote of him: "After the Civil War began, when my father was twelve, he ran away from home to Armourdale, Kansas, and enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas Regiment as a drummer boy. His father tried to get him out, but he drummed for the regiment until the end of the war. I used to listen to him tell about the times when he went hungry or had to sleep in snow or rain with just a blanket. He was not injured by the hardships."

On March 12, 1863, Henry Chrysler of Wyandotte, occupation "farmer," enlisted, and was mustered into service in Company I, Joseph T. Gordon, captain, on May 2nd. The official records of the regiment say he was "promoted musician"; the date of this promotion is not mentioned, but it probably followed the death of George Hanford of Wyandotte, musician of Company I, who was also mustered on May 2, 1863, and was accidentally killed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 5, 1864. In Company A of the 12th Regiment was private Edward O'Hare of Wyandotte, who enlisted August 17, 1862, was mustered September 25, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Fort Smith, Arkansas, November 19, 1864; he may have been John Matthew Chrysler's step-brother, and his enlistment quite possibly stirred the enthusiasm of young Henry.

The Chryslers moved from Wamego to Ellis, Kansas, soon after 1875, and Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, in his "Life of an American Workman," says of the little railroad town on Big Creek:

> We lived on the south side of the tracks; the stores, the saloons and other excitements were on the north side of the tracks. Ellis . . . was in the heart of the short-grass country. Two utterly different streams of life bisected each other in the vicinity of our small, isolated community; east and west ran the railroad, and its tracks bridged the creek that slanted across the prairie. This creek was a yellow thread of wilderness at the edge of town. If the railroad and its attendant establishments represented the excitements of the tame world far to the east, the stream was sometimes a murmuring reminder of other kinds of excitement. Throughout my early years there were being freshly printed in the soft banks of that stream the tracks of wild animals of the prairie by which we were surrounded—of buffalo and antelope, and of coyotes. Sometimes there were tracks of a creature that wore moccasins, a creature that hated the railroad.

During the twenty-seven years Henry Chrysler piloted the trains out of Ellis he never missed a day's work, but an injury finally forced his retirement from active service.

Henry (3) Chrysler married, at Pleasant View Farm, near Kansas City, Missouri, April 2, 1871, Anna Maria Breymann. (Breymann—Family in America—II.) The ceremony was performed by the Reverend George W. Scott of the Baptist Church.

Children:

1. Edward Ernst, born at Wamego, Kansas, January 3, 1872, died March 3, 1932; married, May 27, 1894, May Esterbrook or Easterbrook, daughter of Edgar Esterbrook of Ellis, Kansas, master mechanic of the Union Pacific Railway.
2. Harry Gilbert, born at Wamego, Kansas, September 13, 1873, died there October 24, 1874.
3. *Walter Percy*, of whom further.
4. Ada, born at Ellis, Kansas, April 26, 1881.
5. Irene, born at Ellis, December 17, 1883; died February 13, 1952; married, August 12, 1914, Charles Edward Harvey, who was born January 17, 1880; daughter:
   i. Edna Lucille, born June 17, 1915. (Known as Edna Breymann.)

CHRYSLER

(Chrysler Family Bible records. Census records of Kent County, Ontario, 1851-52, for Chatham, District No. 1. Photostat of Henry Chrysler's certificate of discharge from the 12th Regiment of Kansas Infantry Volunteers, June 30, 1865. U. S. Works Progress Administration, Kansas: *Kansas: A Guide to the Sunflower State*, pp. 210, 365. A. T. Andreas: *History of the State of Kansas*, pp. 197-98. *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Historical and Biographical*, pp. 295-300, 383-89. P. W. Morgan: *History of Wyandotte County, Kansas, and its People*, Vol. I, pp. 197, 205. A. H. Guernsey and H. M. Alden: *Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion*, parts 1 and 2, pp. 590-93. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-65* (reprinted by authority), Vol. I, pp. 220-23, 422, 439-41. S. J. Crawford: *Kansas in the Sixties*, pp. 230-31. B. Isely and W. M. Richards: *Four Centuries in Kansas*, pp. 177-88. O. P. Byers: *When Railroading Outdid the Wild West Stories* in *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society for 1926-28*, Vol. XVII, pp. 339-48. Kansas Pacific Railway Company: *Emigrants' Guide to the Kansas Pacific Railway Lands*, pp. 3-4, 15-16, 21. W. Weston, editor: *Weston's Guide to the Kansas Pacific Railway*, pp. 20, 39-40, 83, 128-31, 183-86. W. P. Chrysler and B. Sparks: *Life of an American Workman* in *The Saturday Evening Post* for June, July, August, 1937. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VIII. Walter Percy Chrysler, son of Henry (3) and Anna Maria (Breymann) Chrysler, was born at Wamego, Kansas, April 2, 1875, and brought up in Ellis. He died at his estate at King's Point, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, August 18, 1940, and was buried in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown, New York. Funeral services were held at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, on August 21st.

Mr. Chrysler displayed at an early age that ability to make useful application of everything he learned which was to explain so much of his later success. The algebra he was taught in high school was not merely one of many subjects in the curriculum; it was a tool which he used to figure costs in the grocery store, to make estimates when his father was building a new house, and it enabled him to pass the severe examination for machinist's apprentice in the Ellis shops of the Union Pacific. His father, who wished to send him to college, opposed his ambitions to master the secrets of railroad machinery, but the youth succeeded in obtaining the lowly position of sweeper at the shops and labored so determinedly at it that in six months' time he had won over both his employer and his father and was permitted to begin a four-year-term as machine-shop apprentice at the initial pay of five cents an hour. Then it was that he built the famous set of tools now displayed in the observatory of the towering Chrysler Building in New York City. "Tools," he explained, "were what I wanted as soon as my term began. Times have changed a lot since then; nowadays an industrial company expects to furnish workmen with all their tools, but in my youthful days the unfailing sign of a skilled workman was the chest of tools he brought to any job. With good reason, he prized them above anything he owned. A good workman was likely to mistrust any tool whose metal had not been tempered by himself. But I had an even better reason for making mine: I lacked the money with which to buy them." He was passionately curious about new developments and inventions in the world of machines, and when there was no one in Ellis able to answer his questions, he wrote endless letters of inquiry to "The Scientific American." He built a twenty-eight-inch model of the steam engine his father drove, with a length of track on which it operated under its own power. "A sculptor trying to release in marble some shape of beauty that is captive in his mind can give no more loving care and craftsmanship to what he does than was done by me as I created that locomotive model. Of course, that engine had to live within my mind so real, so complete that it seemed to have three dimensions there. That, so it seems to me, is what the fault is when someone fails to learn from books. My fingers were like an intake valve through which my mental reservoir was being filled; of course, my eyes and ears were helping in the process, but what I learned with my fingers and my eyes together I seem never to forget." Long before the Union Pacific trains were equipped with air brakes, he had mastered the principles of this contrivance by inquiries from the Westinghouse Company itself, and when the railroad finally installed the brakes it was he who was

THE TOOLS THAT MONEY COULDN'T BUY

Walter Chrysler made himself. That is his original tool chest, too. He was 17, working in a railroad roundhouse. His mechanic's fingers itched for a kit of tools of his own. So young Walter took steel and made his own.

As he shaped and turned and tempered them, he shaped a dream as well. It was a special American kind of dream—free-ranging imagination anchored in solid things like common sense, and working a little harder, and making things a little better. And asking no odds of anyone.

It led Walter Chrysler to success in railroading when he was still young. It led him to study the automobiles other men were beginning to make. Why couldn't a man build better cars than any known—nimbler, safer, more comfortable, handsomer?

So, 25 years ago, Walter Chrysler introduced the first Chrysler car. What he did changed the whole pattern of American motoring. He changed it with high-compression engines, 4-wheel hydraulic brakes, all-steel bodies, new ways of distributing weight for better riding . . . and all the many originations the entire automobile industry eventually followed.

As Mr. Chrysler's birthday, April 2nd, approaches and as Chrysler Corporation this year observes its own 25th anniversary, it seems a fitting thing to recall this significant event in recent contemporary history—to pay this tribute to Walter Chrysler and his creative genius.

And the tools of his earlier mechanic's days? I remember when he found them in his mother's house. It was long after I had come to know him, long after he had asked me to work with him. He brought the tools back from Kansas. A few of them needed fixing and he asked me to fix them. It was a compliment I have never forgotten.

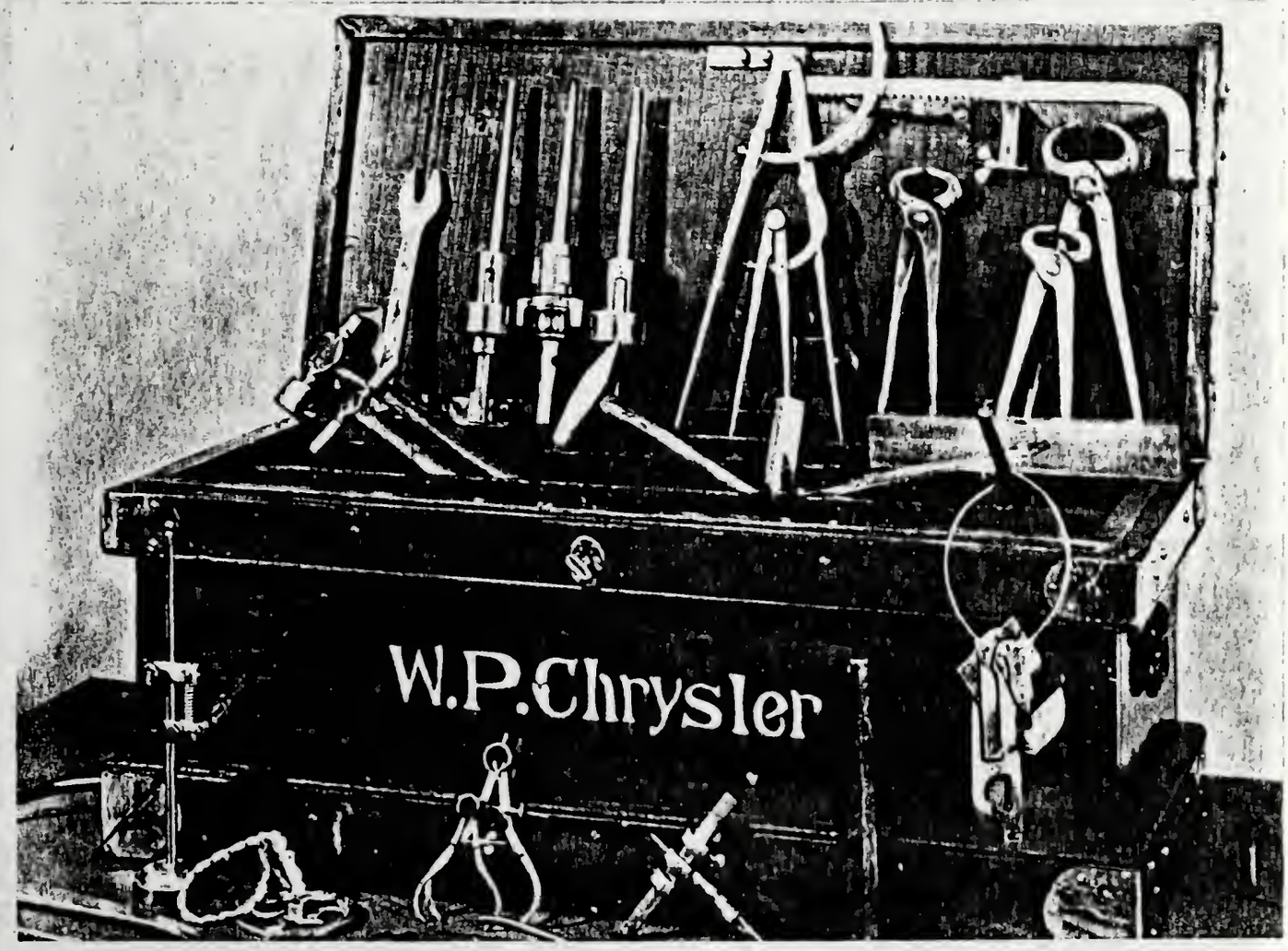
The qualities Mr. Chrysler put into his own tools he also brought into the great organization that bears his name. He built not merely material things; he inspired men with a zeal to carry on the splendid ideals he had set for them.

Chrysler Corporation is still young enough to feel and be guided by the inspiration of its founder. He wished this company always to be a producer of fine automobiles of great value. . . .

K. T. Keller
President.

1949


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W.P.Chrysler



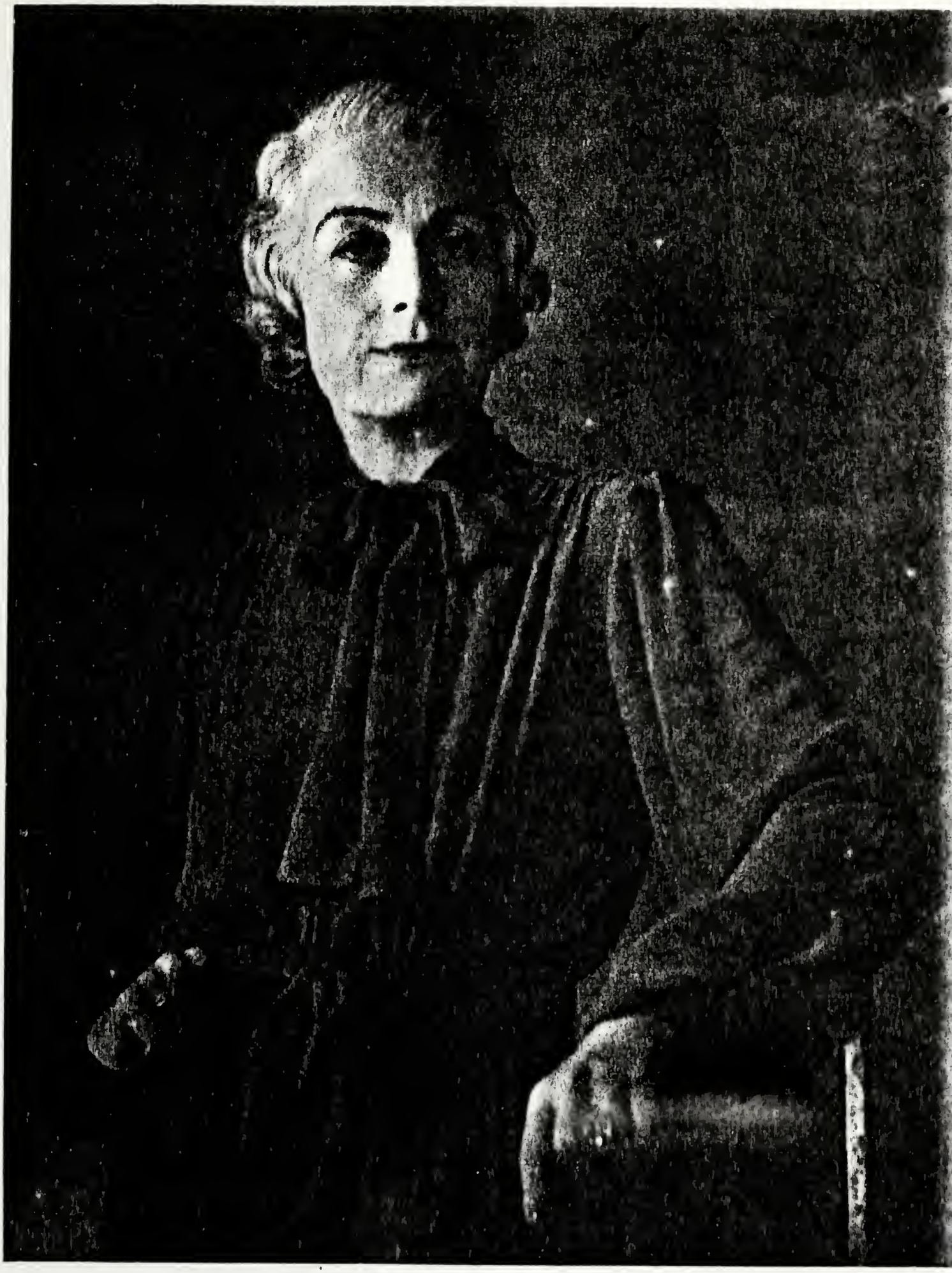




The American Historical Company, Inc.

W. R. C. Knowles





Della V. Chrysler





KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
TOPEKA, KANSAS

DIVISION OF CENSUS RECORDS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following was taken from the Kansas State Census of Ellis County,

Ellis township, city or postoffice, as of March 1, 1885,

and that such information appears in Vol 87, Sec 1, page or pages 17 of said original records as returned by

W. P. Keach, assessor, and certified to by Henry O. Shaut County Clerk.

Street address (if given)

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Place of Birth	Where from to Kansas	Occupation
Chrysler, Henry	34	M	W	Can.	Can.	
" , Mary	33	F	W	Mo.	Mo.	
" , Edward	13	M	W	Kansas		
" , Walter	9	M	W	"		
" , I.	1	F	W	"		

Division of Census Records.

By Lorena Sneller

Sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Shawnee County, Kansas, this 28 day of March, 1939

[Seal]

Notary Public.

My commission expires on September 24, 1951 21 1087 46 10M

Above

Methodist Church at Ellis, Kansas where Della Forker and Walter Chrysler were married, June 6, 1901. (Pastor in the doorway performed the ceremony.)

Below

Kansas State Historical Society archives extract from 1885 Census Records of Ellis, Kansas showing Henry (3) Chrysler's family.

assigned to put them on the locomotives of the division. When steam heat and electric signals were introduced, Walter Chrysler already knew all about them and was consequently the mechanic who set up the systems in the Ellis shops. At the completion of his apprenticeship he determined to leave Ellis and try his fortune away from home. Despite the objections of his family and his employers, he secured a position as journeyman mechanic with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad in its shops at Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas, on the border of the Indian Territory.

He was then twenty-two years old, though he called himself twenty-three, and in spite of his youth proved himself competent to handle tasks beyond the powers of much older and more experienced mechanics. Struggling with homesickness and with the indifferent living conditions at Wellington, he remained there for a time, but on an offer of a position in the Ellis shops at thirty cents an hour he returned to his home town to become night mechanic in the roundhouse. Dreaming of becoming a master mechanic, he wanted to know more than he could learn at Ellis, and soon embarked on a journeyman's tour, carrying his tools and his tuba, which he played for consolation when overcome by loneliness. At Denver he got a job in the shops of the Colorado and Southern; next he worked at Cheyenne, Laramie and Rawlins, Wyoming, as well as other places, sometimes playing in the town bands. "The tuba was better than a passport in any town that had a band. The first band-practice night I would get acquainted with all the young folks of the town. I was a pretty good dancer and I danced plenty. At the same time, in the shops I was learning more and more; I learned something from every good mechanic with whom I worked; I learned the workings of a variety of engines; I learned shop practices; but most important, I learned a lot about men, and still more about Walter Chrysler." Traveling in box-cars, he proceeded to the Union Pacific roundhouse at Ogden, Utah, thence to Pocatello, Idaho, where he lost his tuba, and finally to Salt Lake City, where he worked for a year for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. At the end of that time he had saved sixty dollars, which seemed an adequate foundation for matrimony; he went back to Ellis, married Della Forker, and returned with her to Salt Lake City. The year was 1901.

With unflagging ambition he undertook a course in electrical engineering from a correspondence school, and was soon made roundhouse foreman with an office and the duty of supervising ninety men. In another year or so he received a telegram offering him the position of general foreman of the Trinidad, Colorado, shops of the Colorado and Southern. He accepted, moved his family to Trinidad, worked so hard that he abused his physical health, and became master mechanic of the two division lines running out of the terminal. With this greatly increased responsibility he demonstrated that shrewdness in selecting the right man for each job which he later stated was one of his best skills, as well as the mechanical ingenuity which enabled him to solve the pressing problem of alkali deposits in the boiler tubes. He so impressed the Trinidad superintendent, George Cotter, that when the latter was made general superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, he sent for Mr. Chrysler to build a shop for him at Childress, Texas, a little village about three hundred miles from Trinidad. Consideration for his family made acceptance difficult, for Childress was a barren place in which the only house for rent was an "unpainted box out in the middle of an eight-acre cornfield," and the only nearby water supply a well whose water was sulphurous and unfit for drinking. After inspecting the site, Mr. Chrysler related: "I went back to Trinidad, itching in my soul for the chance to build the new shops at Childress, but I did not see how I could ask my wife to take her baby into such a shelter." But Mrs. Chrysler was ready to go anywhere he went, and this unselfishness and loyalty prompted her husband to say: "There was never a time when my wife batted an eye to keep me staying on in any place on her account. . . . Nothing in my life has given me

more cause for pride and satisfaction than the way my wife had faith in me from the very first, through all those years when I was a grease-stained roundhouse mechanic. So we went to Childress, down in Texas."

No sooner had the shops there been completed than the Chryslers moved to Oelwein, Iowa, where Mr. Chrysler became master mechanic for the Chicago and Great Western Railroad. A year and three months later he was promoted to the position of general master mechanic and almost immediately again to superintendent of motive power. "Over the whole railroad from Chicago to Oelwein, Oelwein to Minneapolis, I was in charge of engineers, firemen, carmen, shopmen, roundhouse men, and others. That took me up on the staff as high as a man could go mechanically in railroad service; of course, there were bigger railroads. I was learning plenty and still seething with ambition. My pay by that time was $350 (a month)."

In his new capacity he frequently traveled to Chicago, and on one of these visits, in 1908, he attended the automobile show. There he saw an ivory-and-red Locomobile touring car which immediately fascinated him. The price was five thousand dollars and his savings amounted to seven hundred, but have that car he must. With some difficulty he succeeded in negotiating a bank loan to cover the difference, and soon had the machine stored in his barn. Eight times he took the engine apart and put it together again before he even attempted to drive the vehicle. "Night after night, I worked in the barn until it was time to go to bed, and some nights I did not leave the automobile until it was long past my bedtime. Saturday afternoons and all day on Sunday I worked on that car. I read automobile catalogues, I studied sketches and made still other sketches of my own. Most of the time, the innards were spread upon newspapers on the barn floor. There was no single function I did not study over and over. Finally, I proved to myself that I knew and understood it, because I had put it all together, had the engine tuned so that it was running like a watch." He was learning about the automobile in the same way that he had learned about locomotives.

From the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Mr. Chrysler went to the American Locomotive Company in Pittsburgh as superintendent of the Allegheny plant, and transformed this branch from a losing into a paying venture. Of this period of his life, which represented a change from operational to manufacturing activities, he said: "The fun I had experienced in making things as a boy was magnified a hundredfold when I began making things as a man. There is in manufacturing a creative joy that only poets are supposed to know. Some day I'd like to show a poet how it feels to design and build a railroad locomotive." In 1911 James J. Storrow, a director of the American Locomotive Company and chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors Company, summoned him to a conference in New York and offered him the post of works manager for the Buick Motor Company. Mr. Chrysler was enthusiastic and a week later met with Charles W. Nash to discuss terms. The locomotive company had offered him $12,000 a year in salary if he would remain there; Mr. Nash could offer only $6,000, but Mr. Chrysler accepted, for he saw unlimited opportunity in the work he was about to undertake. Reluctant as he was to leave his beloved locomotives, "the new chance was exciting; it excited me as pioneering chances always have excited my ancestors, causing them to cross the ocean to an unformed America, to move northward into Canada, and then to go westward to the Kansas plains. I felt that same kind of thrill when setting out for Flint."

It was Walter P. Chrysler who introduced modern business methods in the Buick plant at Flint. His knowledge of metals eliminated many wasteful procedures of the workmen, who as former carriage-makers had been trained to work in wood. From forty-five finished cars a day production rose to seventy-five, and further improvements, including the develop-



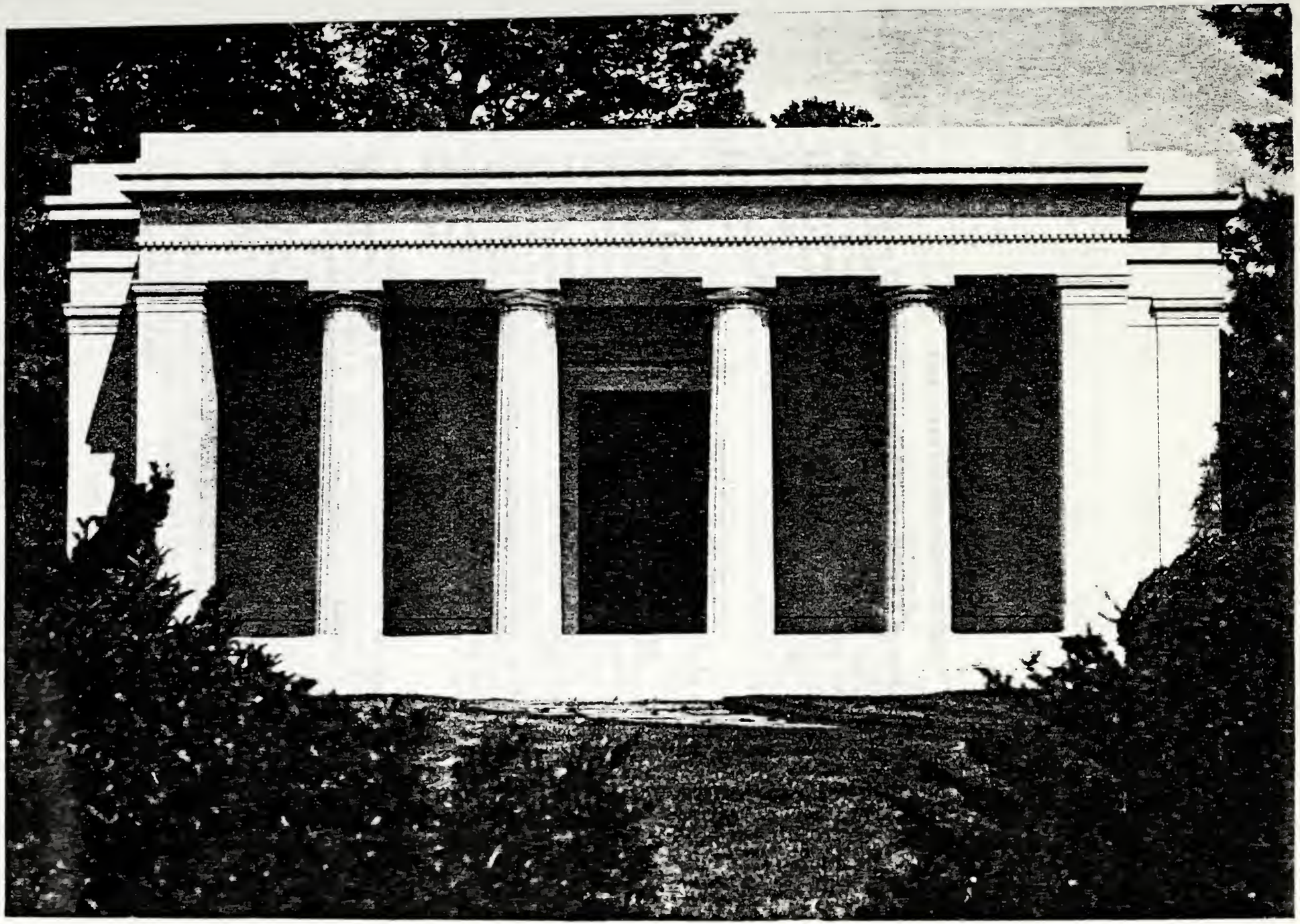
Della V. (Forker) Chrysler



Walter Percy Chrysler







The Chrysler Mausoleum

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, New York



THE CHRYSLER MAUSOLEUM

High on the ridge in beautiful Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, North Tarrytown, New York, in sylvan surroundings, stands the lovely Chrysler mausoleum. It is almost concealed from the world by trees and shrubs, and the passerby on the curving cemetery road catches only a flash of its dazzling whiteness through the foliage. A flagstone walk leads through smooth lawns to the imposing granite structure, flanked on each side by aged boxwood and symmetrical pine. Far away, through a long vista, one glimpses the majestic Hudson. Tranquillity and peace prevail, silence broken only by the hum of motor traffic from the invisible Post Road far below.

The building is a gem of classical architecture, executed by the Presbrey-Leland Studios. It stands on one of two lots covering an area of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and is beautifully landscaped. The dimensions of the mausoleum are thirty-four feet, eleven inches wide by thirty-two feet four inches deep by seventeen feet, ten inches high. The exterior is of selected white granite from the E. L. Smith Quarries, at Barre, Vermont. The capstone is a huge piece, thirty-two feet, seven inches long by twelve feet, four inches wide by one foot, four inches thick. The roofstones of the porticos are also monoliths, measuring thirty-three feet, three inches long by nine feet, four inches wide by one foot, four inches thick, and the monolithic pronaos is twenty-nine feet, seven inches long by six feet, two inches deep by one foot, one inch high. The porticos at the front and back of the building each have four Doric columns with the customary twenty flutes and are one foot, ten inches in diameter by ten feet high. The capitals, cut solid to the shafts, are two feet square.

One enters the mausoleum through a doorway four feet wide by seven feet, six inches high with a bronze door by Gorham, most impressive in its simplicity. The interior is finished in Alabama cream and Tennessee pink marble two inches thick. The ceiling has rabbeted joints supported by stainless steel T bars and special hangers, all concealed. There are twenty-two catacombs. The floor is of American black granite. Light is supplied by four art glass windows in bronze frames taken from the library and music room of the Chrysler home at Great Neck, Long Island, one on each side and two at the back. Their tiny, intricately leaded pieces are protected on the outside by bullet-proof glass one inch thick.

Completed in April, 1940, and with permanent maintenance provided for, the Chrysler mausoleum stands in dignity and beauty awaiting only mellowing by the caressing touch of Time.

ment of the "line," boosted the output to two hundred cars a day. The name of Chrysler was becoming one to reckon with in the motor industry. In 1915, he demanded a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year and got it, and in the same year William C. Durant regained control of General Motors. At about that time Mr. Chrysler was planning to join Mr. Nash and Mr. Storrow in the purchase of the Packard Motor Car Company, but the scheme did not materialize, and when Mr. Durant offered him the presidency of the Buick Company and a salary of half a million dollars a year, Mr. Chrysler remained at Flint. Under his leadership the Buick Company became one of the greatest automobile producers in the world. His appreciation of other men's talents and his faculty of choosing men wisely for their jobs were never more apparent. He was responsible for bringing to General Motors such men as Charles F. Kettering, inventor of the self-starter and co-founder of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, and he later said: "In the development of the great modern business corporations as servants of mankind, men have devised a creative force that transcends themselves. None of these corporations are perfect yet, of course; but before you condemn their crudities remember how young they are and then ask yourself what other time in history can show anything to compare with these teams of men, in capacity to enrich mankind, in capacity to extend human powers in almost any direction we may wish to go. . . . Nourished by such a mind as that of Kettering of General Motors or Fred Zeder of the Chrysler Corporation, a great corporation's departmentalized intelligence becomes still greater; but to support a Kettering there must be other kinds of minds, those of production men, of merchants, of mechanics, of advertising men and countless others. When all these minds, through organization, are made to function as a single intelligence, each member of which is a special, gifted part, why, then you can expect to produce magic. Nowhere in the world is there a people with wealth so widespread as in America; nowhere is there a people who have so much. It seems to me quite obvious that we do not owe this difference to a few outstanding men; we owe it to a scheme of working whereby a lot of varied intelligences in a great business organization pool their most effective parts."

With the entrance of the United States into the first World War the energies of the Buick Company were thrown into the production of airplane engines. Mr. Chrysler visited the War Department and obtained an order for three thousand motors. This new assignment involved the re-organization and re-tooling of the entire plant, but despite such difficulties the first "Liberty" motor was ready to be tested within two months. More airplane orders poured in, and by that time the plant was making trench helmets, hospital equipment, trucks, tanks and other war supplies. Mr. Chrysler never forgot the main business of the company, however, and when the war emergency was over he instituted a system of wholesale purchase of body frames which yielded a saving of $1,750,000 the first year it was in operation. Disagreements with Mr. Durant over the policies in practice finally led to his resignation, over the protests of his associates, in 1919. Before he left he was invited to accompany several of his fellow executives to France to investigate the desirability of purchasing the Citroën automobile plant in that country. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife. In a lengthy report he discouraged the transaction and the outcome was a decision not to buy Citroën.

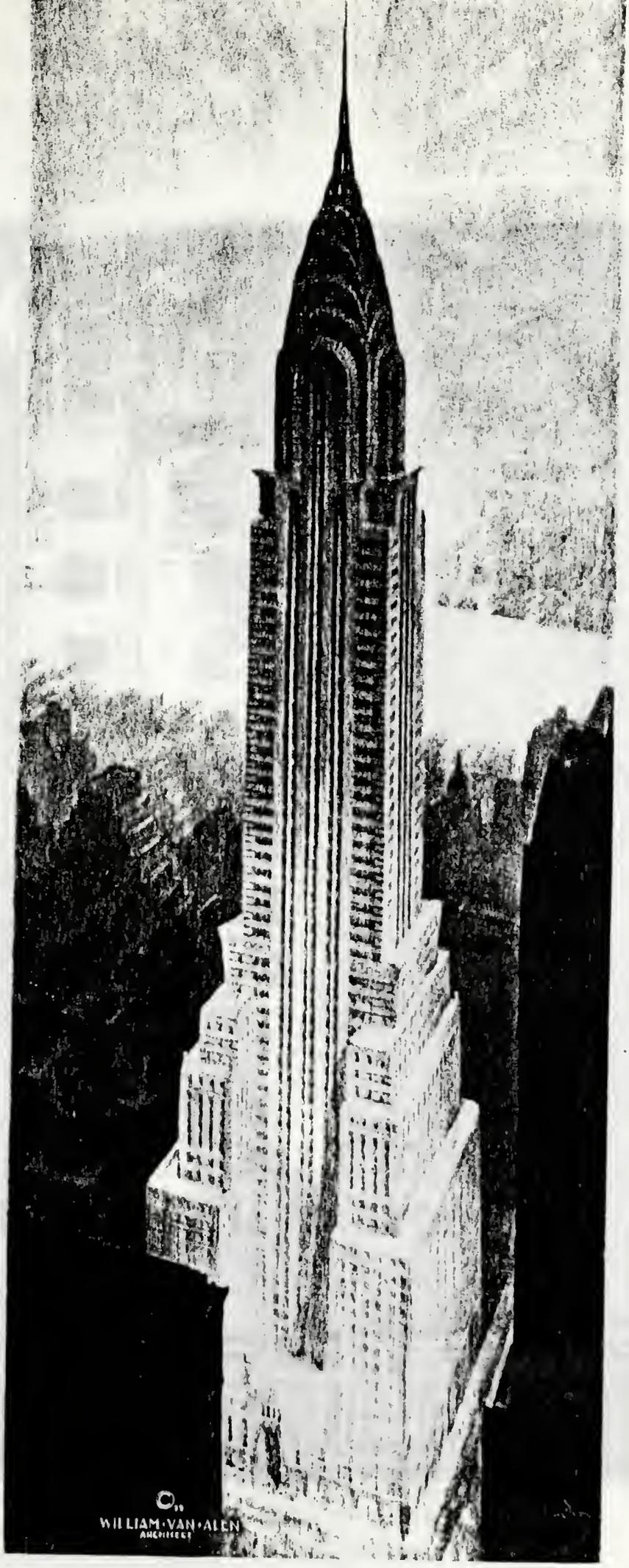
His connection with General Motors as vice-president in charge of operations and as president of the Buick Company being now at an end, he disposed of his stock in the concern and decided to retire from business life. In his own words: "I was going to retire—that is what I told my wife. I was forty-five. I had no plans of any kind, but I had given myself completely to my job for years, and, in consequence, I had neglected personal affairs. I had an investment problem, too, and that was why I wanted an office in Detroit. Yes, I was retired. I had nothing more to do, and wasn't that just fine and dandy!

CHRYSLER

"The years had fixed on me a habit of becoming wide awake at six o'clock in the morning. So I'd get up and drive sixty-five miles to Detroit, fiddle around my office and then drive sixty-five miles back to Flint at night. Four or five days a week I would do that; the rest of the time I was hanging around the house. Men that I knew would come there to see me; old employees, friends of young days when I was making my living in overalls in roundhouses and shops, all sorts of people. When a new hotel was projected, the natural person to head the subscription list was the president of Buick, the town's outstanding industry. A new golf course? Get Walter Chrysler on the committee. Without a guard outside my door, necessarily that sort of thing increased when I was a man of leisure. Seemingly, the only men I knew were fellows who smoked. My wife couldn't find a room where she could not hear the sound of deep male voices talking, talking, talking. Finally she spoke to me.

" 'I wish you would go to work.' Because of her tone, I was relieved when she said 'work.' She added: 'This isn't a home any more. It's just a place crowded with men. A sort of railroad station.' "

Mr. Chrysler did go back to work. The bankers and directors interested in the Willys-Overland Company, which was in bad financial condition, appealed for his assistance in re-organizing the company. He became executive vice-president, slashed expenditures ruthlessly, obtained the firm's release from a number of costly commitments, and within a few months had cut the Willys-Overland debt by millions. While still there he became chairman of the re-organization and management committee of the Maxwell Motor Corporation, which was in similar difficulties. His method of refinancing the Maxwell Company startled the bankers, but proved effective. Four years later the debts were paid, a reserve of $5,000,000 was in the banks, and the factory was working at top speed. In the meantime, in association with Fred M. Zeder, Owen Skelton and Carl Breer, three young automotive engineers whom he had met while at Willys-Overland, he was developing a new car. "Those were exciting times. Under an old car's shabby hood we had hidden the unsuspected power of our new high compression engine. Zeder and the boys had outdone themselves. You could tell that any time a traffic cop's uplifted palm stopped you in a group of cars. It was the most fun if this shabby old testing car was halted between a couple of big ones, with snooty chauffeurs at their wheels. At the whistle's sound we would be past the cop and on our way, while behind us, open-mouthed, our chance rivals would just be getting ready to go into second gear. What flexibility we had! That is, by contrast with any other car that rolled upon the highways back in 1923. The Chrysler car? Nobody had heard about a Chrysler car. But we had dreamed about it until, as if we had been its lovers, it was work to think of anything else." The new Maxwell board took over production of the automobile, which bore the name of Chrysler, and manufacturing began in the old Chalmers plant at Detroit. Financial complications threatened the success of the venture, banking support was withdrawn at a critical moment, and to top it all came the disheartening news that while the American Automobile Chamber of Commerce would, of course, allot space in which to show the 1924 models of the Maxwell cars, the rules forbade allotment of space to models of a car which had not been produced and sold. This meant that the Chrysler was barred from the Grand Central Palace show in New York, where the designers had counted heavily upon creating a sensation and making the bankers change their minds about a loan. Knowing that the men of the automobile industry had gathered that year in the Commodore Hotel, Mr. Chrysler rented the hotel lobby and held a one-man car show which attracted more attention than anything in the Palace. The high compression engine was the talk of the trade, the beauty of line in the body of the cars caught the public fancy, and soon bankers were coming to Mr. Chrysler with offers of



Chrysler Building

New York City





Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler

Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y.



money. The following year the Maxwell Motor Corporation became the Chrysler Corporation, and in 1928 the Chrysler Corporation bought the Dodge plant and began to manufacture the Plymouth car. The fact that the corporation is entirely free from debt is due in no small measure to Mr. Chrysler's sagacity.

Concerning the New York skyscraper which bears his name he said: "Early in 1929 it had seemed to me that I could feel the winds of disaster blowing. I had a great responsibility as a trustee. In my half year of retirement from the automobile business after leaving General Motors and selling my stock to Du Pont and Durant, I had given everything I owned to my wife and children. I put it into trusts which were made irrevocable. So, when I had gone to work for the bankers in the Willys-Overland situation, I had been a man without capital. During 1929 my family's stocks had taken the shape of cash in the banks. About the stuff I owned myself that year I was something less than smart. However, I came to the conclusion that what my boys ought to have was something to be responsible for. They had grown up in New York and probably would want to live there. They wanted to work, and so the idea of putting up a building was born.

"Something that I had seen in Paris recurred to me. I said to the architects: 'Make this building higher than the Eiffel Tower.' That was the beginning of the seventy-seven-story Chrysler Building."

It was fortunate that the building was erected just then, for bleak days were ahead for the Chrysler Corporation during the depression of the early 1930's. Whatever stringent economies became necessary, however, Mr. Chrysler, with his ingrained appreciation of the value of constant search for improvements, never cut the budget of his research department, and his foresight was rewarded in 1937 and 1938 when the strong demand for modernized cars permitted him to clear up all the corporation's indebtedness.

Throughout his spectacularly successful career, Walter P. Chrysler never forgot that he was a workman, and never lost touch with his fellow-workmen as human beings. Of an old employer who later became an employee he once said: "We had respect for each other because we shared the secrets of a mighty craft." He believed that "there is something to industry besides money and machines. There are men. I have worked too many years on account of my own family to be forgetful that it is for their women and children that men keep on working. . . . Any great industrial corporation lives and grows only through the devoted services of many who pool their intelligence and energy in a common effort. I really understand it best, I think, when I go out to Detroit and sit at a meeting of the dozen younger fellows who are running the business today. I am a sort of grandsire there, the chairman of the board. I got my start in overalls; . . . so did many of the others. We are, all of us who sit at that table, American workmen in the simple, exact meaning of the term. Those who come after us in the years ahead will be the same, and the reason for it is that there is no way for men to qualify themselves for what we do at that table except by work and learning."

In addition to his office as chairman of the board of the Chrysler Corporation, Mr. Chrysler was a director of such organizations as the Automobile Manufacturers Association, the Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore, the General Foods Corporation, the Madison Square Garden Corporation and the New York Central Railroad. He was a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Pilgrims of the United States, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. His clubs included the Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association, the United Hunts Racing Association, the Metropolitan, Lotos, Madison Square Garden, Links Golf, Blind Brook and Congressional Country clubs of Washington, D. C., National Golf Links of America, New York Turf and Field, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Sands Point Club, Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Golf, Deep-

dale Country, Seminole Golf, Everglades, Bath and Tennis Club of Palm Beach, Florida, the Dunes Club and the Cloud Club. He was a member of all higher Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic Order, including the Thirty-second Degree of the Consistory, and the Shrine. He financed a big game hunt in Africa for the National Zoological Society at Washington and gave thousands of dollars to Kansas Wesleyan University for its building program. His recreations were golf, hunting, yachting and duck-shooting at Cambridge, Maryland, where he bred and released ducks as well. He was considered an expert in the history of Oriental rugs and tapestries, of which he had a rare and costly collection. With typical directness, instead of hanging the rugs on the walls of his home, in the manner of most collectors, he put them on the floor. "I like to walk on them," he said. He did the things he wanted to do and he did them in his own way.

Walter Percy Chrysler married at Ellis, Kansas, June 6, 1901, Della V. Forker. (Forker VI.)

Children:

1. *Thelma Irene*, of whom further.
2. *Bernice*, of whom further.
3. *Walter Percy, Jr.*, of whom further.
4. *Jack Forker*, of whom further.

(W. P. Chrysler and B. Sparks: *Life of an American Workman* in *The Saturday Evening Post* for June, July, August, 1937. *The New York Times*, February 2, 1938; April 30, 1938; August 19, 1940. *The New York World-Telegram*, August 19, 1940. *The New York Sun*, August 21, 1940. U. S. Works Progress Administration, Kansas: *Kansas: A Guide to the Sunflower State*, p. 365. Chrysler Family Bible records. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IX-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler, daughter of Walter Percy and Della V. (Forker) Chrysler, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 13, 1902. She was a graduate of National Park College, Washington, D. C. Her marriage to Byron Cecil Foy took place at her parents' home at Great Neck, Long Island, New York, December 3, 1924, and their homes thereafter were in New York City and Locust Valley, Long Island, until Mrs. Foy's death, August 20, 1957.

Her family and social life was active and she was prominent in numerous philanthropic organizations, including Henry Street Visiting Nurse Association and trusteeship of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. She was particularly well informed on music, poetry, and art, spoke French and German fluently, and possessed one of the finest modern art collections in the world, expressing her preference for French impressionist art over the works of the old masters. Her collection of French furniture (18th Century) was outstanding. Mrs. Foy was a benefactor of The Metropolitan Museum of Art and a patron of the drama, serving as a director of the American National Theater and Academy (ANTA). Her interest in her college continued in her membership in the National Park Alumnae Association, and the notable ancestry recorded in other pages of this volume, in whose preparation she had taken great interest and pride, gave her membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, and the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.

Mrs. Foy was also an active director of the W. P. Chrysler Building Corporation.

Mrs. Foy was also a patron of the Metropolitan Opera Association, American Red Cross, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Cancer Foundation, Girl Scouts of America, Boy Scouts of America, Salvation Army, New York Heart Association, Seeing Eye, Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Club, New York, Travelers Aid Society, Spence Chapin Adoption Service, Youth Consultation Service, United Hospital Fund of New York, New York Hospital, St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases, St. Bartholomew's Church, and many other hospitals, churches and charitable organizations.



Byron C. Fou















Byron C. Foy

Thelma (Chrysler) Foy

Joan C. Foy

Cynthia Foy





Joan Chrysler Fay French



Cynthia Chrysler Fay Rupp







Raymond French



Albert George Ruppe







Edgar William Garbisch



Bernice (Chrysler) Garbisch





Byron C. Foy



Thelma (Chrysler) Foy



Cynthia Chrysler Foy



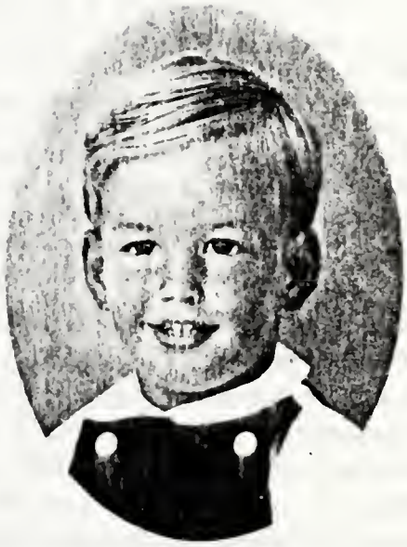
Joan Chrysler Foy











Wendy Collison French

Christina Chrysler French

Pamela Farquhar French

Byron C. Rupp

Christopher Rupp



She was a member of The Creek Club, of Locust Valley, Long Island, the Everglades Club, of Palm Beach, and the River Club, of New York.

Byron C. Foy, son of Walter F. and Frances (Smith) Foy, was born at Dallas, Texas, June 20, 1893. He was a student at the University of Texas, 1912-16, and at once entered the automobile business with the Ford Motor Company. He became President of the Reo Motor Car Company of California, at Los Angeles, 1921-25, and was Vice President of the J. H. Thompson Company, Chrysler distributors, Detroit, 1925-27; Vice President Simons, Stewart and Foy, Chrysler distributors, New York, 1927-29. He held the Vice Presidency of the Chrysler Corporation, New York, 1929-46, the Presidency of the De Soto Motor Corporation, 1931-42, and the Chairmanship of the Board and the Presidency of Jack and Heintz Precision Industries, Inc., Cleveland, 1946-47. Mr. Foy was Vice President and a Director of the W. P. Chrysler Building Corporation, and a Director of Dome Mines, Ltd., Mission Development Company, and Ambassador Hotel of New York.

During World War I he served as executive officer, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, and in 1943 he was Lieutenant Colonel in the USAAF. His fraternity is Phi Gamma Delta and his clubs the Turf and Field, Racquet and Tennis, The Creek, Piping Rock, Meadow Brook (of New York City); Country, Detroit, Detroit Athletic, and University (of Detroit); Bath and Tennis, Everglades, and Seminole Golf (of Palm Beach); and the Rolling Rock (of Pittsburgh).

Children:

1. Joan Chrysler was born September 18, 1926. She attended Brearley School, New York, and Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia; and at Columbia University studied in the Writing Workshop, taking advanced work under Martha Foley. She also took advanced courses in the Poetry Workshop and has had stories and poetry published under Leonora Spicer.

   She married Lt. Raymond French, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, December 27, 1947. Raymond French was born June 14, 1920, and after graduating from Yale University, class of 1943, entered the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, class of 1946. He is active in business as Executive Vice President of Roosevelt Field, Inc., and Vice President of Webb & Knapp, Inc.

   Children: i. Wendy Collison French, born April 18, 1949. ii. Christina Chrysler French, born May 17, 1950. iii. Pamela Farquhar French, born October 16, 1955.

2. Cynthia Chrysler was born September 25, 1930. She attended Brearley School, New York, Garrison Forest, Maryland, and Sarah Lawrence College. She married Albert George Rupp, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, November 22, 1950. Mr. Rupp was born in New York, New York, October 28, 1922, and received his education at St. Paul's School, Garden City, New York, Riverdale Country School, Riverdale, New York, and General Motors School of Modern Merchandising & Management. He served in the U. S. Army Air Force, 1942-1945, and completed 58 Combat Missions, receiving the Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters, and a Presidential Citation. He is President of Rupp Chevrolet Corporation and President of the Rupp Car Lease Corporation. Children: i. Byron Chrysler Rupp, born November 14, 1953. ii. Christopher Foy Rupp, born May 15, 1957.

   (Family Records.)

IX-B. Bernice Chrysler, daughter of Walter Percy and Della V. (Forker) Chrysler, was born at Oelwein, Iowa, April 4, 1906. She was graduated from Ely Court, Greenwich, Connecticut, and made her debut at a supper dance at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in December 1926. On January 4, 1930, she married Edgar William Garbisch at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. The Rev. M. George Thompson, D.D., performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Garbisch is a member of the National Society, Magna Carta Dames; Daughters of the American Revolution, Manhattan Chapter; Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York; U. S. Daughters of 1812, Andrew Jackson Chapter, New York; and the Colonial Order of the Crown.

During World War II, Mrs. Garbisch was a Red Cross Nurses' Aid and established a notable record of over three thousand hours of service. She was the first Red Cross Nurses' Aid to be commissioned to an Army Hospital, being assigned to Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island, N. Y. She also served many hours at New York Hospital.

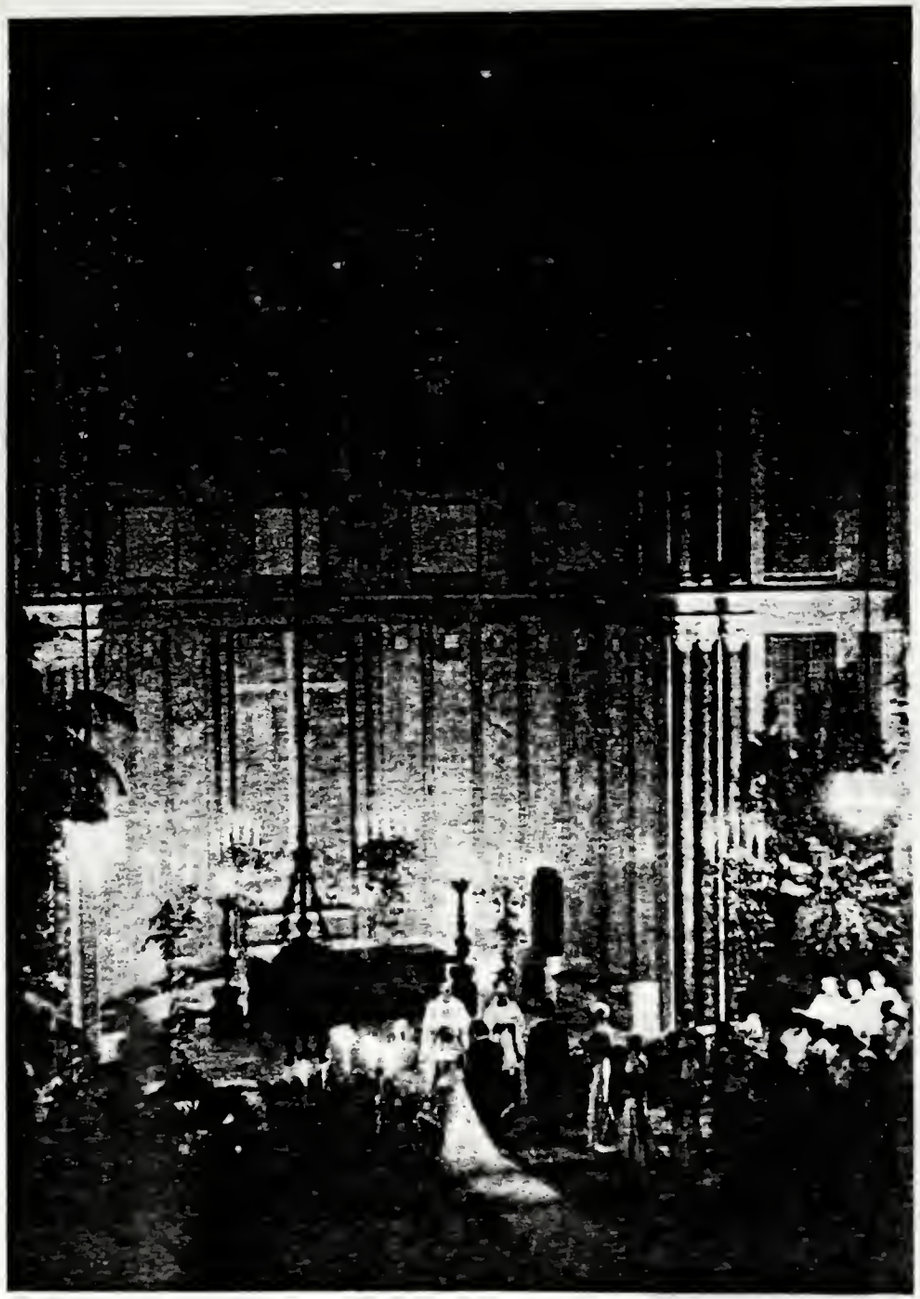
Mrs. Garbisch's philanthropies and benefactions cover a wide range of religious, social, artistic and historic activities. At present, she is restoring, in memory of her parents, Trinity Episcopal Church, built about 1680 near Church Creek, Maryland, and the oldest church (with an active parish) still standing in this country. To provide a glebe and parish house, and a place of worship during the restoration, she gave to Old Trinity in 1955 Elsing, the land and venerable house immediately to the west. The brick part of the old house was built about 1700, and the two wood sections were added during the 18th century.

In her home, Pokety, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland near Cambridge, Mrs. Garbisch has outstanding and widely recognized collections of American furniture and paintings, American and European brass and wrought iron fixtures, and European and Chinese porcelains of the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. In her New York apartment she has eminent collections of French furniture and European and Chinese porcelains of the 18th century and French paintings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Mrs. Garbisch and her husband have given a large selection of their renowned Collection of over two thousand American Primitive Paintings to the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and smaller groups to other museums throughout the country. Thirty-seven of these paintings were exhibited during 1954-1955 in nine museums in Europe. Twenty were on exhibition in the United States Pavilion at the World's Fair, Brussels, in 1958.

Mrs. Garbisch was a Director of the W. P. Chrysler Building Corporation and is a Director of the New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution. She is a Benefactor and member of the Acquisitions Committee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a Trustee and Life member of The American Federation of Arts, Fellow in Perpetuity of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, an Associate of the Museum of the City of New York, member of the Maryland Historical Society, Charter member of the Dorchester County Historical Society, Maryland, a Life member of the Old Trinity Church Association, Church Creek, Maryland, Honorary member of the Milford Historical Society, Connecticut, and a benefactor of the following: The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, Museum of the City of New York, The New-York Historical Society, the Brooklyn Museum, the Newark (New Jersey) Museum, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Colonial Williamsburg (Virginia), Shelburne (Vermont) Museum, and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond. Mrs. Garbisch has long been a patron of the Metropolitan Opera Association, American Red Cross, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Cancer Foundation, American Cancer Society, Girl Scouts of America, Boy Scouts of America, Salvation Army, New York Heart Association, Seeing Eye, Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Club, New York, New York Infirmary, Visiting Nurses Association, Children's Aid Society, Travelers Aid Society, Spence Chapin Adoption Service, Youth Consultation Service, United Hospital Fund of New York, New York Hospital, St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases, New York City, Cambridge-Maryland Hospital, Boys' Clubs of America, Boys' Club of New York, the YWCA, the YMCA, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation, New York Association for the Blind, New York Exchange for Women's Work, Protestant Council of the City of New York, United Cerebral Palsy of New York, St. Bartholomew's Church, St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, and many other hospitals, churches and charitable organizations in New York, Maryland, and elsewhere throughout the country. Mrs. Garbisch is an Episcopalian in religious faith, as are her husband and children.

Edgar William Garbisch, son of Henry Christian and Sophia Carolina (Schwartz) Garbisch, was born in LaPorte, Indiana, April 7, 1899. He received his B.A. degree from Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1921 and his B.S. degree from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1925. He won letters in football and tennis four years and was captain of the football and tennis teams in his senior years at both these institutions.



St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City



Mr. and Mrs. Edgar William Garbisch







Bernice (Chrysler) Gerbisch





Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch









Edgar William Garbisch, Jr.







Mr. and Mrs. Edgar William Garbisch and Family











Edgar W. Garbisch
Cadet Captain, U. S. Military Academy
1924-1925

Col. and Mrs. Edgar W. Garbisch
2nd World War

Col. Edgar W. Garbisch
2nd World War

Col. Edgar W. Garbisch
Edgar W. Garbisch, Jr.
Major, Knickerbocker Greys





Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch



Edgar William Garbisch, Jr.







Gwynne C. (Garbisch) Rhodes

CHRYSLER

In the 1922 Army-Navy football game Cadet Garbisch's 47 yard place kick field goal from a yard inside the sideline decided the Army's 17-14 victory and in the 1924 Army-Navy game his four drop kick field goals, one from the 46 yard line, accounted for all the points in the Army's 12-0 victory. He was chosen All-American Center in 1922, 1923 and 1924. He participated in the first All East-All West football game for the benefit of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, played in San Francisco, California, December 25, 1925, and acted as captain of the All East team most of the game. He was elected to the National Football Hall of Fame in 1954.

He won the tennis championships all four years at the Military Academy and, during the furlough following his graduation, he played in all the major invitation tennis tournaments, competing with some of the world's greatest players, including William Tilden, Jean Borotra, Brian Norton, Gerald Patterson and George Lott.

In his plebe year at the Military Academy, Cadet Garbisch sang in the Cadet Choir and, in his last three years, he taught Sunday School classes of officers' sons.

Colonel Garbisch's active military service began in World War I in 1918. He was assigned for duty with the Students Army Training Corps at Washington and Jefferson College and served with the rank of Private until honorably discharged December 15, 1918.

He resumed active military service when he entered the United States Military Academy, July 1921, after winning, in competition with over twenty other aspirants, the principal appointment of Congressman Guy Edgar Campbell, of the 27th District of Pennsylvania. In his final year he was ranked third Cadet Captain and commanded the 1st Battalion of the Corps of Cadets. He graduated number 17 in his class of 245 and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, June 1925. He was assigned for duty at the Engineer School, Fort Humphreys (now Fort Belvoir), Virginia, and in addition to normal duties served as football coach and athletic officer of the post, until his resignation from the service in December 1925.

He returned to active military service in World War II, volunteering January 5, 1942. He was appointed March 23, 1942, Major in the Corps of Engineers, Services of Supply, Army of the United States; he was ordered to duty with the New York Engineer District, New York City, April 6, 1942. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, December 22, 1942, he was Executive Officer to the District Engineer, New York District, June 15, 1942 to May 28, 1943; District Engineer, Providence, Rhode Island District, May 28, 1943 to January 14, 1944; and District Engineer, New York District, January 14, 1944 to September 1945. He was promoted to full Colonel May 18, 1944. While the District Engineer at Providence, Rhode Island and New York City, he directed and was responsible for all the military construction in most of the New England states and in the metropolitan New York area—at one time having more than 10,000 officers and civilian employees under his command. In addition, he was, while in his New York City assignment, in charge of the maintenance of New York harbor, from which many convoys of troop and supply ships as well as Navy craft and warships had to move safely, and also in charge of the procurement of the major portion of the Engineer construction materials, equipment, and supplies for the North African and Normandy invasions. Colonel Garbisch was honorably discharged from service, December 14, 1945, and was awarded the Legion of Merit, January 24, 1946, the citation reading:

> "Colonel Edgar W. Garbisch, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States, as District Engineer, New York Engineer District, from January 1944 to September 1945, ably supervised the military construction and supply programs of this District. Repeatedly demonstrating his unusual professional skill and outstanding administrative ability, he made many contributions to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the Corps of Engineers."

CHRYSLER

Colonel Garbisch's business career started as a laborer in the factory of the Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, January 1926, and he was successively salesman and assistant to the Sales Manager (headquarters in New York City) with this company in 1926 and 1927, and Institution Sales Manager for its successor, Postum Company, Inc., in 1927 and 1928. He then became Manager of Sales of Post Products Company, Inc. (sales company of Postum Company, Inc.), and later its Vice-President until 1929. The General Foods Sales Company, now the Sales Company of General Foods Corporation, was the successor to Post Products Company, and he became a manager of sales of this corporation, resigning in 1930 to become associated with Winthrop Mitchell and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with whom he continued until 1931, when he resigned. From 1931 to 1935 he was President of the Cellulose Products Corporation (paper products), and from 1933 to 1942 was President, Director, and Chairman of the Board of Tish, Inc., later Kernap, Inc. (paper products). Active for a time in the advertising field, he was associated as Vice President and Director with two advertising agencies in New York City, J. Sterling Getchell, Inc., from 1933 to 1937, when he resigned, and Ruthrauff and Ryan, Inc., from 1937 to 1942, resigning in the latter year to enter the service.

His connection with Grocery Store Products Co. began in 1937, with his election as a Director. He became President in 1945 and served as such until 1947, when he was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, his present office. He was a Director of the Island Creek Coal Company, Huntington, West Virginia, 1941-1945, and of the W. P. Chrysler Building Corporation, 1948 to 1953.

Colonel Garbisch's memberships reflect the wide range of his interests and include: Association of Graduates of United States Military Academy (Board of Trustees, 1933-1934 and 1945-1956; Vice President, 1956-1957; Honorary Trustee, 1957); Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity (Alpha Chapter and Xi Graduate Chapter); Trustee of Phi Gamma Delta Educational Foundation, Washington, D. C.; New York World's Fair, 1939-1940, Sports Advisory Committee; The Touchdown Club of New York (Life member); The Touchdown Club of San Francisco, California (Honorary member); National Society of American Military Engineers; the American Legion; The Metropolitan Museum of Art (Life member, 1946; now Fellow in Perpetuity); The New-York Historical Society (Life membership); Maryland Historical Society (Trustee, 1954 to date); Dorchester County Historical Society, Maryland (Charter member, November 1954); Honorary member, Milford Historical Society, Milford, Connecticut; National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame (Life member, 1949; Director, 1953, and member, Executive Committee, 1955 to present, and Treasurer, 1955 to present); The American Federation of Arts (Life member); National Trust for Historic Preservation (Trustee, 1953 to 1958); Old Trinity Church Association, Church Creek, Maryland (Life member); member, Board of Managers, St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases, New York, February 1956 to present. Colonel Garbisch collaborates with Mrs. Garbisch in many of her philanthropies and benefactions.

Colonel Garbisch in 1945 gave to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, a new console for the Cadet Chapel organ, one of the world's greatest organs. This console is acknowledged to be the finest and most comprehensive in existence.

His clubs are the following: Blind Brook of Port Chester, New York; University, Metropolitan Opera, Church, Phi Gamma Delta, Cloud, and Madison Square Garden, all of New York City; Everglades and Bath and Tennis of Palm Beach, Florida; Augusta National Golf, Georgia; Cambridge Country and Cambridge Yacht of Cambridge, Maryland, and the Green Hill Yacht and Country of Salisbury, Maryland.



Lt. (j.g.) Edgar W. Garbisch, Jr.







Edgar W. Garbisch

Bernice C. Garbisch













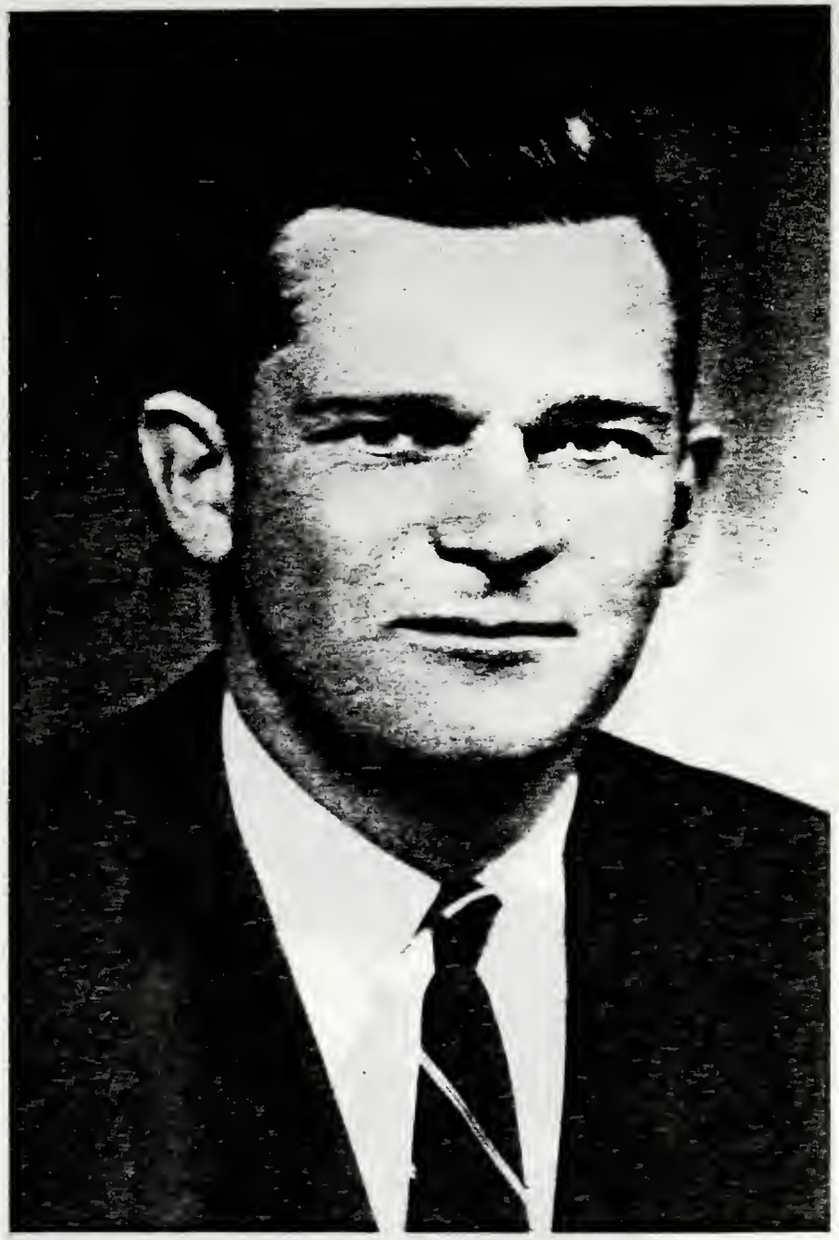
Edgar William Garbisch

Bernice (Chrysler) Garbisch

Edgar William Garbisch, Jr.

Gwynne C. (Garbisch) Rhodes





Frank B. Rhodes



Gwynne G. Rhodes





Edgar W. Garbisch, M.



GEORGINE M. GARBISCH







Frank Barley Rhodes, Jr.



Josephine Morris Gerbisch









Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, Jr.







Edith (Backus) Chrysler



Jack Forker Chrysler



Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



Helen Forker Chrysler

Children:

1. Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch was born May 28, 1931, in New York City. She attended Spence School and graduated from Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Connecticut, in 1949, and from Bennett Junior College, Millbrook, New York, in 1951. She also attended Finch Junior College, in New York City, and made her debut in the 1949-50 season at a supper dance at the Ritz-Carlton, at the Debutante Cotillion and Christmas Ball. She is a member of the Junior League, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the National Society of Magna Carta Dames.

   She married January 9, 1954, at St. James Church, New York City, Frank Barley Rhodes. The Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, D. D., Bishop of New York, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving.

   Frank Barley Rhodes was born January 29, 1928, in Atlanta, Georgia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peleg Rhodes. After serving in the U. S. Army with the Occupation Forces in Japan, 1946-1947, he attended The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Princeton University, receiving his B. A. degree in 1953. He won letters in golf at both these institutions, and was captain of the Princeton golf team in his senior year. He was a member of Tiger Inn at Princeton. His business career started as a salesman with the Scott Paper Company in 1953. He became associated with Grocery Store Products Co. at West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1954, and now is one of the Division Sales Managers of this company. He is an Episcopalian in church affiliation.

   Child: Frank Barley Rhodes, Jr., born October 11, 1958, in Philadelphia.

   (*Ibid.*)

2. Edgar William Garbisch, Jr., was born October 3, 1932, in New York City. He attended Allen-Stevenson School and graduated from The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1951. At The Hill School he won letters in football and golf, and was captain of the golf team and the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Champion in 1951. He won the Long Island, New York, Junior Golf Championship in 1953. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1955 with highest honors in chemistry. Awarded fellowships, he is now attending the Graduate School of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, studying toward his doctorate in chemistry. He was a member of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of North Carolina and was commissioned an Ensign, U. S. Navy, upon graduation. He then served two years on active duty, was graduated from the U. S. Navy Supply School, Athens, Georgia, and was a supply officer on U.S.S. Vega AF-59 and at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland, and held the rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

   He married August 24, 1957, at Old Trinity Church, Church Creek, Maryland, Georgine Sherman Morris, born October 2, 1937, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cooper Morris, Claylands, Trappe, Maryland. The ceremony was performed by The Right Rev. Allen J. Miller, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Easton, Maryland. Mrs. Garbisch was graduated from St. Mary's School, Peekskill, New York, and attended Northwestern University. She is an Episcopalian in church affiliation.

   Child: Josephine Morris Garbisch born May 23, 1959, at Evanston, Illinois.

IX-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr., son of Walter Percy and Della V. (Forker) Chrysler, was born at Oelwein, Iowa, May 27, 1909.

He married, at Norfolk, Virginia, January 13, 1945, Jean Esther Outland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Outland.

(*Ibid.*)

IX-D. Jack Forker Chrysler, son of Walter Percy and Della V. (Forker) Chrysler, was born at Bellevue, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1912, died November 7, 1958.

He married, in New York City, November 26, 1941, Edith Helen Backus, daughter of Frederick C. and Helen C. (Fichtel) Backus.

Children:

1. Helen Forker, born in Washington, D. C., February 2, 1944.

   (*Ibid.*)

2. Jack Forker, Jr., born in New York City, May 31, 1946.

The Chrysler Kings Point property became the nucleus of the United States Merchant Marine Academy when the Academy was established in 1941-2, the family home now serving as the Administration Building.

Forker

THE NAME FORKER is believed to have been derived from Farquhar or Farquharson, a common Scottish surname—the same as the Irish Ferchard, an ancient personal name in both countries. The London Farquhars spring from Aberdeenshire.

"The Farquharsons," says an account in *The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans*, "are regarded as one of the leading branches or septs of Clan Chattan. They branched off from Alexander Ciar, the third Shaw of Rothiemurchus, who had married one of the Stuarts of Kincardine, their progenitor being Farquhar, the fourth son. Taking up their residence in Aberdeenshire, the descendants of this Farquhar (Gaelic 'Ferchar') were called Farquharsons, or 'Clann Fhearchair,' now MacKeracher of Mackercher. In their early history the name of Farquhar's descendant, Finlay Mor, standard-bearer at Pinkie, where he fell, 1547, stands prominent, and after him the Farquharsons were termed 'Clann Fhionnlaidh' or descendants of Finlay. The Farquharsons acknowledged MacIntosh as their chief in a Bond of 1594."

I. Adam (1) Forker (often spelled Farquar, and sometimes Farquhar), presumably a son of Adam Forker, was probably born in or before 1729, for June 24, 1750, "Adam Farquhar, Jun'r." witnessed the will of Samuel Gaskill, Jun'r., wheelwright, of Northampton, Burlington County, New Jersey. Although "junior" usually indicates "son of" another of the same name, yet on ancient records it sometimes indicates "the younger" of two persons bearing the same name, who may not even be relatives.

Adam Forker, earliest positively known ancestor of the family, whose descendants are herein traced, is found of record as early as 1749 in the locality now covered by the town of Mount Holly, New Jersey. This record is a marriage bond wherein "Adam Forker of the township of Northampton in the County of Burlington, blacksmith," is bonded with one James McCollum for the sum of £500, and states: "Whereas Adam Forker hath obtained license of marriage for himself and one Hannah Gaskill of the Township of Northampton aforesaid, spinster," etc.; dated August 25, 1749. Signed Adam Farquhar.

Adam (1) Forker married (New Jersey license dated August 25, 1749), Hannah Gaskill. (Gaskill III.)

Children:

1. John, born September 15, 1755; is said to have removed at an early date to Brownsville, Pennsylvania.
2. Samuel, born April 29, 1759, died September 16, 1833, aged 74 years, 4 months, 17 days (Tombstone, St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, New Jersey; a Protestant Episcopal Church); married, in Burlington County, New Jersey, (license dated March 17, 1781), Sarah Knight.
3. *Adam* (2), of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, born April 15, 1764; married Mr. Winner.

(*Archives of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, No. XXII, pp. 14, 136; Vol. XXX, pp. 127, 194; Vol. XXXII, p. 127. E. M. Woodward and John F. Hageman: *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey*, pp. 182, 203. *Licenses of Marriages*, A-W, 1746-1763, p. 151 (in Department of Wills and Commis-

FARQUHAR
(FORKER)

Arms—Quarterly, 1st, argent, a lion rampant sable; 2nd, azure, a sinister hand in pale couped argent; 3rd, or, a galley with masts and tackling sable; 4th, argent, an oak tree slipped vert.

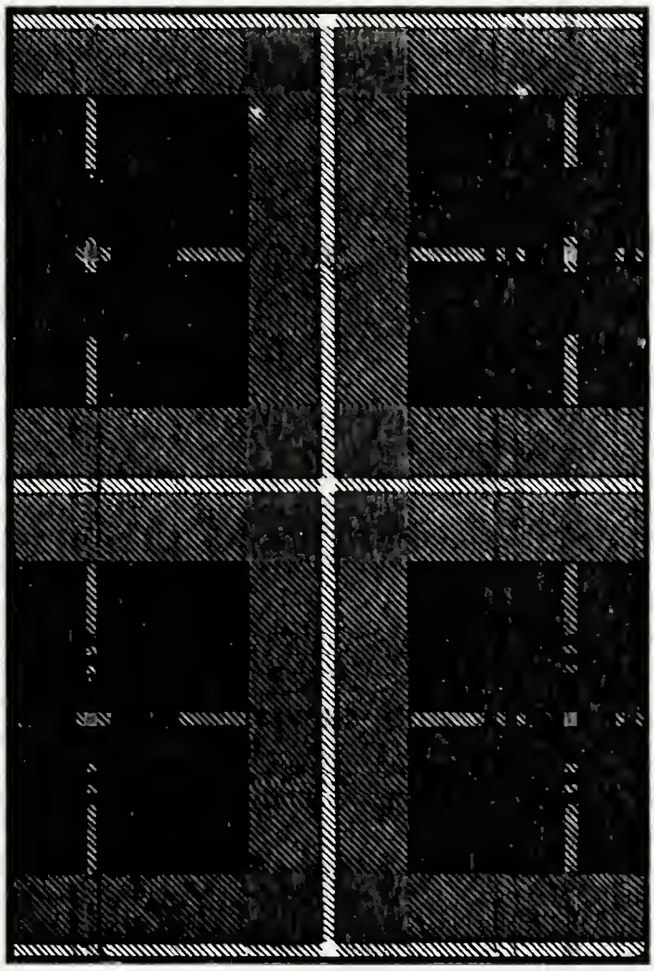
(Burke: *General Armory*. R. R. Stodart: *Scottish Arms*, Vol. I, Plate 103.)



Farquhar
(Forker)

THE TARTAN
OF
THE FARQUHARSONS

Farquharson, as indicated in the accompanying text, is a Scottish name of distinction, and in this record appears in its shortened forms of Farquhar, Farquar, and Forker. Pictured is the tartan of the sept, a dress design peculiar to the Scottish clans and one which is treasured and honored in daily and ceremonial use wherever a family traces its history to the Highland ancestry by whom the costume was originated.



FARQUHARSON

sions, at State House, Trenton, New Jersey). *Publications of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, Vol. X, p. 25. Charles A. Hanna: *Historical Collections of Harrison County, Ohio*, pp. 493-94. *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Vol. VII, p. 67. *Scottish Clans and Their Tartans.* William Nelson: *History of the New Jersey Coast*, p. 105. Irving S. Kull: *New Jersey—A History*, pp. 129, 270-71. Alfred M. Heston: *South Jersey—A History*, pp. 616, 617, 619. Family records.)

II. Adam (2) Forker, son of Adam (1) and Hannah (Gaskill) Forker, was born, evidently in Burlington County, New Jersey, August 4, 1761, and died in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1835.

His will, which was dated January 16, 1835, follows:

In the name of god amen I Adam Forker of the Borough of Mercer, being sick and in low Condition, but of a sound mind and memory and understanding Considering the certainty of Death and the uncertainty, of the time it may happen, do, make and ordain this my last Will and Testament that is to Say, principally and first of all I give demise and Dispose, of the Same in the following manner.

Item 1st, I give and Bequeath to my Dearly Beloved wife Jane Forker all my Estate after my Debts *is* paid as long as She my Dear Wife Remains my widow, it is my will and intention and I *wood* have the same . to be taken and considered to be in full of any thing She can claim of . on any pretence whatsoever.

Item 2nd, I give and Bequeath, to my sons Jacob & George Forker, Two Hundred acres, of Land in Coolspring Township Jacob is to have the east end where I formerly lived & George the west end of the tract, I direct and it is my will that the aforesaid tract of land be Divided Equally between the aforesaid parties by a line a cross the tract north and south So that it may be equally Divided — between, my Sons Jacob & George, it is my will and intention and I *wood* have the same to be understood and taken to be in full of there Shares, and in full of any Services heretofore *don* by the Said Jacob & George Forker or of any thing they can claim of me on any pretance whatsoever—

Item 3rd, I give and Bequeath to my Sons Joseph John Samuel, William James, and Israel Forker, my House and lots that I now live in; in the Borough of Mercer Together with*he*all my personal property be put to Sale after my wifes Decease. and the Sum or Sums, of the House and lot and personal property be Divided Equally between my Sons Except fifty Dollars to be paid out of the above proceeds to my Daughter Polley Forker Inter-married to Samuel Harris it is my will and intention and I would have the same to be understood and taken to be in full of their Shares, & in full of any services heretofore *don*, or any thing they can claim on any pretence whatsoever.

Item 4th, I Direct at my Decease that my wearing cloth*s* be Divided between George & James Forker, and I further Direct that my Famely bible be given to my son George, Forker—

And lastly I nominate constitute and appoint my Sons Jacob & John Forker Both of the Borough of Mercer to be my Executors of this my last will and Testament, hereby Revoking all other wills Legacies and Bequeaths by me heretofore made and Declaring this and no other to be my last will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I the said Adam Forker, have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Sixteinth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Thirty five, 1835.

Adam Forker (SEAL)

Signed sealed published pronounced and Declared by the said Testator as his last will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence at his Request have Subscribed as Witnesses.

Jas. Magoffin Junr

John McEwen

Like most of his contemporaries Adam Forker was probably a young man when he migrated to Pennsylvania, for it is said his son, John, was born in Adams County, although

there is no record to substantiate this. In 1899, his grandson, William H. Forker (son of Samuel), stated that this Adam Forker removed from New Jersey to Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

The United States Census, 1800, shows Adam Forker in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, his family including two males and one female, all between 26 and 45 years of age; one female 16 to 26; three males 10 to 16; three males and two females under ten. Adam Forker was a taxable in 1801 and 1802 in Neshannock Township, all north of Beaver, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He was one of the original twenty members of the Presbyterian Church at Coolspring and one of the first elders.

There is no question that Adam Forker was a public-spirited and prominent citizen in the life of his surroundings. He looked to the best interests of the community, and in May, 1804, was appointed by the court to report on the advisability of constructing a road from Mercer to John D. Littlefield's mill in Coolspring Township. Evidently upon his recommendation the supervisors of the roads were ordered to "open, cut, clear, and bridge" a road between these two points the same year. In his day the construction of highways throughout the county was of paramount importance and the fact that he should be commissioned to pass upon such matters is a tribute to his ability and prominence.

The former blacksmith and tavern-keeper was evidently a farmer in his later years, for December 13, 1815, John Hoge and his wife Elizabeth, deeded to Adam Forker of Mercer County two hundred acres, in consideration of actual settlement and improvement which "said Forker declares he has made and completed." February 22, 1816, Jacob Forker and wife Hannah, endorsed to Adam Forker, lots in Mercer which the said Jacob had bought April 5, 1815. In 1828 Adam Forker and Joan, his wife, of the Borough of Mercer, conveyed to Henry Bonton, for $600, land in Coolspring Township, one hundred acres bounded by land of George Forker, part of a larger tract which said Adam Forker obtained by actual settlement from John Hoge.

The 1830 census of Mercer Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, indicates that Adam Forker was then between sixty and seventy years of age, while his wife was between seventy and eighty; but the difference in their ages may not have been more than a couple of years.

Adam (2) Forker married Jane Green, who was born in or before 1760, and died in 1836. Children:

1. Jacob, born in 1786, died July 19, 1842.
2. *George*, of whom further.
3. John, born "in Adams County, Pennsylvania," in 1789 or 1791, died in Mercer, January 17, 1865.
4. Hannah, born October 21, 1791.
5. "Polly" (Mary), died June 4 or 14, 1856; married, before January 16, 1835, Samuel Harris.
6. Grace, no further record.
7. James, died July 18, 1852; lived in Harrisville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and was named in his father's will.
8. Samuel, born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1789 (another record says in 1805), died September 5, 1866 or July 29, 1860; was named in his father's will; married Ruhannah Paxton.
9. Joseph, born December 30, 1799, died at Cadiz, Ohio, in 1841; married Mrs. Mary (Cady) Conwell, who was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1792, died in 1865, daughter of John and Margaret (Parr) Cady.
10. William Hatton, born in 1801, died April 6, 1871, unmarried; called "William" in his father's will.
11. Israel, born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1807, died April 28, 1866, was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Ravenna, Ohio. He married, in 1833, Harriet Waddell, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, who survived him, and to whom he bequeathed his entire estate in his will dated April 24, 1866, proved April 30, 1866.

(Everts: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, p. 354. Old Cemetery (Presbyterian), Mercer, Pennsylvania. Franklin Ellis: *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 642, 647, 648. W. A. Ferguson: *Our Country and Its People*, p. 895. Thomas F. Gordon: *Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania*, pp. 291, 292.

KREUSSLER
(CHRYSLER)

Arms—Argent, three roses gules, quinquefoliated, stalked and leaved proper, growing separately from a mount vert.
Crest—The charge of the shield.

(Arms on the tombstone of Friedrich Kreussler in the Johannis (St. John's) Cemetery at Jena, Saxony, Germany.)

VAN DALFSEN
(DOLSEN)

Arms—Chequy argent and azure.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

M'CULLOCH
(MC CULLOUGH)

Arms—Ermine a fret gules.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)

TOWNSEND

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

COLES
(COLE)

Arms—Argent a bull passant gules armed or, within a bordure sable bezantée.

(Crozier: *General Armory.* Matthews' *American Armoury and Blue Book.*)

WALDRON

Arms—Argent, three bulls' heads sable armed or.

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

ALISON
(ALLISON)

Arms—Party per bend azure and or, a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

(R. R. Stodart: *Scottish Arms.* Vol. I, plate 56.)

VAN NESS

Arms—Argent, two bars gules.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

WILLET
(WILLITS)

Arms—Argent, three bars gemel sable in chief as many lions rampant of the second.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

FARQUHAR
(FORKER)

Arms—Quarterly, 1st, argent a lion rampant sable; 2nd, azure a sinister hand in pale couped argent; 3rd, or, a galley with masts and tackling sable; 4th, argent an oak tree slipped vert.

(Burke: *General Armory*. R. R. Stodart: *Scottish Arms*, Vol. I, plate 103.)

GASKILL

Arms—Ermine, three bars vert.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry*.)

LIPPINCOTT

Arms—Per fess embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent.

(Matthews: *American Armoury*.)

FIELDS

Arms—Argent, three chevrons sable a chief gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

WASHBOURNE
(WASHBURNE)

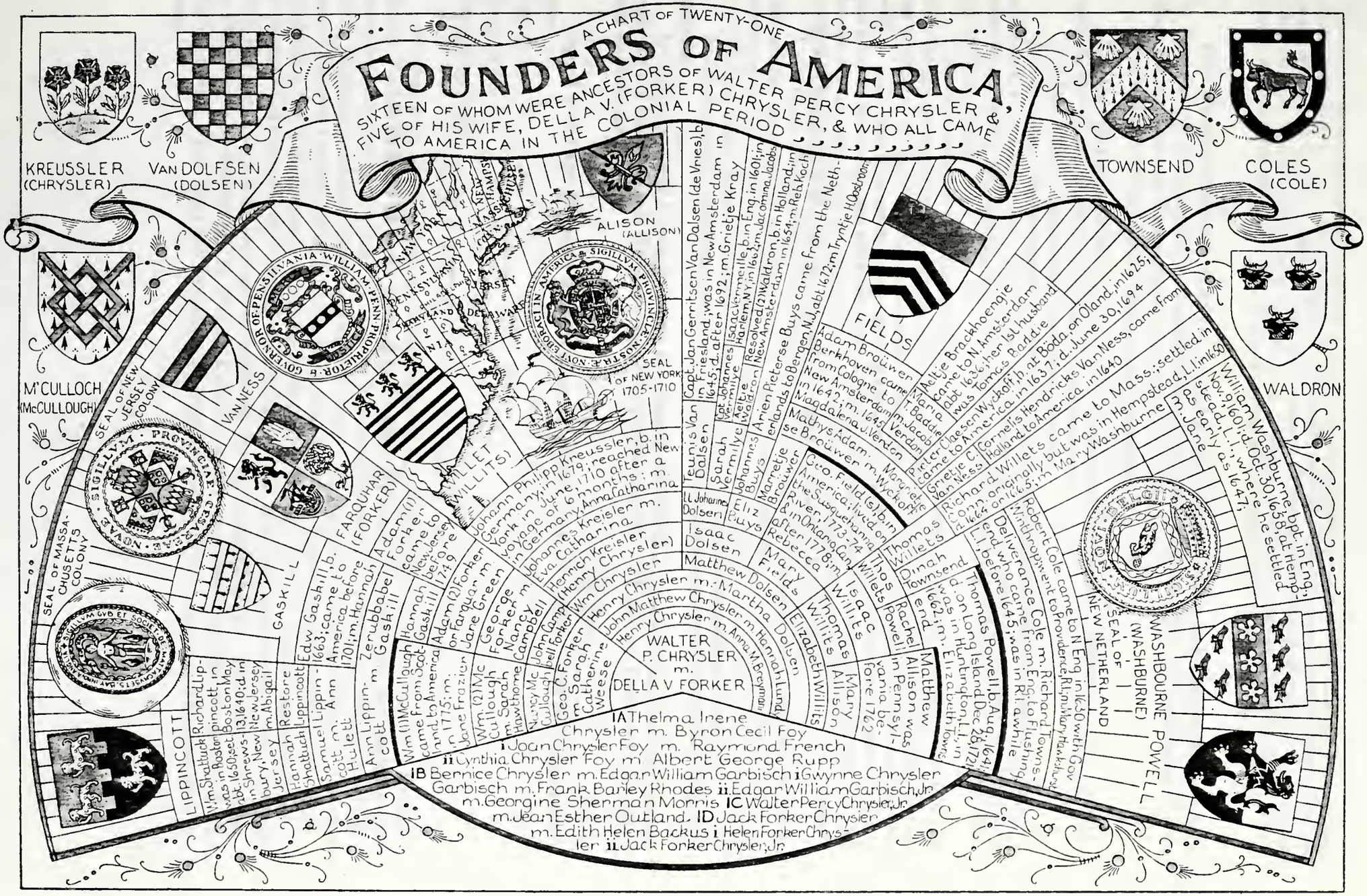
Arms—Argent, on a fess between six martlets gules three cinquefoils of the field.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

POWELL

Arms—Per fess argent and sable a lion rampant counterchanged.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)


A CHART OF TWENTY-ONE
FOUNDERS OF AMERICA,
SIXTEEN OF WHOM WERE ANCESTORS OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER &
FIVE OF HIS WIFE, DELLA V. (FORKER) CHRYSLER, & WHO ALL CAME
TO AMERICA IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD
KREUSSLER (CHRYSLER)
VAN DOLFSEN (DOLSEN)
TOWNSEND
COLES (COLE)
ALISON (ALLISON)
M'CULLOCH (McCULLOUGH)
VAN NESS
WILLET (WILLITS)
FIELDS
WALDRON
FARQUHAR (FORKER)
GASKILL
LIPPINCOTT
WASHBOURNE POWELL (WASHBURNE)
SEAL OF NEW YORK 1705-1710
SEAL OF NEW JERSEY COLONY
SEAL OF MASSACHUSETTS COLONY
WALTER P. CHRYSLER m. DELLA V FORKER
1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii. Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris 1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland. 1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

Charles A. Hanna: *Historical Collections of Harrison County, Ohio*, p. 493. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book D-1, p. 416. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's File*, No. 1002. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Wills*, Book 11, p. 32. Brown, Runk and Company: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 723-24. *The Democrat*, Ravenna, Ohio, May 2, 1866, p. 3. *Portage County, Ohio, Probate File*, No. 1986. *Mercer County Register's File*, No. 3308. J. G. White: *History of Mercer County*, pp. 41, 52, 63, 84, 235, 309, 323.)

III. George Forker, son of Adam (2) and Jane (Green) Forker, was born probably either in New Jersey or southeastern Pennsylvania, July 28, 1787, and died in Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1846.

His will, which was dated May 6, 1845, follows:

I — George Forker of the Township of Coolspring in the County of Mercer — State of Pennsylvania do make & publish this my last will and testament.

And first. I direct that my body be decently buried.

And as to such worldly goods & estate as it hath pleased God to intrust me with — I dispose of as follows, First I direct that all my debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as possible out of the first moneys that shall come into the hands of my executors from any portion of my estate personal.

I also do direct that the Land on which I now live be divided equally at the death of my beloved Wife Nancy between my sons John Forker & Israel Forker. and that they be equally bound to give her a decent and comfortable maintenance during her natural life or so long as she remains my widow. I.E. that they are to occupy the land as tenants and keep for their mother 2 cows & 6 sheep and give her the occupancy of the dwelling or build her a comforta*be* house such as will suit her and furnish her with all things to make her comfor*late* also to assist their mother in raising my youngest daughter Elizabeth Forker also to aid equally in schooling their sister Elizabeth.

I also direct that my sons John & Israel be equally bound to assist in furnishing their sisters in such articles as necessary in giving them a decent outfit according to the rules of the country excepting my daughter Hannah King whom I have already given her portion to the extent of my ability and to my son Adam Forker I leave one dollar to be paid by my Executors to him on demand.

And I do hereby make and ordain my sons John & Israel executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I George Forker the testator have to this my will written on one sheet of paper set my hand and seal this sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and forty five.

George Forker (SEAL)

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us who have subscribed in the presence of each other.

Wm. Miller

Nancy Miller X

Mary Jane Forker

At the death of his father, he inherited one-half of his father's land. He was a farmer. George Forker lived in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, during his early years, and continued to reside in that vicinity until about 1817, when he moved to Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. As late as 1816, he was listed in the tax lists of Fayette County as George Farquer, taxed for two horses, one dog, and as a farmer, occupation tax Ten dollars. When he removed to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, his family consisted of his wife, who carried the youngest child, and the father carried a son, during the major portion of their journey to Pittsburgh by land and by ferry. They came by boat up the river from Pittsburgh to Mercer County, where they settled on the farm owned by Adam Forker. The 1843 tax lists show he possessed one hundred acres, one horse and four cows.

In 1830, according to the United States Census, George Forker's family consisted of:

One male, age 40 to 50 (himself)
One female, " 30 to 40 (his wife)
One male, " 15 to 20
One male and one female age 10 to 15
One male age 5 to 10, and
One female under 5 years of age.

All of George Forker's children then living were either grantors or grantees in a quitclaim deed made September 30, 1851, by which Adam Forker and his wife Margaret, Robert King and wife Hannah M., Mary Jane Forker, Nancy Forker and Elizabeth N. Forker conveyed one hundred acres in Coolspring Township to Israel and John C. Forker. His widow, Nancy Forker, quitclaimed her dower right in the same one hundred acres, December 8, 1851. In 1860, the census records George Forker's widow, two daughters and (evidently), a grandson, as follows:

Nancy Forker, age 65, born in Virginia
Mary " " 33, " " Pennsylvania
Elizabeth Forker, age 21, born in Pennsylvania
Henry King " " 10, " " "

George Forker married, in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1814, Nancy Campbell. (Campbell II.)

Children:

1. *John Campbell*, of whom further.
2. Hannah, born February 22, 1816, died October 21, 1874, age 58 years, 8 months (other records say she died in 1871 or 1876); married Robert King.
3. Adam, born December 23, 1817, died February 18, 1856; married Margaret Hosack.
4. Israel, born February 22, 1820, died February 20, 1876; married Mary McMillan.
5. Samuel, born May 1, 1823, died July 1, 1826.
6. Isabel, born July 4, 1825, died July 3, 1826.
7. Mary Jane, born July 29, 1827; died unmarried; evidently called Lizzie J., aged 52, in census of 1880.
8. Nancy, born August 30, 1832, died April 5, 1893; married John King.
9. George, born August 18, 1834, died January 29, 1840.
10. William Z., born April 15, 1837, died October 7, 1837.
11. Elizabeth N., born January 29, 1839, died in Mercer, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1888, unmarried; called "E.N.," aged 41, in census of 1880.

(Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's Files, Estates of Adam Forker and George Forker. Bible Record, George Forker Family. Coolspring Cemetery and Citizens' Cemetery, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. *Mercer County Tax Lists*, 1843. *Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists*, 1816. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book A-2, pp. 120, 122. *Register's File, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, New Series 245. *United States Census of Coolspring, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1830, p. 131; 1860, p. 31.)

IV. John Campbell Forker, son of George and Nancy (Campbell) Forker, reported to have been named for his grandfather, was born in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1814, and died January 23, 1875, aged sixty years. He was taken to Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, by his parents, when about three years of age. His father died when he was thirty-two years old, and he inherited one-half of his father's land conditional on the death of his mother, Nancy (Campbell) Forker, who died in 1874. On December 15, 1851, James Dundas deeded to John C. Forker and Israel Forker of Lake Township, one hundred acres. He began to dispose of his land, dividing it into small parcels, but he died in 1875, and his land and estate were settled through the courts and were complicated, due to the interests of his second wife, who did not die until 1901. June 17, 1874, John C. Forker and his wife Mary of Coolspring, deeded to Ed Sergeant, ten acres of land. Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Deed Books show "Samuel McMillen executor of John C. Forker late of Coolspring to William M. and Adam Forker 60 acres which had been contracted to sell January 8, 1874, for $1625." These records further show that December 23, 1875, Mary Forker, widow of John C. Forker, quitclaimed sixty acres in Lake Township to William M. and Adam Forker. January 22, 1881, Mary Forker, widow of John C., William McCullough and Nancy, Adam and Elizabeth and George C. and Sadie C. deeded to David Robinson in Coolspring Township one acre.

FORKER

The 1850 census of Coolspring, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, has this record of the family of John C. Forker:

John C.	Forker, age	35, Farmer, born in Pa.	Israel	Forker, age	30,
Nancy	"	" 35,	Nancy	"	" 55,
George	"	" 3,	Mary	"	" 20,
William	"	" 2,	Nancy	"	" 18,
Nancy	"	" 8/12ths.	Elizabeth	"	" 12.

(The last five were evidently his brother, mother and three sisters.)

The 1860 census of Coolspring records his family as follows:

John C.	Forker, age	45, born in Penn.	William	Forker, age	14,
Nancy	"	" 44, " " "	Nancy	"	" 10, born in Penn.
George	"	" 16,	Adam	"	" 8, " " "

John Campbell Forker married (first) Nancy McCullough. (McCullough IV.) He married (second) Mary Shields, whose will was probated in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1901.

The following deeds are of interest:

MARY FORKER et al.
To
David Robinson

This Indenture made the twenty second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one

Between Mary Forker widow of John Forker deceased William Forker and Nancy his wife, Adam Forker and Elizabeth his wife, and George C. Forker and Sadie C. his wife parties of the first part and David Robinson party of the second part, Witness that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One dollar lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have remised released and quit claimed and by these presents do remise release and quit claim unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever All that certain piece of land in Coolspring township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania bounded on the North by Brownsville road, East by lands of John Armstrong South by lands of John North, Containing one acre more or less.

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversions, remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said parties of the first part of in or to the above described premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To Have and To Hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his and assigns forever. In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Lizzie Forker	(SEAL)	Mary Forker	(SEAL)
George Forker	(SEAL)	William Forker	(SEAL)
Sadie C. Forker	(SEAL)	Nancy Forker	(SEAL)
		Adam Forker	(SEAL)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Thomas Vernam
Susan Vernam

Delivered March 7, 1881
Attest S S Mehard Jr

Received the day of the date of the above Indenture of the above named David Robinson the sum of One dollars lawful money of the United States being the consideration money above mentioned in full.

Witness
Thomas Vernam
Sarah Vernam

William Forker
Adam Forker

Mercer County
Penna } SS.

Be it remembered that on the 24th day of January A. D. 1881, before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in and for Mercer County came William Forker and Nancy his wife and Adam Forker and Elizabeth his wife and acknowledged the within and foregoing Indenture to be their act and deed, the said Nancy Forker and Elizabeth Forker being of lawful age and by me examined separate and apart from their said husbands and the full contents of said deed by me made known to them by reading did thereupon declare that she did voluntarily and of her own free will and accord sign and seal and as her act and deed deliver the same without any coercion or compulsion of her said husband. Certified under my hand and seal at the township aforesaid the date aforesaid

Thomas Vernam (SEAL)
Justice of the Peace

Laurence County
Penna } SS.

Before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said County personally came Mary Forker widow of John Forker who in due form of law acknowledged the within deed to be her act and deed and desired the same to be recorded as such. Witness my hand and seal this 7th day of Feb. AD. 1881.

A. H. Van Fliet (SEAL)
Justice of the Peace

Ellis County
State of Kansas } SS.

Before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State personally came George Forker and Sadie C. his wife who in due form of law acknowledged the within deed to be their act and deed and desired the same to be recorded as such. And the said Sadie C. being of full age and by me examined separate and apart from her said husband the contents hereof and of said Indenture being first fully made known to her declared that she did voluntarily and of her own free will and accord sign seal and deliver the same without any coercion or compulsion of her said husband. Witness my hand and seal this 16 day of February A. D. 1881.

William Saunders (SEAL)
Justice of the Peace

State of Kansas
Ellis County Clerk's Office

I James Reeder County Clerk of said County do certify that William Saunders before whom the annexed instrument in writing was proved or acknowledged was at the time of taking the same a Justice of the Peace in and for said County duly authorized to take the same and that I am well acquainted with his handwriting and verily believe the signature to said Certificate is genuine and that the annexed instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of this state. In Witness Whereof I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Hays City in said County this 17th day of February A. D. 1881.

James Reeder, Clerk
By C. W. Reeder Deputy

Children of the first marriage:

1. *George C.*, of whom further.
2. William McCullough, born in 1846; married Nancy Zahnizer.
3. Nancy, born in 1850, died October 7, 1873, aged twenty-three years.
4. Adam, born in 1852; married Elizabeth Page.
5. Sarah, born in 1854, died August 31, 1856, aged two years.

(Bible Record, George Forker Family. Coolspring, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Cemetery Records. *United States Census of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1850, p. 669; 1860, p. 31. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court*, May, 1875. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's File*, No. 3509. *Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, Wills*, No. 7; p. 57. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Deed Books*, A-2, p. 116; V-3, p. 256; Q-3, pp. 613-14; M-4, p. 365.)















John Forker
Catherine (Weese) & Della V. Forker

Isabel (Starks) Weese
Della Viola Forker

Mr. & Mrs. George C.
Forker & John

George C. Forker

Della Viola Forker

John Forker



FORKER

V. George C. Forker, son of John Campbell and Nancy (McCullough) Forker, was born at North Mills, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1844, and died in Flint, Michigan, August 7, 1918, aged "74 years, 8 mo. 16 days" (death date and age from court record). He removed to Ellis, Kansas, April 14, 1872. In 1881, he, with his wife Sadie C. and others, signed a deed conveying land in Coolspring which had been his father's. The 1880 census lists him as a stock-raiser. The United States Census of 1880 records this family as living in Ellis County, Kansas, as follows:

Name	*Age*	*Where born*	*Birthplace of* *Father*	*Mother*
George Forker	35	Penn.	Penn.	Penn.
Sarah C. "	33, wife	"	"	"
John "	8, son	"	"	"
Della "	4, dau.	Kan.	"	"

George C. Forker married, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mercer, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1867, Sarah Catherine Weese. (Weese III.)

Children:

1. John, born at Jackson Centre, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1871; died in 1926.
2. George, born in Ellis, Kansas, March 6, 1874; died August 7, 1918.
3. *Della V.*, of whom further.

(*Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's Files*, No. 3509. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book M-4, p. 365. *United States Census of Ellis County, Kansas*, 1880, 5-3-84. Family Records.)

VI. Della Viola Forker, daughter of George C. and Sarah Catherine (Weese) Forker, was born at Ellis, Kansas, February 20, 1876, and died at Kings Point, Long Island, New York, August 8, 1938.

She married Walter Percy Chrysler. (Chrysler—Family in America—VIII.)

(Family Records.)

Weese

ADAM WEESE or WISE, as the name was spelled later, was born in Rhenish Hesse, a Province of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1718, and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1781. His will, which is filed in Washington County, follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Adam Wise of Ten Mile Creek, Farmer, Being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die. I do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, that is to say principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to God and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent manner at the direction of my Executors, and as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life. I give and devise and dispose of in the following manner and form.

First: I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Catherine, a sufficient maintenance out of my Estate in my dwelling house along with my son Peter whilst she remains a widdow, but if they should not agree to live together, she is to live in my stove room and have a separate maintenance after the following manner Viz: fifteen bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty pounds of pork, a peck of salt, five pounds of wool and one pair of shoes yearly, a cow to give milk, which when dry she may change yearly with Peter Wise for one that gives milk, half an acre of flax to be sowed pulled and broke for her yearly, also firewood sufficient, all these things are to be continued no longer than she remain a widow and my youngest daughter, Olive (?torn) lives with her until she is of age and she is also to have an acre of ground for a garden to put in it such things as she pleases during the time above mentioned and farther I do give and bequeath to my wife thirty pounds hard money and an equal share with my children of the Personal and movable Estate except so much of my Estate I give to my son Peter Wise as hereafter mentioned the last mentioned things to be hers forever.

2ndly: I give and bequeath to my son Peter Wise the plantation whereon I now live to him and his heirs forever. Also, my Roan horse, old bay mare and young bay mare also four milch cows and my whole stock of hogs and eight sheep such as he shall chuse, my wagon and geers for his two horses, my plow and tacklings for one plough also my large Iron Kettle and two pots with all my beds and beding except one bed and beding I give and bequeath to my wife such as she shall chuse to be hers forever, provided nevertheless that my son Peter Wise must perform every particular as is above mentioned with regard to my wifes maintenance and pay her the thirty pounds as before mentioned, pay to my two oldest daughters thirty pounds each hard money viz: Mary and Maryann Wise, the youngest of which is to Remain with Peter one year also a Cow to each of them; also pay my two youngest Daughters twenty pounds hard money and a Cow to each of them when they are severally of age that is Ulian and Judith Wise. In like manner pay my sons, Jacob, Daniel and Tobias Wise, twenty-five pounds hard money each as they come severally of age, the five last mentioned children, Peter Wise is to maintain bring up and send to school until they are able to read, at the age of nineteen the boys are to be bound to a trade such as they shall chuse. In like manner he is to pay to my son Andrew Wise twenty-four pounds hard money and that he pay to my son Frederick Wise twenty-two pounds and that he pay to my son Henry Wise twenty-two pounds hard money and pay my son Adam twenty-five pounds hard money and a young sorrel mare. Likewise that he give my sons Jacob, Daniel and Tobias Wise each a horse creature as they come severally of age.



3rdly: I give and bequeath to my son Abraham Wise a thirty pound bond due to me on my son Frederick Wise to be paid when he shall come of age also that my son Peter pay him a creature when he is of age, who is to live with Peter until he is fit to be bound to a ta*ylering* trade and if free before he comes of age to have and to hold what he can make by said trade himself until he comes of age notwithstanding.

4thly: That if any of my children should die under age then in such case that Child's part to be equally divided amongst all my surviving children.

5thly: That such of my movable estate which is not herein before bequeathed be equally divided Viz: between my wife Catherine, my sons Andrew, Frederick, Henry, Adam, Jacob, Daniel, Abraham and Tobias Wise and my Daughters, Mary, Maryann, Ulian and Judith Wise, only my book debts, I give and bequeath to my son Peter Wise and in case my son Peter should die before he is able to discharge his duty in this case in general or die *intested* then and in such a case that his brothers, Andrew, Frederick, Henry and Adam Wise shall transact either or jointly or severally as they shall agree concerning my estate According to this my last will and Testament. Andrew Wise, Peter Wise and John Buckingham I make ordain and constitute Executors of this my last will and Testament and I do hereby disallow, revoke and disannull all and every other former testaments will and bequeaths by me in any wise before named willed and bequeathed testifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament. Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty One.

Adam Wise
(in German)

Signed sealed and pronounced and declared by the said Adam Wise as his last will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names—

Solomon Lesslie
George Greiger—Witness:
(both in German)

Probated October 10, 1781.
Washington County Court House, Washington, Pa.

Adam Weese or Wise came to America on the ship *Hampshire*, under Captain Thomas Cheesman and, after landing in Baltimore, Maryland, proceeded in the same vessel to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving there September 7, 1748. His wife and eldest son accompanied him. They located on Big Pipe Creek, Maryland, about fifteen miles from where Frederick City now stands, and received a patent of fifty acres, the survey of which was dated June 29, 1756. The property was afterwards sold to Peter Hubbard by deed of August 7, 1761. He then started for the wilds of western Pennsylvania, making a long tedious journey over the mountains in wagons until he reached what is now Washington County. His new home was on North Ten Mile Creek about two and one-half miles from where it makes its junction with the south branch, and three and one-half miles from the Monongahela River. The tract, which was known as "The Fishery," was patented under that name to his son Peter, March 19, 1788. It lay partly in Washington and partly in Greene County. Soon after their arrival, he and his son Andrew built a gristmill propelled by waterpower, which was operated by his descendants until 1840. Since that time it has gone to decay. Adam Weese or Wise served as a private in the militia of Washington County, Pennsylvania, during the American Revolution. He is buried on his farm.

Adam Weese or Wise married (first), before coming to America, Murillas or Marillias, whose surname is not known, who died in 1763, in Maryland. He married (second) Catherine, whose surname is not known, who survived him.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Andrew, born in Rhenish Hesse, Germany, May 7, 1748 (another authority gives 1754), and died March 4, 1840 (another authority gives 1848). He accompanied his parents to America; located in West Bethlehem, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He is buried in the family graveyard beside his father; his descendants located in Logansport, Indiana.
2. Peter, born in 1758, died in 1821; buried at Marlboro, Ohio; will dated October 2, 1821, filed in Stark County, Ohio. He served as a private under Captain Nicholas Lutz in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Militia, in 1782. He inherited a tract of land from his father containing three hundred and fifty-six acres in West Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which he later sold to his son Andrew; in 1807 he removed to Plain township, Stark County, Ohio, where he secured twelve hundred acres, and in 1818 removed to Canton, Ohio. He married Magdalene or Mary Miller.

   Children:

   i. Adam.
   ii. Abraham.
   iii. Daniel, born 1783, died 1816; married Elizabeth Tombaugh.

   Children:

   a. Peter.
   b. George.
   c. Elias.
   d. Sarah.
   e. Amey.

   iv. Andrew, received land purchased from Jacob Painter in Stark County. There is mention of land in Canton, Ohio, "deeded to me by my son Andrew and Hannah his wife."
   v. Peter Miller, born in 1794, died in 1876; married Katherine Forner.
   vi. Jacob.
   vii. Catharine, married Mr. Shidelar.
   viii. Susannah, married Mr. Tombough.
   ix. Hannah, married Mr. Zoller.
   x. Molly, married Mr. Bricker.
   xi. Elizabeth.
   xii. Rebecca.
3. Frederick, founded the town of Fredericktown, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, on land patented to him, March 8, 1790.
4. Adam Jr., born in Maryland, February 24, 1763, died in 1842; came with his father to Washington County, Pennsylvania; acquired a farm of one hundred and twelve acres adjoining that of his brother Peter; operated his father's gristmill until 1824, when he retired. He married Barbara Zollers, who was born in 1759, and died in 1852.

   Children:

   i. George, resided in Marshall County, Illinois; married Margaret Ulery.
   ii. Samuel, resided in Knox County, Ohio; married Miss Schiedler.
   iii. David, married Esther Shidler.
   iv. Frederick, married Elizabeth Burson, who died in 1876.
   v. Joseph, married Permela Hank.
   vi. Solomon, married (first) Harriet Alexander; (second), her sister, Jane Alexander.
   vii. Elizabeth, married Jacob Shidler.
   viii. Rebecca, married Peter Crumrine.
5. Henry, located in Virginia.

Children of the second marriage:

6. Jacob, resided in Washington County, Pennsylvania.
7. Samuel, located in Virginia.
8. Abraham, resided in Plain Township, Stark County, Ohio.
9. Tobias, resided in Plain Township, Stark County, Ohio.
10. Mary, located in Ohio.
11. Mariam, located in Ohio.
12. Julieth, married the Rev. Jacob Spon.

(*The Wise Family*, Mss. in possession of Mrs. W. O. Iams, Marianna, Pennsylvania. *Washington County Wills*, Book I, p. 2. *Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 276. B. Crumrine: *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 971-72.)

I. Andrew Weese or *Wise*, undoubtedly a member of the family whose record is given above, is first mentioned in Greene Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania. The farm of Adam Wise, Sr., lay partly in Washington and partly in Greene County, and Adam is known to have had a son Andrew, and at least one grandson Andrew. A search of census records of Greene County shows that no one of the name resided in the county in 1810, and that only one of the name was there in 1820, namely:

M'CULLOCH
(MC CULLOUGH)

Arms—Ermine a fret gules.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)

COLES
(COLE)

Arms—Argent a bull passant gules armed or, within a bordure sable bezantée.
Crest—A demi-dragon vert, holding in the dexter paw an arrow or, headed and feathered argent.
Motto—*Deum Cole regem serva.*

(Crozier: *General Armory*. Matthews: *American Armoury and Blue Book.*)

CAMPBELL

Arms—Gyronny of eight, or and sable.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

POWELL

Arms—Per fess argent and sable a lion rampant counterchanged.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

WALDRON

Arms—Argent, three bulls' heads sable armed or.
Crest—An heraldic tiger sable pelletée.
Motto—*Nec beneficii immemor nec injuriae.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

TOWNSEND

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

KAMLAH

Arms—Azure, on a mount vert a stork proper beaked and membered gules, the leg dexter raised, holding in the bill a snake proper. Helmet wreath azure and argent.
Crest—Three forget-me-nots azure seeded or, leaved and stemmed proper.

(Dr. Bernhard Koerner, editor: *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 227.)

FIELDS

Arms—Argent, three chevrons sable a chief gules.
Crest—A hand erect issuing from a cloud, grasping a club proper.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

GASKILL

Arms—Ermine, three bars vert.
Crest—An arm issuing from the sea embowed, holding an anchor all proper.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)

BREYMANN

Arms—Or, a savage girded and crowned with garlands holding in his hand sinister a fir tree, the dexter resting at his side, all proper; a bordure gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The savage issuant holding the tree of the shield.

(Dr. Hans Breymann: *Beitrage zur Geschichte der Familie Breymann.*)

FARQUHAR
(FORKER)

Arms—Quarterly, 1st, argent a lion rampant sable; 2nd, azure a sinister hand in pale couped argent; 3rd, or, a galley with masts and tackling sable; 4th, argent an oak tree slipped vert.

(Burke: *General Armory*. R. R. Stodart: *Scottish Arms*, Vol. I, plate 103.)

VERMEIL
(VERMILYE)

Arms—Or, a bull rampant gules horned vert.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

LIPPINCOTT

Arms—Per fess embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent
Crest—Out of a mural crown gules, five ostrich feathers, alternately argent and azure.
Motto—*Secundis dubiisque rectus.*

(Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

KREUSSLER
(CHRYSLER)

Arms—Argent, three roses gules, quinquefoliated, stalked and leaved proper, growing separately from a mount vert.
Crest—The charge of the shield.

(Arms on the tombstone of Friedrich Kreussler in the Johannis (St. John's) Cemetery at Jena, Saxony, Germany.)

WILLET
(WILLITS)

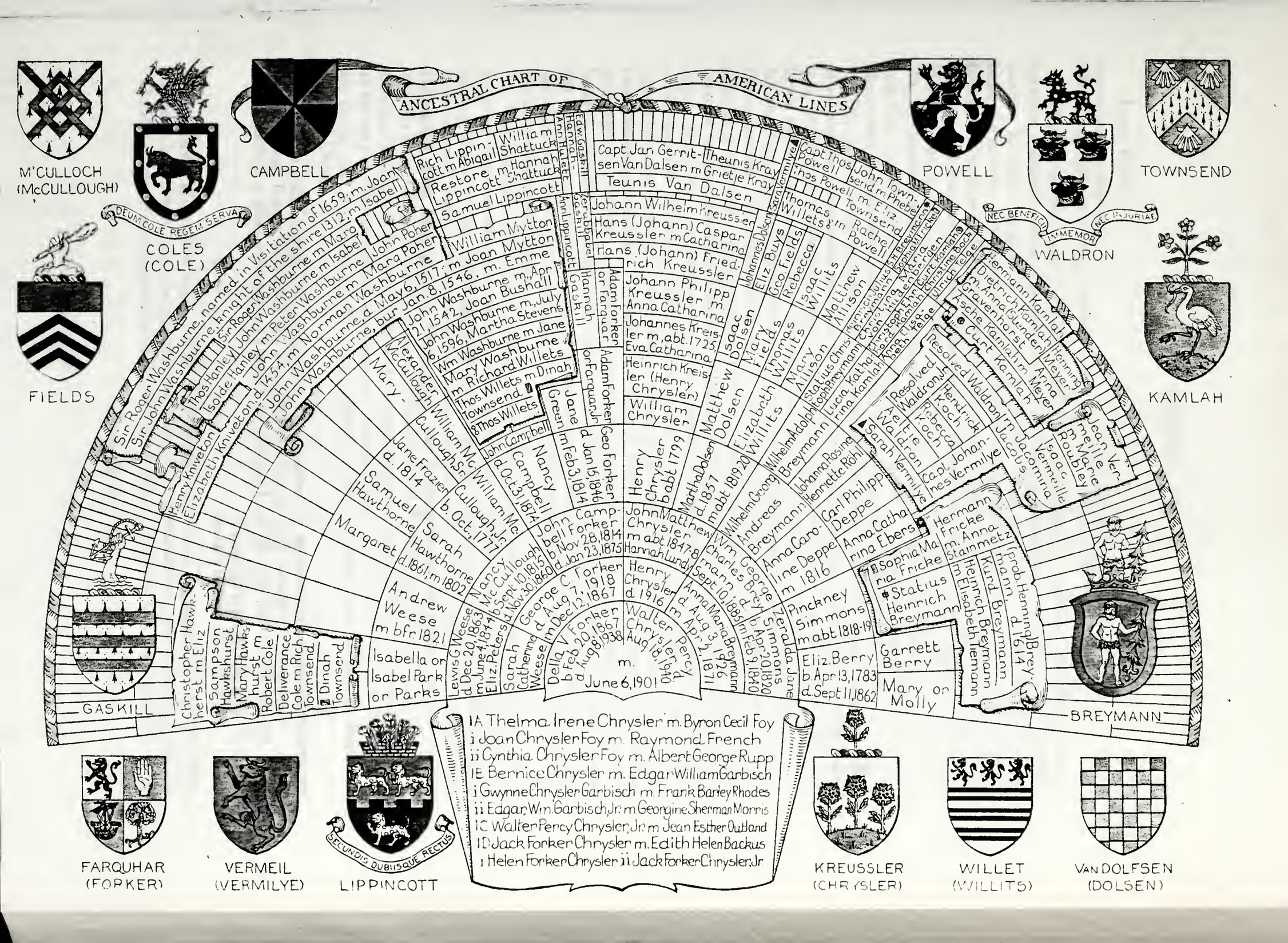
Arms—Argent, three bars gemel sable in chief as many lions rampant of the second

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

VAN DALFSEN
(DOLSEN)

Arms—Chequy argent and azure.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)


ANCESTRAL CHART OF AMERICAN LINES
M'CULLOCH (McCULLOUGH)
COLES (COLE)
CAMPBELL
POWELL
WALDRON
TOWNSEND
FIELDS
KAMLAH
GASKILL
BREYMANN
FARQUHAR (FORKER)
VERMEIL (VERMILYE)
LIPPINCOTT
KREUSSLER (CHRYSLER)
WILLET (WILLITS)
VAN DOLFSEN (DOLSEN)
DEUM COLE REGEM SERVA
SECUNDIS DUBIISQUE RECTUS
NEC BENEFICIO NEC INJURIAE
IN MEMORIAM
Sir Roger Washburne, named in Visitation of 1659; m. Joan
Sir John Washburne, knight of the shire 1312, m Isabell
Sir Roger Washburne m Mara
Thos Hanley, John Washburne m Isabel
Isolde Hanley m Peter Washburne
John Washburne m Mara Poher
John Washburne, d. May 6, 1517; m Joan Mytton
John Washburne, bur Jan 8, 1546, m. Emme
John Washburne m. Apr 21, 1542, Joan Bushall
John Washburne m. July 6, 1596, Martha Stevens
Wm Washburne m Jane
Mary Washburne m Richard Willets
Thos Willets m Dinah Townsend
Thos Willets
Henry Kniveton
Elizabeth Kniveton
John Poher
William Mytton
John Lippincott
Ann Hallett
Hannah Gaskill
Edw Gaskill
Rich Lippincott m Abigail Shattuck
William Shattuck
Restore Lippincott m Hannah Shattuck
Samuel Lippincott
Hannah Gaskill
Adam Forker or Farquar
John Campbell
Jane Green
Adam Forker or Farquar, Jr
Mary - McCullough
Alexander McCullough
William McCullough, Sr
William McCullough, Jr
Jane Frazier d. 1814
Samuel Hawthorne
Sarah Hawthorne
Margaret d. 1861; m 1802
Andrew Weese m bfr 1821
Isabella or Isabel Park or Parks
Christopher Hawkhurst m Eliz
Sampson Hawkshurst
Mary Hawkshurst m
Robert Cole
Deliverance Cole m Rich Townsend
Dinah Townsend
Nancy Campbell d Oct 31, 1874
Geo Forker b Jan 15, 1846 d Jan 15, 1814
Nancy McCullough b Sept 10, 1815 d Nov 30, 1860
Lewis G Weese b Dec 20, 1863 d June 4, 1814
Sarah Catherine Weese
Elizabeth Peters
John Campbell Forker b Nov 28, 1814 d Jan 23, 1875
George C. Forker b Aug 7, 1918 d Dec 12, 1867
Della V Forker b Feb 20, 1867 d Aug 8, 1938
Walter Chrysler b Aug 18, 1940
m. June 6, 1901
Henry Chrysler b abt 1799
Martha Dolsen d. 1857 m abt 1819-20
John Matthew Chrysler m abt 1847-8 Hannah Lundy
Henry Chrysler d 1916
Anna Maria Breymann b Sept 10, 1885 d Aug 3, 1926
Charles Breymann
Capt. Jan Gerritsen Van Dalsen m Grietje Kray
Teunis Van Dalsen
Johann Wilhelm Kreussler
Hans (Johann) Caspar Kreussler m Catharina
Hans (Johann) Friedrich Kreussler
Johann Philipp Kreussler m. Anna Catharina
Johannes Kreissler m, abt 1725, Eva Catharina
Heinrich Kreissler (Henry Chrysler)
William Chrysler
Matthew Dolsen
Mary Fields
Elizabeth Willits
Isaac Dolsen
Johannes Dolsen
Eliz Buys
Geo Fields
Rebecca
Isaac Willits
Thomas Willits
Mary Allison
Matthew Allison
Capt. Thos Powell
Thos Powell m. Eliz
John Townsend m Phebe
Thomas Willets & m Rache Powell
Sara Vermilye
Capt. Johannes Vermilye
Wilhelm Adolph Breymann
Johanna Rosine Henriette Rohl
Wilhelm Georg Andreas Breymann
Anna Caroline Deppe m 1816
Carl Philipp Deppe
Anna Catharina Ebers
Hermann Fricke m. Anna Stainmetz
Sophia Maria Fricke
Statius Heinrich Breymann
Heinrich Breymann m Elisabeth Tiemann
Kurd Breymann
(prob. Hermann) Breymann d 1614
Pinckney Simmons m abt 1818-19
Zeralda Simmons b Apr 20, 1820 m Feb 6, 1840
Jane
Eliz. Berry b Apr 13, 1783 d Sept 11, 1862
Garrett Berry
Mary or Molly
Dietrich Kamlah
m Anna (Stunder) Graevenhorst
Asche Kamlah m Anna Meyer
Curt Kamlah
Hermann Meyer
Resolved Waldron
Resolved Waldron, Jr
Hendrick Koch
Rebecca Koch
Capt. Johannes Vermilye
Isaac Vermilye
Jacomina Jacobus
Jean Vermeille m Marie Roubley
1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1E Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
ii Edgar Wm Garbisch, Jr. m Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr



Isaac Weese.

Two males aged under 10
One male aged between 26 and 45 (himself)
Three females aged under 10
One female aged between 16 and 26

The above Isaac could be either the father or a brother of Andrew. Andrew's widow, Isabella or Isabel, was in 1850 a resident of Coolspring township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. In that township in 1840 was a Michael Wees aged between forty and fifty, the head of a family. He therefore, was born between 1790 and 1800, and may also have been a brother of Andrew. The name Michael Weese is found in Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1782, and he had two persons in his family. Hampshire County then included the present Hardy County, both being in West Virginia. In Hardy County in 1800 were Charles Weese, between fifty and sixty years of age, William and Solomon Weese, between forty and fifty, and Isaac Weese, between twenty and thirty. These may have been related to Henry and Daniel, son of Adam Weese, Sr., who are known to have gone to Virginia.

The name seems to have been habitually spelled *Wees*, although found in any number of records in a surprising number of variations. Andrew Weese signed (his mark) A and it is not known whether he would have spelled the name "*Wees*" or otherwise. His son Lewis signed his name *Wees*. He was a farmer by occupation, and the earliest record so far found concerning him shows he was living in 1821 in Greene Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania. This record is a tax list and merely indicates he was taxed eight cents for possessing one cow. Examination of the tax lists in earlier years, both of single men and married men, did not reveal Andrew Weese, and it is quite possible he moved into the county about 1820-1821. In November, 1822, Andrew Weese presented an insolvency petition to the court in which he stated that he resided in the State of Pennsylvania considerably upwards of six months. From this petition, it is evident that he had rented farms that turned out unprofitably. At this time Andrew Weese was probably a young man, perhaps just recently married. His record shows that he owned one cow, two hogs, two beds, and bedding, one reel, one spinning wheel, one bureau, one small cupboard, one Dutch oven, one spider, one tea-kettle, one axe, a mattock and hand axe, kitchen furniture, one hand saw and draw knife, five chairs, a scythe, fire shovel and tongs, all of which were given to the creditors of Andrew Weese.

The tax lists of 1822 up to 1825, showed that he still resided there. One year, 1824, recorded taxes on one horse in addition to the cow. The list for 1826 showed he had removed, and later lists do not mention him of any other township, so it is probable he moved into Greene County, the latter part of 1820, and moved out before 1826. His son Lewis is claimed to have been born in Pittsburgh, and Andrew Weese may have moved to that vicinity from Greene County, or he may have lived in Pittsburgh prior to living in Greene County, since there is some doubt as to the exact age of his son Lewis. No definite record of his stay in Pittsburgh has been found. Andrew Weese moved to Ohio prior to 1834 and his family was mentioned in the census records of 1840, Youngstown Township, Trumbull County, Ohio.

In Trumbull County, Ohio, in January, 1841, Andrew, X, his mark, Wees petitioned, applying for a marriage license for Joseph Boyd and Nancy Wees of the township of Youngstown. Joseph Boyd and Nancy Wees were married January 25, 1841, by Louis Clark, Preacher of the Gospel.

(Trumbull County, Ohio, Marriage record, 1839-42, pp. 138, 174.)

Andrew Weese first appeared in 1841 on the tax lists of Youngstown. In that year, taxes on two horses, one cow and three acres of land were assessed, amounting to $1.05 tax. The same assessment appears in 1842, 1843, and 1844. The land of 1844 is marked "all to

Robbin" (the original owner) and a rebate on the real estate portion of these taxes was allowed Andrew Weese. He is not mentioned in 1845. Possibly he died or moved elsewhere. This land was also rented and evidently Andrew Weese had agreed to be responsible to the owner, Mr. Robbin, for the taxes. It did not stand in Andrew Weese's name and it is not definitely known whether he may have been in that county earlier than 1841 or after 1845. This land lay just at the south edge of what is now the city of Youngstown, Ohio, in Mahoning County.

Andrew Weese or Wise married, some time prior to 1821, Isabella or Isabel Parks. She was living in Coolspring Township, Mercer County, in 1850, evidently a widow. In the census of 1850, she was shown in the family of her son Andrew and with her youngest daughter Sarah, but in 1860, she was shown as a seamstress in the family of William McFall. Isabella or Isabel Parks was born in Pennsylvania, as is shown by her own statements in the United States Census of 1850, when she was "58," and of 1860 when she was "70"; also two of her children stated, in the 1880 census, that their mother was born in Pennsylvania. These were Nancy Boyd (aged 59 in 1880) and Mary J. King (aged 50). A younger daughter, Sarah A. Stokely, aged 46, seems to have said that her mother was born in Ohio, but the "preponderance of evidence" of course lies in Isabella's own two statements and in those of her two older daughters. Examination of the 1790 Census shows an Isabel Parks as head of a family in the eastern portion of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, the family consisting of three females (including herself), and a male under sixteen years of age. With no other evidence, the name suggests that the said Isabel may have been the mother of Isabella, who married Andrew Weese. If so, evidently her husband had died shortly before the said census was taken. The land records of that county include a deed dated September 21, 1825, between James Parke of Carlisle and Isabella his wife, one of the children and heirs at law of the late James Carothers Cooper late of West Pennsboro township, and James Greason the grantee.

Concerning Isabella or Isabel (Parks) Weese, her grandson, Andrew J. Boyd, of Spencerville, Ohio, says that he remembered his grandmother well. Her house and his father's house adjoined in Coolspring township. He loved to slip over to his grandmother's house for a breakfast of corn cakes. She died on a bitter cold day in winter, and before she died called each member of the family to her, giving each a farewell message. He does not remember his message but she told his sister: "Mary, you be a good girl and mind what your mother tells you and meet me in the better world." She was a Methodist, a member of the Cottage Methodist Church in Coolspring. Mrs. Isabella or Isabel Weese's granddaughter, Mrs. Miller, of Youngstown, Ohio, states that her grandmother "had two sisters, Mary who married Lewis Edwards and another, Sarah, married Lewis Edwards' brother, and both lived in Ohio near Salem or Canton or somewhere else in Ohio." Isabella or Isabel (Parks) Weese died in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1867.

Children of Andrew and Isabella or Isabel (Parks) Weese:

1. Nancy, born in Greene County, January 31, 1821, died in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1893; married, in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 25, 1841, Joseph Boyd. The United States Census of 1860 shows in Mercer, Joseph Boyd, 50, born in Ireland; Nancy, 39, born in Pennsylvania; William, 18; Henry, 10; Mary, 8; James Weese, 15; and Sarah Weese, 13. The United States Census of 1880 shows Nancy Boyd, age 59, head of a family; she and both her parents born in "Penna"; with her were her son, Henry P., aged 30, daughter Mary E., aged 28, son Andrew J., aged 25, and granddaughter Nannie B.
2. *Lewis G.*, of whom further.
3. Rebecca, died in Indiana in 1863, married Mr. Hughes; raised Jane Isabella Weese, her niece.
4. Reuben B., born in 1824 (another record says 1829, and still another, 1830); married Phebe, whose surname is unknown; lived in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. The 1880 United States Census shows Reuben B. Weese, age 51, broom maker, a resident of Charlottesville, Hancock

County, Indiana. Also "Reuben B. Weese, age 56 years, Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana, a brother of the soldier," was a witness in the application for pension in the case of Lewis Weese, in 1886.

5. Mary Jane, born in 1827, died in Mercer, Pennsylvania, about 1913; married Edward King. Mary Jane was a witness in the Lewis Weese pension application; a sister of said Lewis. The 1860 census shows, in Mercer, Edward King, aged 40, born in England, wife Mary, 33, born in Pennsylvania. The 1880 census shows Mary J. King, aged fifty, and her daughter, Elizabeth, aged 14, residents of Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.
6. Andrew J., born in 1828, died in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1871; married Elmira Humason. "The Northwestern Hotel was built in the borough of Mercer about 1830, as a dwelling house, by General John Forker. Subsequently John Brownlee became proprietor, and, building the west wing, converted it into a hotel. Changes were quite frequent, the structure having been occupied for inn purposes by Alex. McCartney, Elijah Scatterfield, John McKinney, Noah Shipler, Charles Evans, Mrs. Mary Bradley, *A. J. Wiese* and Charles Livingston, the present (1880) proprietor." The 1860 census of Mercer shows Andrew J. Weese, age 32, born in Pennsylvania, a hackman; wife Almira, 29, and son John, aged 11.
7. Sarah Ann, born in Ohio, in 1834 or 1836, was living in 1888 at Number 164 North Pine Street, Indianapolis, Indiana; married Benjamin F. Stokely. The 1880 United States Census shows the family in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, as follows:

		Born	*Father born*	*Mother born*
Benjamin F. Stokley	47	Penn	Penn	Penn
Sarah A.	46	Ohio	Penn	Ohio
Jessie L.	15	Ind.	Penn	Ohio
Sadie H.	8	Ind.	Penn	Ohio
Ralph E. Bogert	22	N. J.	(son-in-law)	
Anna M.	22	Ind.	Penn	Ohio

In the Lewis Weese pension application, Sarah Ann Stokely, of Marion County, Indiana, sister of soldier, gave her age as 52 years.

8. Nelson, died in infancy.

(*The Wise Family*, Mss. in possession of Mrs. W. O. Iams, Marianna, Pennsylvania. B. Crumrine: *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 971-72. *Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book*, Vol. CVII, p. 245; Vol. CXVI, p. 155. *Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book I, p. 160. *Greene County, Pennsylvania, Common Pleas*, No. 114, November, 1822. *Tax Lists, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Trumbull County, Ohio, Marriage Record*, 1839-42, pp. 138, 174. *Trumbull County, Ohio, Auditor's Duplicate*, 1840-46. *United States Census, Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1850, pp. 641, 670; 1860, pp. 23, 31-32. *United States Census, Mercer Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1860, pp. 23, 31, 464; 1880, pp. 10-18-221. *United States Census Heads of Families, 1790*, p. 85. *United States Census of St. Petersburg, Clarion County, Pennsylvania*, 1880. *United States Census, Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana*, 1880, p. 34. *United States (Civil War) Pension Certificate, Number 232203*. Brown, Runk and Company: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, p. 344. *United States Census of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana*, 1880, 34-3-114.)

II. Lewis G. Weese, as the name was spelled in this generation, son of Andrew and Isabella or Isabel (Parks) Weese or Wise, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, according to his own statement, in 1822, or 1825, and died December 20, 1863. The statement concerning his birth was made at the time he enlisted during the War Between the States, but it is possible he may have made himself younger than he actually was, particularly as he gave two dates of birth. His enlistment record shows he was five feet, eight inches in height, of light complexion, had blue eyes, brown hair, and was a farmer and laborer by occupation. Nothing has been found relating to Lewis G. Weese in Lawrence County, nor to his wife, and it is likely they took up their residence in Pittsburgh soon after their marriage, for on July 20, 1846, John and Rebecca Brown of St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, sold a lot in Birmingham, Pennsylvania (present suburb of Pittsburgh), to Lewis Weese "of same," for $200. This lot was number 28 in the village of Birmingham. A house stood on this lot and in all probability in this house Sarah Catherine Weese was born. On November 28, 1848, Lewis Weese and his wife Eliza joined in a deed returning above property to John Brown for the sum of $200. Unfortunately, the census of 1850 and the census of 1860 do not show this family.

On November 2, 1853, Lewis Weese tried another land venture when he bought of

David Harris of Pulaski a lot in East Birmingham, formerly lower St. Clair Township for $700. This lot was thirty feet by forty feet on Joseph Street in Birmingham. These undertakings evidently did not prove a financial success, as in 1856, the sheriff sold this lot to cover a debt of $300 due the administrator of David Harris' estate and also to cover a debt of $4,440.50 due one Elias Phillips. The court proceedings on these transactions have not been found and may have been destroyed. Eliza Weese, wife of Lewis Weese, died in 1854 in childbirth. The children were raised by their aunts and uncles. Lewis Weese seems to have traveled down the Ohio and Mississippi to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he enlisted September 4, 1863, in Company D of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry in the War Between the States. He died of pneumonia while in the service, December 20, 1863. His brother, Andrew J. Weese, was appointed guardian of the children, to administer back pay and bounty. The two youngest children, John and Jane, were pensioned by the United States Government and their sister, Sarah C. Forker, testified in 1886 from Ellis, Kansas, to aid them in establishing their claim.

Lewis G. Weese married, in Pulaski, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1844, Elizabeth Feters, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1854 or 1855, soon after the birth of her last child. They were married by a justice of the peace.

Children:

1. James L., born July 23, 1845. In 1860 he was living in the family of his aunt, Nancy Boyd. The files of the War Between the States show that James L. Weese, aged nineteen, chairmaker, enlisted September 5, 1864, in Company D, 211th Infantry, stated he was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Died at Salisbury, North Carolina, February 5, 1865, a prisoner of war. (He may have been born at Pulaski, where his parents were married, as the part of Lawrence County in which Pulaski is located was in Mercer County until 1850.)
2. *Sarah Catherine*, of whom further.
3. John T., born April 29, 1849; he gave his age April 29, 1864, as fifteen years, when his uncles, A. J. Weese and Joseph Boyd, were appointed as guardians of himself, his two sisters and brother. In 1880, he was living at Las Vegas, New Mexico.
4. Jane Isabella (later known as Jennie Belle), born December 25, 1854; married, in November, 1872, D. (or M. D.) Michael, of Carthage, Rush County, Indiana. The 1880 census of that county shows M. D. Michael, age 34, canvassing agent, born in Ohio, of parents also born there, with wife Jennie, age 25; (she and her parents were born in Pennsylvania), their child, Grace, aged two, born in Indiana.

(*Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Orphans Court File*, No. 29, April, 1864. *Civil War Files Pension Certificate No. 232203*, in Adjutant General's Office. *Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book 109, p. 517. *United States Census, Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1860, p. 23. *United States Census of Rush County, Indiana*, 1880, 11-3-81. Family records.)

III. Sarah Catherine Weese, daughter of Lewis G. and Elizabeth (Feters) Weese, was born March 27, 1847, and died in Ellis, Kansas, January 16, 1893. She and her sister, Jennie Belle, after their mother's death (when Sarah was seven and Jennie an infant), were taken into the home of their aunt, Rebecca Hughes, who removed to Rush County, Indiana. In 1860, however, Sarah and her brother James, aged thirteen and fifteen respectively, were living in the family of their aunt, Nancy Boyd, in Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Sarah Catherine Weese married George C. Forker. (Forker V.)

(*United States Civil War Pension, Certificate No. 232203. United States Census of Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1860, p. 23. Family records.)



W'Culloch
(Mc Cullough)

M'CULLOCH
(MC CULLOUGH)

Arms—Ermine, a fret gules.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)

McCullough

THE NAME McCULLOUGH is of frequent occurrence in the early records of western Pennsylvania, no apparent relationship being discovered between the Alexander McCullough family of Mercer County, and some others of the surname.

The family historian calls William (born about 1740) the "youngest" of the children of Alexander McCullough. Whether William had brothers who also came to America is not known, but such may have been the case. One instance of other McCulloughs is found in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, which adjoins Washington County, where William McCullough, Jr., is stated to have lived ten years, 1784-1794.

The record follows:

Two men, named McCullough, in 1785 owned land in Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, as early as March, 1785, when land surveyed to Thomas Brown (the founder of Brownsville) was described as "bounded on the north by land of John and Samuel McCullough." These McCulloughs were Indian traders who acquired land rights in Luzerne as early as 1763, but they "were not permanent settlers, and soon migrated."

(Franklin Ellis: *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 634.)

I. Alexander McCullough and his wife Mary, earliest known ancestors of the McCulloughs of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, were born about the year 1700, and evidently lived and died and raised their family in the north of Scotland. Alexander McCullough "was noted for his great strength, good humor and piety, and was the father of a large family," the youngest of whom was a son,

William (1), of whom further.
(W. P. McCullough: *History of the McCullough Family.*)

II. William (1) McCullough, son of Alexander and Mary McCullough, was born in 1740, doubtless in the "north of Scotland," whence "the McCulloughs came originally." He died in July, 1833.

William McCullough, of Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, left a will dated February 2, 1830, and proved July 12, 1833, in which he bequeathed:

To son John McCullough of Coolspring, the land on which he now resides with his family as his home, and cornering with the lot on which I have my residence; the said John to pay ten dollars each to my eldest son William McCullough of Coolspring township, my daughter Jane, wife of Isaac Mortain, and my daughter Margaret, wife of Alexander McFarland. My son Alexander McCullough of Lackawannock shall have the land on which I now live and have my home and my goods and chattels. Said son Alexander shall have given me such care and support as will be needful during my remaining days; he shall provide for my burial, and shall pay ten dollars each to my daughter

Mary, wife of Matthias Mounts, my daughter Nancy McWilliams of the State of Ohio, and my granddaughter Nancy McClure, now Nancy Jones. Executors, my friends Rev. Samuel Taite and Mr. John Wright.

In 1775, with his wife and eldest child, Mary, he emigrated to America, settling first near New York City, where the twins (William and Jane) were born. Thence they removed to York County, Pennsylvania, where their other five children were born. Later he, with his two eldest sons, removed to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and located on land now in East Lackawannock Township. To that place, in 1796, he brought his entire family.

"William McCullough" and "William McCullough, Jr." were among the taxable inhabitants of Sandy Lake Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and "William McCullough, Sr." and "William McCullough, Jr." in Coolspring Township, same county, in 1802. This is no indication that they moved from one township to the other, as township boundaries were being changed and new townships being organized in Mercer County at that time. In each of the years mentioned (1801 and 1802), in the same township with the McCulloughs, there were taxed Adam Forker and Samuel Hawthorne.

One William McCullough was on a road committee in Mercer County in 1804. "One of the first roads laid out—was viewed by John Williamson, John Christy, Robert Bole, William McCullough, David Watson and John Finley. They reported favorably, and their report was confirmed at the August session of court, 1804. It was thirteen miles and forty-five perches in length by thirty-three feet wide, and connected Mercer with Williamson's Mill, near Greenville, whence it joined a highway previously laid out to the lake." Since the record does not designate William McCullough as "Sr." or "Jr.", it is supposed that the elder one (then sixty-four years of age) is meant. The son, William, was then twenty-seven.

William (1) McCullough married before coming to America, Jane Frazier, who died in 1814.

Children:

1. Mary, born in 1775, is stated to have "married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, William Mounts." (Her father's will calls her wife of Matthias Mounts.)
2. *William* (2) (twin), of whom further.
3. Jane (twin), born in October, 1777; married in 1801, Isaac Morton, or Mortain.
4. Nancy, born in 1779; is stated to have married in 1801 (the same day as her sister Jane's wedding), John McWilliams.
5. Margaret, born in 1781; is stated to have "married in 1800, John McFarland." (Her father's will calls her the wife of Alexander McFarland.)
6. John, born in 1783, died in August, 1854; married in 1809, Mary Wright, from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, who died in January, 1842.

   Children:
   i. Margaret.
   ii. William.
   iii. Mary.
   iv. George.
   v. John W., born one mile north of Mercer, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1821, married, in 1848, Mary Patterson.
   vi. Samuel.
7. Alexander, born in 1785, died July 19, 1869; married in 1805, Eleanor Smith, who died February 19, 1869.

   Children:
   i. Samuel T.
   ii. Mary E., an invalid, died March 31, 1864.
   iii. F. S., born September 19, 1820; married August 27, 1847, Louisa Bean.
   iv. Alexander, born May 14, 1829; married June 12, 1856, Harriet Stinson.
8. (Probably) a child who was born and died in 1787. (The town record shows only: "—d 1787.")
9. Elizabeth, born in 1789, not named in her father's will. She perhaps married Mr. McClure, as her father, in his will, mentions his "granddaughter Nancy McClure now Nancy Jones."

(W. P. McCullough: *History of the McCullough Family*. Brown, Runk and Company: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 154, 155, 156, 173, 680, 896, 928. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's File*, No. 570.)

III. William (2) McCullough, son of William (1) and Jane (Frazier) McCullough, was born near New York City, in October, 1777, and died in 1859, "aged nearly 83" years. Familiarly known as "Uncle Billie," he was "noted for his strength, good humor and integrity." His wife, likewise, was remembered "for her force of character and good cooking." Their kindness and hospitality made them many friends. His land transactions probably were as follows, although some of the earlier ones may possibly have been his father's:

October 29, 1813, John Hoge of Washington County deeded to William McCullough of Mercer, in consideration of his actual settlement and improvement, two tracts of one hundred and six acres each, in Mercer County. The deed was for more land than the settlement consideration called for, but the whole was to be adjusted when McCullough's account for wood hauling was settled.

July 8, 1822, John Hoge deeded to William McCullough, in consideration of settlement, two hundred acres. June 22, 1832, John H. Irwin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, deeded to William McCullough, for $407.70, two hundred and forty acres bounded on the north by land granted to Adam Forker, actual settler of said tract. February 6, 1837, William McCullough and Sarah, his wife, (she signed her x mark) of Coolspring, for $175.00, deeded to John Black, fifty acres of the south end of said McCullough's farm. In March, 1850, William McCullough and wife Sarah, of Coolspring, for $500, conveyed to Leonard D. McCullough, one hundred and nineteen acres. May 24, 1850, William McCullough and wife, Sarah, for $96.00 conveyed to William D. Bell, thirteen acres.

William McCullough, Jr., was taxed in 1801 in Sandy Lake Township, and in 1802 in Coolspring Township, both in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; the township boundaries having been changed about that time, his residence was probably the same both years. William McCullough's name appears on the 1843 tax list of Coolspring Township, as follows:

Four cows	$ .26
Occupation tax	.50
Total	$ .76

William (2) McCullough married in 1802, Sarah Hawthorne. (Hawthorne II.)
Children:

1. James, born in February, 1803; married Isabelle Walker.
2. Jane, born January 31, 1804; married William D. Bell.
3. Leonard Dobbins, born May 8, 1808; married Elizabeth Bromley, who was later known in the Forker family as "Aunt Betsey McCullough."
4. Rachel, born March 4, 1810; married Hosack Clark.
5. Rebecca, born in 1813; married William McKean.
6. *Nancy*, of whom further.
7. Mary, born in 1817; married William Gibson.

(W. P. McCullough: *History of the McCullough Family*. Brown, Runk and Company: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 155-56. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's File*, No. 570. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book AI, p. 444; Book F, p. 308; Book MI, pp. 400, 403; Book PI, p. 178; Book YI, p. 551. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists*, 1843.)

IV. Nancy McCullough, daughter of William (2) and Sarah (Hawthorne) McCullough, was born September 10, 1815, and died November 30, 1860.

She married John Campbell Forker. (Forker IV.)

(W. P. McCullough: *History of the McCullough Family*.)

Hawthorne

ALTHOUGH SAMUEL HAWTHORNE, ancestor of the person of that surname whose genealogy is given further on, was an emigrant from Ireland, it is noted that men with that surname were in southeastern Pennsylvania many years earlier than was Samuel, emigrant of this line.

As early as November 1, 1737, a Samuel Hawthorn had one hundred acres of land surveyed to him in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and September 30, 1742, a John Hawthorn had one hundred acres surveyed to him in the same county. In 1779, a Samuel Hawthorn was taxed in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, which although once a part of Chester County, had been separated therefrom several years before 1737. This 1779 tax was levied on five hundred acres of land, three horses, six cattle and eleven sheep. A Samuel Hathorn was assessed in 1780 in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In that township, "Hawthorn's mill was built about the beginning of the present (i.e. nineteenth) century, near the headwaters of the south branch of Little Beaver. It is three-story, built of stone. It was rarely operated by its owners, but nearly always on lease.—It has two runs of stones, one for flour, and one pair of choppers."

In 1790, no less than sixteen families were listed in the United States Census, by the name of Hawthorne, under its various spellings. These were: In Lancaster County (Sadsbury Township), Rebecke Hawthorn, eleven persons in the family. In Cumberland County (Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn and West Pennsboro townships), lying westerly from Lancaster, were Adam and James Hawthorn, with four persons in each family; also Samuel Hawthorn, having in his family three males over sixteen years of age (including himself), one male under sixteen, and six females. In York County (then adjoining both Lancaster and Cumberland), in Chanceford Township, was Jno. Hawthorn, living alone. In the then large Bedford County lived David Hawthorn, with four in his family. In the southwestern corner of the State, in Washington County (which then included Greene) was William Hawthorn, with a family of seven.

Allegheny County, in 1790, included the present counties of Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, most of Beaver, and parts of Armstrong, Venango, Warren, and Forest counties. Here in Elizabeth Township, a somewhat illiterate census taker has listed the following:

Head of Family	*Males over 16*	*Males under 16*	*Females*
Christifer hateon	2	3	4
Rachel hateon	0	0	3
George harthorn	2	2	2

Whether or not these are intended for Hawthorn, is uncertain. But there were no others of Hawthorn or similar name in the county which included the present Mercer

County, the first known residence of Samuel Hawthorne, whose descendants are traced below. None of the names, Christopher, Rachel, and George, appear in the list of Samuel's children.

(*Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Vol. XVII, p. 525; Vol. XXIV, p. 78. Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans: *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 1063, 1066. *United States Census, Heads of Families, Pennsylvania*, 1790, pp. 12, 19, 76, 78, 144, 168, 201, 203, 206, 234, 236, 245, 270. *A Century of Population Growth from the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth*, 1790-1900, p. 65.)

I. Samuel Hawthorne was born in 1745 and died March 10, 1834. He came to America from Ireland. It is believed that he had lived in southeastern Pennsylvania a number of years before coming to Washington County, in which county he was taxed in 1800. The only Samuel listed under any of the various spellings of the name, in the United States Census of 1790, is a Samuel Hawthorn, the head of a family in Cumberland County, which lies near the southern edge of the State and a little west of the center line; thus agreeing with the tradition that Samuel Hawthorne "lived in southeastern Pennsylvania." He may also have been the one of the name who in 1779 had five hundred acres in Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, and who was also taxed there in 1780. If so, he had a grist-mill there, as has been mentioned.

Samuel Hawthorne and James Hawthorne were taxed, in 1800, in Neshannock Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. In 1801, Samuel Hawthorne was taxed in Sandy Lake Township, same county. In 1802, he was in Coolspring Township. At the May, 1804, session of the Mercer County Court, the road from Mercer to the farm of James Foster in Wolf Creek Township, at the Butler County line, fifty feet in width, was authorized upon the report of six men, one of whom was Samuel Hawthorne. At the same session, Samuel Hawthorne and five others were appointed to view and lay out a road between New Castle and Mercer. Their report was adopted at the November term. Samuel Hawthorne was "of Mercer" May 27, 1806, when John Hoge and wife Elizabeth of Washington County, Pennsylvania, deeded to him one hundred and thirty acres in Mercer County, "in consideration of his actual settlement and improvement," etc. June 5, 1806, Samuel Hawthorne and wife Margaret of Mercer County deeded the said one hundred and thirty acres to George Wright for $1,235. About this time, Steel Temple, of Pittsburgh, for $600 deeded to Samuel Hawthorne lot No. 827, of two hundred acres in Mercer, fourth district of Donation Lands. In 1810, according to the Federal census, Samuel Hawthorne's family, residing in Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, consisted of one male and one female, each of forty-five years and upwards, three males and two females between sixteen and twenty-six, two males and one female between ten and sixteen, and two females under ten years of age.

On May 24, 1814, Samuel Hawthorne of Mercer County, was grantee on a quit-claim deed from Henry Baldwin, agent for Thomas Stokley of Brook County, Virginia, of one hundred fifty acres; "said Hawthorne having adverse to the original warrantee taken possession of a trac*k* of land lying northwest of Ohio and Allegh*a*ny and Conewingo Creek warr*e*nted to Titus Johns and having completed the term of settlement and residence about improvement required." On May 17, 1819, a deed was executed whereby William McCullough, Jr., and Sarah, his wife, late Sarah Hawthorne, daughter of Samuel Hawthorne of Lackawannock Township, William Gordon and wife Nancy, and Margaret Hawthorne, quit-claim to Samuel Hawthorne, land called the Narrow Vacancy between the third and fourth Donation Districts, where Asa Arnold lived. August 2, 1819, a patent was granted by William Clark, Secretary of Land Office, to Samuel Stokley and Samuel Hawthorne, for four hundred acres in Lackawannock Township; on warrant of Titus Johns and in con-

sideration of Samuel Hawthorne's actual settlement. On August 18, 1819, for $300 paid by Asa Arnold, Samuel Hawthorne quit-claimed on one hundred eighty acres patented land. On August 21, 1820, Articles of Agreement were signed whereby, for $375, James Hawthorne quit-claimed to Samuel Hawthorne, Sr., on Lot No. 910, fifth Donation District. The same lot changed hands again in December, 1823, when Samuel Hawthorne conveyed it for $320, to Samuel McCleary and Alexander McMullen.

"Samuel Hawthorn, Sr.," was one of the signers of the rules on temperance adopted by the "Mercer Temperance Society," organized February 10, 1829. Other signers were James Hawthorn, John D. Hawthorn, Mary Hawthorn, Samuel Hawthorn, James C. Hawthorn, and Adam Forker. This was a Mercer County society. Samuel Hawthorne does not appear as a head of family in the 1830 census of Lackawannock. It is probable that his wife was then deceased, and that he was the male between eighty and ninety included in the family of his son James. Samuel Hawthorne made no will, and William McKean (his son-in-law) was bonded for $300 as the administrator of his estate, October 21, 1834. On May 19, 1838, a petition was presented in Orphans' Court by James T. Black, Samuel Hawthorne, and James Hawthorne, setting forth that Samuel Hawthorne, late of Mercer County, died intestate, leaving issue alive twelve children, namely: Sarah, intermarried with William McCullough, Nancy with William Gordon, Jane with William Oran, Margaret, Henry, David, Robert, John, Samuel, Jr., James, Isabella intermarried with William McKean, Eleanor with James T. Black; and Alex. McCleary, guardian of the minor children of Mary McCleary, deceased; that the above Samuel Hawthorne died possessed of two hundred acres in Lackawannock Township.

Samuel Hawthorne married Margaret, whose surname is not known, who was born in 1756, and died April 6, 1813. Both Samuel and Margaret Hawthorne are buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard in Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Children (exact order not known):

1. *Sarah*, of whom further.
2. James, in 1802 was assessed in Pymatuning Township, Mercer County; in 1830 was in Lackawannock Township, with ten persons in his family. "Robert and James Hawthorne, brothers," settled at an early date on land afterward owned by John Young, in Lackawannock Township, Mercer County. "Their first place of abode was the trunk of a hollow tree." James sold land to his father in 1820, as stated above.
3. Agnes (Nancy), born in 1783-84, died July 28, 1846, in her sixty-third year; married, October 31, 1805, William Gordon, who was born in Ireland, October 2, 1783, died January 7, 1872, son of Thomas and Jane (Young) Gordon. William and Agnes (Hawthorne) Gordon settled about 1805, on a forest farm of two hundred acres, in Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where their nearest neighbor was two and one-half miles distant. He served in the War of 1812 for some months under General Harrison. He was a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Their nine children were:
    i. Jennie Y., probably died young.
    ii. Samuel, born November 8, 1808, died September 25, 1877; married, May 7, 1835, Jane Pinkerton.
    iii. Margaret.
    iv. Nancy (Agnes). William, Agnes, Samuel and Miss Agnes Gordon, were among the first members, in 1832, of Unity Church (Presbyterian) in Greenfield Village, Lackawannock Township.
    v. William; married (second), November 17, 1847, Elizabeth McVey, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
    vi. Thomas.
    vii. Joseph.
    viii. Sarah.
    ix. Jane.
4. Margaret, born in Ireland, was unmarried in 1838; in 1850 (aged "67") and in 1860 (aged "73".) In 1860 she was living in the family of Thomas Barnett.
5. Samuel, in 1830 had nine persons in his family. March 31, 1832, Samuel Hawthorne and his wife Matilda deeded to John Ally two hundred acres in Mercer County, which had been granted in 1828. Samuel Hawthorne was a charter member, present at the first meeting, July 4, 1822, of Mercer Lodge, No. 182, A.Y.M. (Masonic.)
6. David, named in his father's will.
7. John, in 1830 resided in Lackawannock Township, his family consisting of one male between forty and fifty (himself), one male and one

female between twenty and thirty, and one male under five years of age. His wife may have been Rachel, for a John and Rachel Hawthorne were among the first members of the Unity Church (Presbyterian) in Greenfield Village, Lackawannock Township. Evidently he and his brother Samuel served in the War of 1812-14. In the summer of 1812 Colonel Christy led a battalion of his regiment to Pittsburgh, at which point the battalion joined General Crook's brigade, and marched through Ohio to operate with General W. H. Harrison against the British around Fort Meigs. The battalion included Captain John Junkin's Company, in which were privates John Hawthorne and Samuel Hawthorne. Captain Junkin's Company was known as the "Mercer Blues" and "was made up of exemplary men.—Their drill was as perfect as that of regulars, and General Harrison often complimented them for their gallantry and soldierly bearing."

8. Eleanor, married James T. Black. In 1830 the family lived in Lackawannock Township, and included one male and one female thirty to forty, two males twenty to thirty, one female fifteen to twenty, and one female between five and ten years of age.
9. Robert, born about 1795; in 1860 he lived in West Lackawannock, Mercer County, aged sixty-five; with him were William, aged thirty-nine, Alice, aged thirty-one, and David Hawthorn, aged twenty.
10. Mary, died before May 19, 1838; married Alexander McCleary. "A. McCleary" was chosen as auditor, and "Alex McCleary" a school director at the first election of officers, in 1851, of Perry Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.
11. Henry, born in Pennsylvania about 1800. In 1850, in Delaware Township, Mercer County, the family consisted of eight persons: Henry Hawthorne, aged fifty; Mary Mitchell, aged sixty; James Hawthorne, aged twenty-five; Elizabeth Hawthorne, aged twenty-five, and James W. Hawthorne, one year old. Henry's wife, apparently then deceased, was possibly a sister of Jane and Mary Mitchell.
12. Jane, married William Oran.
13. Isabel (Isabella), born in Pennsylvania about 1805; married William McKean, who was born in Ireland or Pennsylvania, about 1802-03. In 1850 this family, in Mercer Township, included William, aged forty-seven, his wife Isabel, aged forty-five, and children: John, aged seventeen; Ellen, aged nine; Mary, aged six; and William, aged one month. In 1860, William, aged fifty-nine; Isabella, aged fifty-five; Ellen, aged seventeen; Mary, aged sixteen; Willie, aged ten. William McKean removed to Meadville, a nearby town in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he was an attorney and judge.

(Brown, Runk and Company: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 148, 154, 156, 157, 286, 287, 299, 301, 356, 551, 567, 883, 937. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Register's File*, No. 597. *Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Docket*, Book A, p. 92. White: *Twentieth Century History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, p. 535. *United States Census, Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1810-1830, pp. 36, 37, 38, 65. *United States Census, West Lackawannock, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1860, p. 230; 1880, 3-10-218, 15-10-218. *United States Census, Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1850, pp. 183, 186; 1860, pp. 422, 426; 1880, 17-10-304. Family records.)

II. Sarah Hawthorne, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hawthorne, was born in Ireland about 1780, and died in 1861. May 17, 1819, "William McCullough, Jr., and Sarah, his wife, late Sarah Hawthorne, daughter of Samuel Hawthorne of Lackawannock township" were two of the quitclaim grantors to Samual Hawthorne of land in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Sarah Hawthorne married William (2) McCullough (McCullough III).

(*Ibid.*)

Campbell



AMPBELL, the Scotch name, is as plentiful in many of the early Pennsylvania records as is the well-known name "Smith," and the tracing of Campbell family lines is correspondingly difficult. Varying census records describe the earliest known ancestor of this particular Campbell family as "born in Virginia" and "of foreign birth." A great-granddaughter of the said Campbell says that his name was John; that he lived in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, about 1795; that his daughter Nancy was brought up by a "Granny Cunningham who lived in or near Brownsville"; while census records, varying again, in two instances, make John's younger daughter, Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania, and, in another instance, born in Virginia.

The name Campbell appears in the first United States Census of Pennsylvania (that of 1790) under many spellings: Camble, Campbell, Camel, Cammel, Cammell, Campbel, Campble, Campel, Campell, and Cample, also possibly Camber and Cambogh; but under none of these spellings does any John appear in Pennsylvania. The only three Campbell heads of families in Fayette County in 1790 are listed as follows:

Head of Family	*Township*	*Males of sixteen and upwards*	*Males under sixteen*	*Females*
George Campbell	Georges	1	0	0
Robert "	Luzerne	1	0	1
William "	Union	4	1	5

No 1790 census of Virginia being in existence, the State enumerations of 1782-1785 show several heads of families named John Campbell (in varying orthography). A James Gamble was a taxpayer in Franklin Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1785. Again, John Campbell's daughter Nancy, after her marriage in 1814, removed to Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. That township, until 1850, included also the present Jackson, Lake and Fairview townships. About 1804, a Joseph Campbell and family settled in what is now Fairview Township.

Nancy Campbell having been born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and brought up at Brownsville, in that county, the following is of interest, from a history of Brownsville published in the "American Pioneer" in February, 1843: "The emigration was principally from Maryland and Virginia,——(also included) many of the society of Friends from Chester County, Pennsylvania, and from New Jersey. In 1785, the town of Brownsville was laid out——."

In Coolspring Township, in 1801, the taxable inhabitants included Samuel Campbell, Jacob Campbell, and Valentine Cunningham. The said Samuel and Jacob, in 1802, were taxed in Wolf Creek Township, which name was at that time substituted for that of Coolspring in designating the southeastern quarter of Mercer County. In other townships of Mercer County are these early entries: In 1800, Jacob Campbell, Sr., and Jacob Campbell,

CAMPBELL

Arms—Gyronny of eight, or and sable.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)



Campbell



Jr., were taxables in Neshannock Township, and Joseph Campbell and Robert Campbell in that part of North Beaver Township now embraced in Mercer County. In 1801, Thomas Campbell and Jacob Campbell were taxables in Salem Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Catherine Campbell, in 1802, was taxed in the same Salem Township.

A John Campbell was, from 1807 or a little later, until 1836, postmaster at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, only about thirteen miles from Brownsville, in the same county. A John Campbell, about 1815, was landlord of a tavern that stood on the ground later (1882) occupied by Mathiott's drug store, in New Haven borough, Dunbar Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. John Campbell's hotel stood at the corner of Ferry and Front streets.

(*United States Census, 1790, Heads of Families, Pennsylvania*, pp. 106, 107, 111, 309. *United States Census, 1790, Heads of Families, Virginia*, pp. 3, 130, 131, 554. Brown, Runk and Company: *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 141, 148, 150, 153, 154, 155, 157, 515, 525. Sherman Day: *Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania*, pp. 342, 343. Franklin Ellis: *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 302, 528, 531.)

I. John Campbell resided in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, about 1795, according to a statement made by his great-granddaughter, and died about 1850. He was either of "foreign birth" or "born in Virginia," according to the United States census records of 1870 and 1880, respectively, wherein his daughter Elizabeth stated her father's birthplace. The census records of Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, for 1810, give the following:

John Campbell	*Males*	*Females*
Under 10		3
10 to 16		1
45 and up	1	1

John Campbell appears in the census almost adjacent to the family of George Morris, into whose family his daughter Elizabeth later married. In the same township lived the Forker family into which his daughter Nancy married in 1814. The daughter aged between 10 and 16, according to the 1810 census, was undoubtedly Nancy Forker, who was born in 1795.

John Campbell married twice, but the names of his wives are not known. One of them may have been named Cunningham, since Nancy Forker is said to have been "brought up by a woman named Granny Cunningham."

Children:

1. *Nancy*, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, born about 1804 either in Pennsylvania or Virginia (according to different census records), died at Newtown in Whitely Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1888; married, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1819, George Morris, of Kirby, Greene County, Pennsylvania, a member of a prominent family; settled early near Gerrards Fort, Greene County, Pennsylvania. She lived for years in that county, and was buried in Gerrards Fort Cemetery. Her will, dated August 12, 1873, specified that she was to be buried by her husband, George Morris, in Whitely Graveyard; mentioned her daughter Sarah Ann Morris, now Jolley; sons George Washington and Harrison, grandson Linsey.

   Children:

   i. Persiey, born about 1823, living with mother in 1850, age twenty-seven; no further record.

   ii. (perhaps) A. J., born about 1825, living with mother in 1850, age twenty-five. (Or this may be A. J. Jolly or Jolley, husband of the daughter Sarah Ann Morris.)

   iii. Sarah Ann, born in Pennsylvania about 1826 (aged twenty-three in 1850 census, forty-five in 1870 and fifty-four in 1880), died October 21, 1912; married A. J. Jolly, or Jolley, who was born about 1825; in 1880, he was living in Elizabeth Morris' family and called "son-in-law."

iv. Harrison (twin), born in Whitely Township, about 1829, aged twenty-one in 1850 census, thirty-eight in 1870, fifty-two in 1880; resided in his mother's family each of those years; died April 12, 1894, aged sixty-five, single; buried at Gerrards Fort.

v. George Washington (twin), of Harrison, age same as his in the three census records, and each time living with his mother.

vi. Marion, born about 1837, aged thirteen in 1850; no further records.

vii. Possibly another son, older than the twins, father of the Linsey Morris living in Elizabeth Morris' family in 1870 aged twenty-two, in 1880 aged thirty-five, "grandson;" is called "nephew" in Mrs. Sarah Ann Jolley's will.

3. Rhoda.

4. John.

(*Greene County, Pennsylvania, Register's File*, Numbers 3751, 7044. *United States Census, Coolspring, Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, 1860, p. 31. *United States Census, Whitely Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania*, 1850, p. 373; 1870, p. 15; 1880. *United States Census, Luzerne Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, 1810. *Greene County, Pennsylvania, Death Records.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II. Nancy Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, was born in Virginia (census record), or in Fayette County, Pennsylvania (a granddaughter's statement), in 1795, and died in Coolspring Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1874.

She was living near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, when she married there, George Forker. (Forker III.)

(*Ibid.*)

GASKILL.

Arms—Ermine, three bars vert.
Crest—An arm issuing from the sea embowed, holding an anchor all proper.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)



Gaskill



Gaskill



ASKILL, also spelled Gaskell and Gaskall, is of local origin, for residence near a hamlet "Gaisgill," two miles from Tebay, County Westmoreland. Instances of the name, with variations in spelling, are numerous in early English records, especially the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379.

(C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

"The Gaskells were a prominent family in the early history of New Jersey and North Carolina."

(Josiah H. Shinn, A.M.: *The History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America*, p. 94.)

I. Edward Gaskill, earliest known ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in 1663. There is no record of the date of his arrival or the place from which he came. He was in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1697.

He is mentioned in a deed dated March 12, 1701-02, by which he and Josiah Southwick purchased lands from John Ridges of London through his attorney Samuel Jennings. This land was a tract of eight hundred and seventy-one acres on the North Branch of the Northampton River, at that time in the town of Burlington, New Jersey, and between the lands of John Crosley, Thomas Ollive, William Budd, the widow Parker, a branch of Birch Creek, Thomas Curtis, Peter Harvy, Isaac Horner, Jonathan "ffox" and Nathaniel Cripps. The property is now in Mt. Holly, once known as Northampton. At first, they were tenants in common, but March 19, 1720, they divided it and deeds of division were made out. Shortly after this, James Lippincott and others secured an interest in the property and Edward Gaskill in partnership with them, built a dam across the north branch of Rancocas Creek and operated a sawmill. Later a gristmill was added. They were located on what is now Mill Street directly opposite Buttonwood Street, Mt. Holly. The gristmill is described as a primitive one which ground the grain but did not include means of sifting or making it into flour.

Edward Gaskill married Hannah, whose surname is not known, who was born in 1676. The date of birth for both of them is taken from a census of Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, made under the authority of the Colonial Legislature in 1709. It also lists their children with their ages. Hannah Gaskill was received on certificate at the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends 1697-9-11. Unfortunately, it is not known from what meeting she brought the paper.

Children (living in 1709):

1. Joseph, born in 1695.
2. *Zerubbabel*, of whom further.
3. Provided, born in 1700.
4. Samuel, born in 1703.
5. Hannah, born in 1705.
6. Broard, born in 1706.

(*Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, First Series, Vol. IV, p. 33.)

II. Zerubbabel Gaskill, son of Edward and Hannah Gaskill, was born in or about 1698, and died in Northampton, New Jersey, in May or June, 1752.

An abstract of his will follows:

Zorabable Gaskill, of Northampton, Burlington County, New Jersey, yeoman. Will dated May 15, 1752, proved June 10, 1752. Sons Nathan, Moses, Joseph and *Zorobable*. Land on the Burlington road (north side): home farm on the south side of said road. Personal estate. Executors, brother Joseph Gaskill and Samuel Cripps, and they to take care that son Joseph duly gives to Meeting. Son *Zorobable* to have a year's schooling and learn "the art and mystery of a carpenter" at son Nathan's. Witnesses, James Southwick, Caleb Ogborn, Thomas Lawrence.

Inventory May 29, 1752, £117.17.1, including book debts and cash notes, £59.19.10½; made by James and Josiah Southwick.

He was a "yeoman" and served as constable in 1734, 1735 and 1738. He resided, when eleven years of age and when he made his will, in Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.

Zerubbabel Gaskill married, 4-2mo. 1723, Ann Lippincott. (Lippincott—Family in America—IV.)

Children, the four sons only being named in his will:

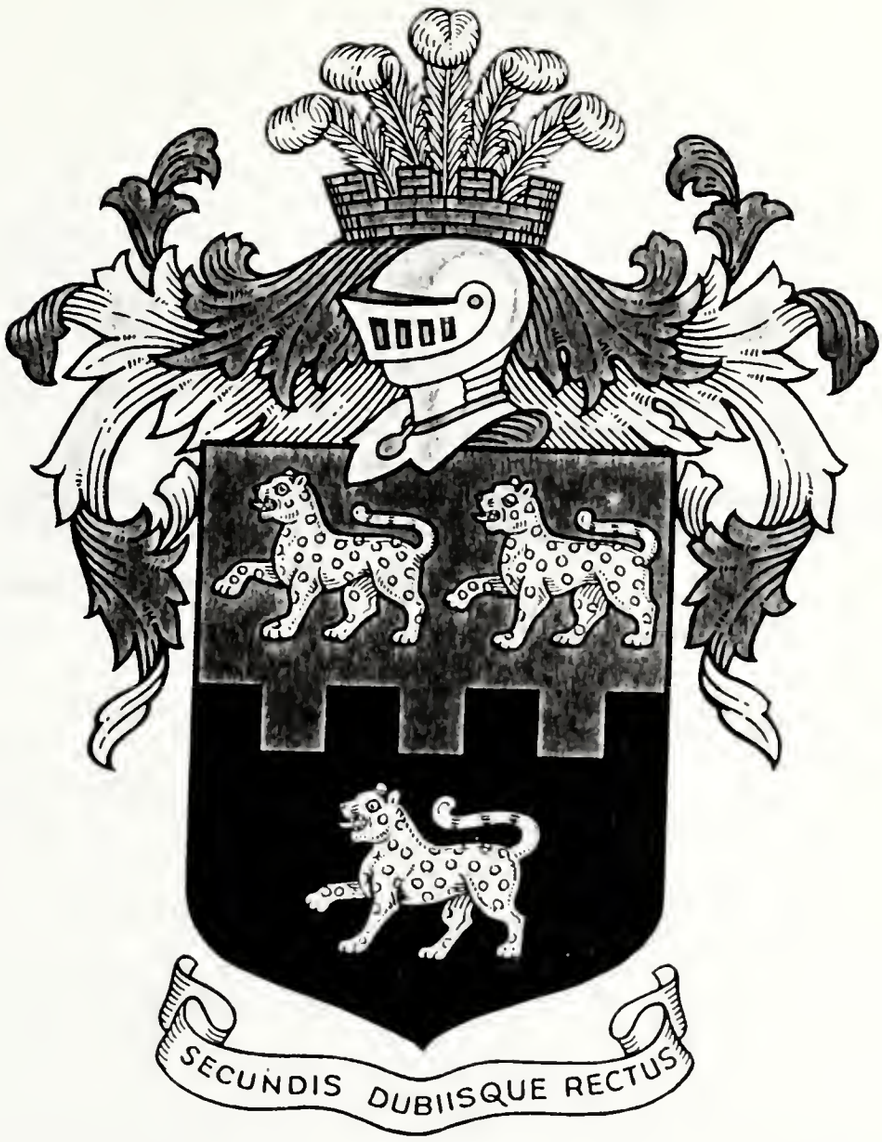
1. Nathan.
2. Moses.
3. Joseph.
4. Zerubbabel, Jr., who, in 1752, was still to have a year's schooling and to learn the carpenter's trade from his brother-in-law; Adam Farquhar acted as administrator of his estate.
5. *Hannah*, of whom further.

(*Northampton Township* (*New Jersey*) *Minutes*, p. 69. *Archives of the State of New Jersey*, First Series, Vol. XXXII, p. 127.)

III. Hannah Gaskill, daughter of Zerubbabel and Ann (Lippincott) Gaskill, was born March 1, 1728.

She married Adam (1) Forker. (Forker I.)

(*Ibid.*)



Lippincott

LIPPINCOTT

Arms—Per fess embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent.
Crest—Out of a mural crown gules, five ostrich feathers, alternately argent and azure.
Motto— *Secundis dubiisque rectus.*

(Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

Lippincott

(The Family in England)

ROBERT de LUGHENCOT, as the name was first spelled, held the manor of Lughencot or Luffencot, Devonshire, in 1243.

Child:

Jordan, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: *Colonial Families of Philadelphia*, Vol. II, p. 1008.)

II. Jordan de Lughencot, son of Robert de Lughencot, held the manor in 1296.
Child:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Thomas de Lughencot, son of Jordan de Lughencot, held the manor in 1346.
Child:

1. *John* (1), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. John (*1*) *de Lughencot*, son of Thomas de Lughencot, held the manor prior to 1377.
Child:

1. *Nicholas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Nicholas de Lughencot, son of John (1) de Lughencot, held the manor at the time of Henry IV (1399-1413), and in 1415 granted it to his son.
Child:

1. *John* (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. John (*2*) *de Lippincott*, as the name came to be spelled, son of Nicholas de Lughencot, married in 1413, Jane Wibbery. (Wibbery VI.)
Child:

1. *John* (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. John (3) de Lippincott, son of John (2) and Jane (Wibbery) de Lippincott, bore the arms of Lippincott quartered with those of Wibbery, which became the seat of that branch of the family.

John (3) de Lippincott married Jane de Laploads, daughter of John de Laploads of Sidbury, Devonshire. In this way property in Sidbury came into possession of the family and it was their residence just before they came to America.

Children:

1. *Philip*, of whom further.
2. John.
3. William.
4. Lewis, resided at Kilkampton; died in 1572.
5. Thomas.
6. Ann, married John Harlowin.

(*Ibid.* Vivian: "*Visitation of Devonshire*," p. 531.)

VIII. Philip Lippincott, the "de" now being omitted from the name, son of John (3) and Jane (de Laploads) de Lippincott, resided at Wibbery, and died June 1, 1567. He held land at Axminster in 1547. The Inquisition Post Mortem of his estate is dated 1567.

Philip Lippincott married (first) Alice Gough, daughter of Richard Gough of Elkampton, Cornwall; married (second) Jane Larder, daughter of Edmond Larder of Upton Pyne, Devonshire.

Children of the first marriage:

1. *John* (4), of whom further.
2. Joan, buried in 1538 at Parham, Devonshire.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Edmond.
4. Henry.
5. Arthur.
6. Ann, married John Osney.
7. Margaret, married Hugh Rosecarrock.

(*Ibid.*)

IX. John (4) Lippincott, son of Philip and Alice (Gough) Lippincott, was born in 1504, being described in the *Visitation of Devonshire* as sixty-three years of age in 1567.

He married, in 1545, Ann Elford. (Elford IV.)

Children:

1. John, heir to his father's estate; male descendants became extinct in 1779 with Henry Lippincott of Barcelona.
2. *Anthony* (1), of whom further.
3. Margaret, married Robert Hearn.
4. Frances, married (first) Anthony Berry; (second) Alexander Rollo.
5. Mary, married John Collomore.

(John W. Jordan: *Colonial Families of Philadelphia*, Vol. II, p. 1008. Vivian: *Visitation of Devonshire*, p. 531.)

X. Anthony (1) Lippincott, son of John (4) and Ann (Elford) Lippincott, is named in the *Visitation of Devonshire* as residing at East Wood and Biddeford.

He married Katherine, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. *Bartholomew*, of whom further.
2. Ann, married Mr. Tuylder.

(*Ibid.*)

XI. Bartholomew Lippincott, son of Anthony (1) and Katherine Lippincott, resided at Sidbury, Devonshire, where his wife Alice, was buried March 27, 1635.

Children, baptized at Sidbury, Devonshire:

1. *Anthony* (2), of whom further.
2. Thomas, baptized May 29, 1595.
3. Dorothy, baptized October 9, 1597.
4. Joan, baptized in 1599.
5. John, baptized in 1602.
6. Mary, baptized December 7, 1604.
7. Bartholomew, baptized April 7, 1607; located at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1658; married, at St. Andrews, Plymouth, Devonshire, November 1, 1636.

(John W. Jordan: *Colonial Families of Philadelphia*, Vol. II, p. 1008.)

XII. Anthony (2) Lippincott, son of Bartholomew and Alice Lippincott, was baptized at Sidbury, Devonshire, November 4, 1593, and died before January 8, 1619. While genealogists disagree in the interpretation of the records pertaining to the early Lippincott family, according to Mr. A. T. Butler, College of Arms, London, England, the Lippincott family of this interest all seem to have come from Sidbury, Devonshire, England, and are therefore closely related, but the proofs of this have been destroyed.

Anthony (2) Lippincott married Margery Weare, daughter of William Weare of Tregony, Cornwall. The will of William Weare, dated January 8, 1619, and proved May 20, 1623, at the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, shows that Margery Weare married (second) Arthur Eustis, and received twenty shillings. Her four children are named, each to receive two shillings, six pence. Otis Tillam als Jeler was also to receive a like sum. The residue of William Weare's estate was to go to his wife Susan.

Children, named in their grandfather's will:

1. Arthur.
2. *Richard*, of whom further.
3. Maud.
4. Joan.

(*Ibid.* Records furnished by A. T. Butler, College of Arms, London, England.)

(The Family in America).

I. Richard Lippincott, son of Anthony (2) and Margery (Weare) Lippincott, was the pioneer of his line in America, and died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, November 25, 1683. Extensive research in England shows one Richard Lippincott there, the one named in the will of William Weare. Identity of this Richard with the one who appeared in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1640, is shown by the fact that when he returned to England, on account of religious differences with his neighbors, he located in Plymouth, Devonshire, where an uncle of the Richard, son of Anthony Lippincott of Sidbury, was married. This uncle also came to America and located at Dover, New Hampshire.

Richard Lippincott was one of the Massachusetts Bay colonists, and was admitted a freeman by the General Court of Boston, Massachusetts, May 13, 1640. The following year he and his wife were residents of Dorchester, but soon afterwards settled in Boston, where they formed a connection with the church in 1644. At a later date the following appears on the records of this same church:

Richard Lippincott, a member of ye church of Dorchester, being recommended from thence by letters to us and falling in a withdrawing from communion with ye church, was admonished ye 27 of 2 mo. 1651.

Less than three months later the record continues:

Richard Lippincott for withdrawing communion from ye fellowship of ye church and being demanded a ground of his so walking, he would give none, but said he wanted a commission to speak; whereupon for not hearing ye church in their convincing arguments, was excommunicated from ye fellowship of ye church ye 6 of ye 5th mo. 1651, in ye name of ye Lord Jesus and with ye consent of ye church, being admonished twice before.

The "convincing arguments of ye church" were evidently not so to Richard and the act which was in that day intended to be a stigma became in the light of this later day "a testimonial to the steadfastness of his Christian character and proof of his advancement in Christian faith." Not long after this cruel experience in a land of supposed freedom, Richard Lippincott returned with his family to England, where he made a home in Plymouth, Devonshire. About four years later, he is found defending the Friends or Quakers, and residing in Stonehouse, a suburb of Plymouth. On January 20, 1660, Richard Lippincott and others were taken from a meeting at Plymouth by the mayor and sent to the High Gaol at Exon (Exeter). In 1663, he and his family came again to America, settling in Rhode Island, because of the freedom offered there to Friends for the exercise of their form of worship.

In 1665, in company with others, Richard Lippincott removed from Rhode Island and became a member of the first English colony in New Jersey, near the Shrewsbury River, in which he was the largest shareholder. He was an active officer of the colony, serving as deputy of the patentees and overseer in 1669, and again as overseer in 1670. He was in the Governor's Council in 1669, and deputy to the General Court of East Jersey in 1669, 1670, and 1677. In 1676 he purchased from John Fenwick one thousand acres on the Cohansey River in the present county of Salem, New Jersey. It was surveyed in 1678, and divided among his sons the following year.

Richard Lippincott married Abigail, whose surname is not known, who died in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, June 2, 1697.

Children:

1. Remembrance, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, baptized 15th of 7th mo. 1641, died 25th of 11th mo. 1722; married Margaret Barber.
2. John, born in Boston, 7th of 8th mo. 1644, died 16th of 2nd mo. 1720; married (first) Ann Barber; married (second) Janetta or Jeanette Austin.
3. Abigail, born 17th of 11th mo. 1646, died 9th of 1st mo. 1647.
4. *Restore*, of whom further.
5. Freedom, born at Stonehouse, Plymouth, England, 1st of 7th mo. 1655, killed by lightning, in 4th mo. 1697, lived at Bridgeboro, New Jersey; married, 14th of 8th mo. 1680, Mary Curtis.
6. Increase, born at Stonehouse, Plymouth, England, 5th of 10th mo. 1657, died 29th of 9th mo. 1695; married, in February, 1680, Samuel Dennis.
7. Jacob, born at Stonehouse, Plymouth, England, 11th of 3rd mo. 1660, died 6th of 12th mo. 1689; married Grace Wooley, daughter of Emanuel Wooley.
8. Preserved, born in Rhode Island, 25th of 12th mo. 1663, died in 1666.

(J. S. Lippincott: *The Lippincotts in England and America*, pp. 30, 31, 32-36, 38-39, 43. James Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. III, p. 98. F. B. Lee: *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, Vol. II, pp. 531-34. Charles Lippincott: *A Genealogical Tree of the Lippincott Family*. John E. Stillwell, M.D.: *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*, Vol. I, pp. 265, 266; Vol. V, p. 433.)

II. Restore Lippincott, son of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, was born at Plymouth, England, 3rd of 5th mo. 1653, and died 5th mo. 1741. In his will, which was dated at Northampton, Burlington County, New Jersey, and probated August 8, 1741, he bequeathed to: wife Martha, grandson Joseph Lippincott, his long gun, grandsons Restore Lippincott, Daniel and Jonathan Jess, daughters Rachel Dawson, Abigail, wife of James Shinn, Rebecca, wife of Josiah Gaskill and Elizabeth, widow of George Shinn, two old negroes to have their freedom, one hundred acres in New Hanover upon Rancocers Creek near James Shinn's mill, son James sole executor. His inventory showed personal estate valued at £154.18 and included a Bible and other books.

In 1692 he bought five hundred and seventy acres of land in Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, upon which he settled. In 1698, he, in company with John Garwood, purchased two thousand acres of land near Pemberton, New Jersey. The

LIPPINCOTT

Arms—Per fess embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent.

(Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

WIBBERY

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three mermaids argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

ELFORD

Arms—Per pale argent and sable, a lion rampant gules.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

GOUGH

Arms—Argent, on a chevron gules three lions passant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

GASKILL

Arms—Ermine, three bars vert.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)

CAMPBELL

Arms—Gyronny of eight, or and sable.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

WEARE

Arms—Argent, on a bend vert between six crosses crosslet gules three crosiers or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

MC CULLOUGH

Arms—Ermine, a fret gules.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.*)

FORKER

Arms—Quarterly, 1st, argent a lion rampant sable; 2nd, azure a sinister hand in pale couped argent; 3rd, or, a galley with masts and tackling sable; 4th, argent an oak tree slipped vert.

(Burke: *General Armory.* R. R. Stodart: *Scottish Arms*, Vol. I, Plate 103.)

DESCENT FROM

LIPPINCOTT & ALLIED LINES

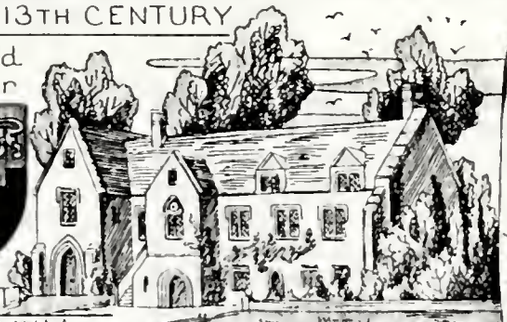
A CHART SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE CHILDREN OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER, THROUGH THEIR MOTHER DELLA V. FORKER, FROM ANCIENT ENGLISH FAMILIES WHO APPEAR AS LANDHOLDERS IN THE RECORDS OF DEVONSHIRE FROM THE EARLY 13TH CENTURY



A 13TH CENTURY LADY



A 14TH CENTURY MANOR-HOUSE & ITS LORD



LIPPINCOTT

23 Robert de Lughencot held the manor of Lughencot or Luffencot, Devonshire, in 1243

22 Jordan de Lughencot held the manor in 1296

21 Thomas de Lughencot held the manor in 1346

20 John de Lughencot held the manor prior to 1377

19 Nicholas de Lughencot held the manor at the time of Henry IV (1399-1413) & in 1415 granted it to his son

18 John de Lippincott m. in 1413

17 John de Lippincott of Wibbery m. Jane de Laploads, daughter of John Laploads (Lappeslode) of Sidbury, Devonshire

16 Philip Lippincott of Wibbery, Devonshire, d. June 1, 1567; held land at Axminster in 1547; m. 1st, Alice, daughter of Richard Gough who was mentioned in Kilkhampton, Cornwall, in 1505

23 Gilbert Wibbery m. Mary –

22 Oliver Wibbery

21 Baldwin Wibbery

20 Thomas Wibbery m. Emma-

19 John Wibbery

18 Jane Wibbery



WIBBERY



ELFORD



GOUGH

18 John Elford m. Joane, d. of John Shettistore, of Shettistore, Devonshire, England

17 John Elford, d. in 1517

16 Roger Elford



GASKILL

15 John Lippincott, b. in 1504; m., in 1545, 15 Ann Elford of Shettistore



WEARE

14 Anthony Lippincott of East Wood & Biddeford, Devon, m. Katherine

13 Bartholomew Lippincott of Sidbury, Devonshire, m. Alice

12 Anthony Lippincott, bapt. at Sidbury, Devonshire, Nov. 4, 1593; d. before Jan. 8, 1619; m. Margery, d. of Wm. Weare of Tregony, Cornwall

11 Richard Lippincott, d. at Shrewsbury, N.J., Nov. 25, 1683; m. Abigail

10 Restore Lippincott, b. 3d of 5mo., 1653; d 1741; m. 1st, Hannah Shattuck

9 Samuel Lippincott, b. prob. 1675; m., 3d of 5mo., 1700, Ann Hulett



CAMPBELL

8 Ann Lippincott m Zorubbabel or Zorabable Gaskill

7 Hannah Gaskill m. Adam (1) Forker, Farquar or Farquahar

6 Adam (2) Forker or Farquar m. Jane Green

5 George Forker m. Nancy Campbell

4 John Campbell Forker m. Nancy McCullough



McCULLOUGH

3 George C. Forker m. Sarah Catherine Weese

2 DELLA V. FORKER m. WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER



FORKER

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler
ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



A 15TH CENTURY GENTLEMAN



1709 Census of Northampton gives his age as fifty-five, that of his wife, Hannah, fifty-five; of their children: Jacob, twenty-one, Elizabeth, eighteen, James, sixteen, Rachel, fourteen, and Freedom, fifteen.

He was a member of the first Assembly of New Jersey in 1701 and 1703-04, and was in the Governor's Council in 1703 and 1705.

Restore Lippincott married (first), 6th of 9th mo. 1674, Hannah Shattuck (Shattuck II.) He married (second) Martha Owen.

Children, exact order not known:

1. *Samuel*, of whom further.
2. Abigail, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 16th of 12th mo. 1677.
3. Hannah, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey.
4. Hope, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 8th mo. 1681; married William Gladding.
5. Rebecca, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 24th of 9th mo. 1684; married Josiah Gaskill.
6. James, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 11th of 4th mo. 1687; married Anna Eves; lived at Evesham, New Jersey.
7. Elizabeth, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 15th of 1st mo. 1690; married George Shinn.
8. Jacob, born in West Jersey, middle of 6th mo. 1692; married Mary Burr; lived in Salem County, New Jersey.
9. Freedom, born in 1693-94.
10. Rachel, born in West Jersey, 8th of 11th mo. 1695; married (first) Zachariah Jess; married (second) Francis Dawson.

(*New Jersey Calendar of Wills*, 1730-1750, p. 301. Charles Lippincott: *A Genealogical Tree of the Lippincott Family*. J. S. Lippincott: *The Lippincotts in England and America*, p. 43. *Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society*, first series, Vol. IV, pp. 33, 36. *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, Vol. III, pp. 70, 71. John E. Stillwell, M.D.: *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*, Vol. I, p. 267.)

III. Samuel Lippincott, son of Restore and Hannah (Shattuck) Lippincott, was born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, probably in 1675. He lived at Burlington, New Jersey. An abstract of his will, proved October 25, 1721, shows Samuel Lippincott of Northampton, Burlington County, yeoman, wife Ann, children, Job, Samuel, Patience, Ann, Elizabeth, farm in Springfield Township. The inventory of his estate was £408. 13s. 10d.

Samuel Lippincott was "living near Burlington, in West Jersey," when he married "on fourth day of week at Friends Meeting House," at Shrewsbury, 3rd of 5th mo. 1700, Ann Hulett. Ann (Hulett) Lippincott, widow, of Northampton, Burlington County, whose will was probated September 9, 1748, mentioned children: Job, Samuel, Patience Folwell and Elizabeth Gaskill, daughter Ann Gaskill. The executors were her sons Job and Samuel. Inventory of her estate was valued at £341.7.4.

Children of Samuel and Ann (Hulett) Lippincott:

1. Job, married Anna Ogborne; was of Springfield in 1759 when he made his will, mentioning his brother Samuel, etc.
2. Samuel, married Mary Arney.
3. Patience, married Mr. Folwell.
4. Elizabeth, married Edward Gaskill.
5. *Ann*, of whom further.

(*New Jersey Calendar of Wills*, 1730-1750, pp. 294, 300. John E. Stillwell, M.D.: *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*, Vol. IV, pp. 134, 154, 378.)

IV. Ann Lippincott, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Hulett) Lippincott, married Zerubbabel Gaskill. (Gaskill II.)

(*Northampton Township* (*New Jersey*) *Minutes*, p. 69.)

V. Hannah Gaskill, married Adam (1) Forker, Farquar, or Farquahar.

VI. Adam (2) *Forker* or *Farquar* married Jane Green.

VII. George Forker married Nancy Campbell.

VIII. John Campbell Forker married Nancy McCullough.

IX. George C. Forker married Sarah Catherine Weese.

X. Della V. Forker married Walter Percy Chrysler.

XI-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler married Byron Cecil Foy.

XI-B. Bernice Chrysler married Edgar William Garbisch.

XI-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr., married Jean Esther Outland.

XI-D. Jack Forker Chrysler married Edith Helen Backus.

Shattuck

THE SURNAME SHATTUCK is of uncertain origin. Its proper orthography is Shattuck, but many variations are found such as Shadock, Shadoe, Chaddock, Chadduck, Chadock, Shaddie, Chadioke, Chadioc, etc. Shattocke was the form used when the family first came to America, and is still found in some municipal registers in England.

(Lemuel Shattuck: *Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck*, pp. 8, 9.)

I. William Shattuck, first of this line of whom record has been found, was an inhabitant of Boston, Massachusetts, from about 1650 to 1658. He was among those persecuted for his Quaker faith. Joseph Besse, in his *Chronicles of the Quakers*, Vol. II, p. 184, says, because he was "found on the first day of the week at home at the time of public worship, he was sent to the house of correction and then cruelly whipped and thus kept at hard labor, the deputy governor appropriating the proceeds of his labors to himself while his wife and children were in want. At length he had three days' time assigned him to depart that jurisdiction, which he, in regard to his wife and children, was necessitated to accept, Bellingham, the deputy-governor having terrified the woman with threats of keeping him still in prison because he was poor and not able to pay the fine of 5 shillings for his weekly absence from their places of public worship." It is said that Bellingham tried to bring about a separation between Shattuck and his wife, under a promise that he should be banished and heard of no more, and that she and her children should be provided for, but she spurned this proposition.

William Shattuck was banished in 1658 and went to Rhode Island, later to New Jersey, and settled in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Shrewsbury in 1675, but refusing to swear or take the oath of office, he did not take his seat.

Children:

1. *Hannah*, of whom further.
2. Exercise, born November 12, 1656; married George Curtis, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

(*Ibid.* Joseph Besse: *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers for the Testimony of a Good Conscience*, Vol. II, p. 184. John E. Stillwell, M.D.: *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, New York and New Jersey*, Vol. II, pp. 370, 375. Boston Records, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. X, p. 68.)

II. Hannah Shattuck, daughter of William Shattuck, was born July 8, 1654, and was still living in 1709.

She married Restore Lippincott (Lippincott—Family in America—II).

(Thomas Shourds: *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, Bridgeton, New Jersey*, p. 133.)

III. Samuel Lippincott married Ann Hulett.

IV. Ann Lippincott married Zerubbabel Gaskill.

V. Hannah Gaskill married Adam (1) Forker, Farquar, or Farquahar.

VI. Adam (2) *Forker* or *Farquar* married Jane Green.

VII. George Forker married Nancy Campbell.

VIII. John Campbell Forker married Nancy McCullough.

IX. George C. Forker married Sarah Catherine Weese.

X. Della V. Forker married Walter Percy Chrysler.

XI-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler married Byron Cecil Foy.

XI-B. Bernice Chrysler married Edgar William Garbisch.

XI-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr., married Jean Esther Outland.

XI-D. Jack Forker Chrysler married Edith Helen Backus.

Elford

JOHN (1) ELFORD, first of this line of whom there is record, married Joane, daughter of John Shettistore, of Shettistore, Devonshire, England.

Child:

1. *John* (2), of whom further.

(Vivian: *Visitation of Devonshire*, p. 329.)

II. John (2) Elford, son of John (1) and Joane (Shettistore) Elford, died in 1517. The name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Roger*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Roger Elford, son of John (2) Elford, married Miss Adams.

Child:

1. *Ann*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Ann Elford, daughter of Roger Elford, married John (4) Lippincott. (Lippincott—Family in England—IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

V. Anthony (1) Lippincott married Katherine.

VI. Bartholomew Lippincott married Alice.

VII. Anthony (2) Lippincott married Margery Weare.

VIII. Richard Lippincott married Abigail.

IX. Restore Lippincott married (first) Hannah Shattuck.

X. Samuel Lippincott married Ann Hulett.

XI. Ann Lippincott married Zerubbabel Gaskill.

XII. Hannah Gaskill married Adam (1) Forker, Farquar, or Farquahar.

XIII. Adam (2) *Forker* or *Farquar* married Jane Green.

XIV. George Forker married Nancy Campbell.

XV. John Campbell Forker married Nancy McCullough.

XVI. George C. Forker married Sarah Catherine Weese.

XVII. Della V. Forker married Walter Percy Chrysler.

XVIII-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler married Byron Cecil Foy.

XVIII-B. Bernice Chrysler married Edgar William Garbisch.

XVIII-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr., married Jean Esther Outland.

XVIII-D. Jack Forker Chrysler married Edith Helen Backus.

Wibbery

GILBERT WIBBERY, first of this line of whom there is record, married Mary, whose surname is not known.

Child:

1. *Oliver*, of whom further.

(Vivian: *Visitation of Devonshire*, p. 531.)

II. Oliver Wibbery was the son of Gilbert Wibbery.

Child:

1. *Baldwin*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Baldwin Wibbery was the son of Oliver Wibbery.

Child:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Thomas Wibbery, son of Baldwin Wibbery, married Emma, whose surname is not known.

Child:

1. *John*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. John Wibbery, son of Thomas and Emma Wibbery, had the following children:

1. William, died without issue.
2. *Jane*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Jane Wibbery, daughter of John, and sister and heir of William Wibbery, married John (2) de Lippincott. (Lippincott—Family in England—VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

VII. John (3) de Lippincott married Jane de Laploads.

VIII. Philip Lippincott married (first) Alice Gough.

IX. John (4) Lippincott married Ann Elford.

X. Anthony (1) Lippincott married Katherine.

XI. Bartholomew Lippincott married Alice.

XII. Anthony (2) *Lippincott* married Margery Weare.

XIII. Richard Lippincott married Abigail.

XIV. Restore Lippincott married (first) Hannah Shattuck.

XV. Samuel Lippincott married Ann Hulett.

XVI. Ann Lippincott married Zerubbabel Gaskill.

XVII. Hannah Gaskill married Adam (1) Forker, Farquar, or Farquahar.

XVIII. Adam (2) *Forker* or *Farquar* married Jane Green.

XIX. George Forker married Nancy Campbell.

XX. John Campbell Forker married Nancy McCullough.

XXI. George C. Forker married Sarah Catherine Weese.

XXII. Della V. Forker married Walter Percy Chrysler.

XXIII-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler married Byron Cecil Foy.

XXIII-B. Bernice Chrysler married Edgar William Garbisch.

XXIII-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr., married Jean Esther Outland.

XXIII-D. Jack Forker Chrysler married Edith Helen Backus.





Breymann



BREYMANN

Arms—Or, a savage girded and crowned with garlands, holding in his sinister hand a fir tree, the dexter resting at his side, all proper, a bordure gules. Helmet crowned.

Crest—The savage issuant holding the tree of the shield.

(Dr. Hans Breymann: *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Familie Breymann.*)

Breymann

THE SURNAME BREYMANN belongs to the occupational group. As a family, the Breymanns are very distinguished and much esteemed. Many learned men, lawyers, philologists, a sculptor of fame and many army and navy officers are recorded in its archives.

(Albert Heintze and Paul Cascorbi: *Die deutschen Familiennamen*, pp. 139, 141.)

Braunschweig (Brunswick), in which the activities of the early generation of the Breymanns, as well as the Kamlah family centered, is one of the most ancient of German principalities. The House of Braunschweig, early in its history, split into several branches. Some of the less important eventually died out in the male line, and their possessions reverted to the stronger and more enduring branches. Amongst the latter were the lines of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel and Braunschweig-Lüneburg. The former Kings of Hanover represented the main line of the house to which the present King of England belongs, through his descent from George I. In 1866, the Kingdom of Hanover ceased to exist and Prussia at that time incorporated in its own territory the Kingdom of Hanover, which became the Prussian Province of Hanover. The Duchy of Braunschweig, however, remained a separate principality, at first ruled by an administrator, but eventually by the English-born Duke of Brunswick (the last to rule, up to 1918), who married the daughter of William II, Emperor of Germany.

(*Encyclopaedia Britannica.*)

(The Family in Germany).

I. The first of this Breymann or Breydemann family on record died at Gebhardshagen, a small village near Salder, District of Wolfenbüttel, Braunschweig, in 1614. His Christian name was probably Henning. He was the father of:

1. *Kurd*, of whom further.

(Dr. Bernhard Koerner, editor: *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Vol. LXXVI, p. 87.)

II. Kurd Breymann or *Breydemann*, son of the aforementioned Breymann (Breydemann), died after 1660. He was bailiff at Gebhardshagen and was the father of:

1. *Heinrich*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Heinrich Breymann, son of Kurd Breymann or Breydemann, was born about 1630-40, and died at Gebhardshagen, Braunschweig, about 1684-87. He was bailiff of the Prince of Braunschweig-Lüneburg at Gebhardshagen.

Heinrich Breymann married Elisabeth Tiemann or Timan, who died after 1695. Among their children was:

1. *Statius* or *Statz Heinrich*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Statius or *Statz Heinrich Breymann*, son of Heinrich and Elisabeth (Tiemann or Timan) Breymann, was baptized at Gebhardshagen, Braunschweig, May 15, 1665, and died at Salder, District of Wolfenbüttel, Braunschweig, November 17, 1722. He was high bailiff or, as it is known in Germany, farmer of the crown lands of the Duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel and lessee (or tenant) of the demesnes at Salder, Lichtenberg, Gebhardshagen and Steterburg, all in the District of Wolfenbüttel.

Statius or Statz Heinrich Breymann married (first), at Beddingen, District of Wolfenbüttel, Braunschweig, April 24, 1688, Sophia Maria Fricke, who was born there in 1668, died at Salder, January 13, 1710, daughter of Hermann Fricke, who died before 1679, innkeeper at Beddingen, and his wife, Anna (Stainmetz) Fricke, who was buried at Beddingen, April 13, 1716. He married (second) Sophia Juliane Grävemeyer.

Children of the first marriage, also apparently several other daughters:

1. Maria Elisabeth, baptized at Gebhardshagen, October 18, 1688; married Johann Sukopf, "Gograf" (perhaps Gaugraf or district lieutenant) at Bruchmachtersen, a village in the District of Wolfenbüttel, Braunschweig.
2. Heinrich Christoph, baptized at Salder, December 18, 1694, died July 27, 1766; chief bailiff of the Duke of Braunschweig and lessee (or tenant) of Lichtenberg and Salder; married at Goslar, July 20, 1724, Johanna (or Juliane) Sophie Auguste Wackerhagen, who was baptized at Braunlage, in the Harz Mountains, Braunschweig, March 13, 1707, and died at Braunschweig, February 14, 1773; several children, including:
   i. August Richard, born at Salder, in 1738, died at Unseburg, Province of Saxony, August 18, 1813, chief bailiff at Unseburg of the Duke of Braunschweig and lessee of the demesne of Voights-Dahlum; married, October 28, 1771, Sidonia Philippine Elisabeth Diederichs.
   ii. Wilhelmina, born March 22, 1739; married (first) Samuel Friedrich Reiche, chief bailiff at Zilly, Province of Saxony; married (second), at Salder, February 9, 1780, Karl Wilhelm Freiherr von Gebhardi, who held many public offices.
3. *Heinrich Julius*, of whom further.
4. Johann Conrad, born January 8, 1699.

Child of the second marriage:

5. Hermann Christoph Karl, born January 25, 1716; a captain in the military service.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 16; Vol. XXIX, p. 101; Vol. LX, p. 254; Vol. LXIII, p. 602.)

V. Heinrich Julius Breymann, son of Statius or Statz Heinrich and Sophia Maria (Fricke) Breymann, was born at Salder, November 11, 1697. He was a captain in the service of the Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, and also one of his bailiffs, as well as lessee (tenant) of Steterburg and later of Fürstenau, Gebhardshagen and Watensted, all in Braunschweig.

Heinrich Julius Breymann married at Steterburg (or at Thiede), April 25, 1723, Christina Maria von Hudenbergen.

DEPPEN

Arms—Azure, a tree-trunk gules bendwise, charged above with three, below with two leaves vert.
Crest—A stag's head cabossed gules, between the antlers argent the device of the shield.
Mantling—Azure and argent.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band VI, Abteil 4, p. 13, plate 8.)

MEYER

Arms—Azure, from a mount vert three roses issuant gules, stalked vert, surmounted by a scytheblade argent, the latter in turn surmounted by two mullets (of six points) or.
Crest—A savage issuant, bearing a scythe over his shoulder.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band V, Abteil 5, p. 81, plate 94.)

ROHL

Arms—Per fess argent and gules, in chief a griffin stalking gules armed or, in base an embattled tower argent between two mullets (of six points) argent fesswise.
Crest—The griffin issuant.
Mantling and Ties—Gules and argent.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band V, Abteil 7, p. 19.)

VON HODENBERG
(VON HUDENBERGEN)

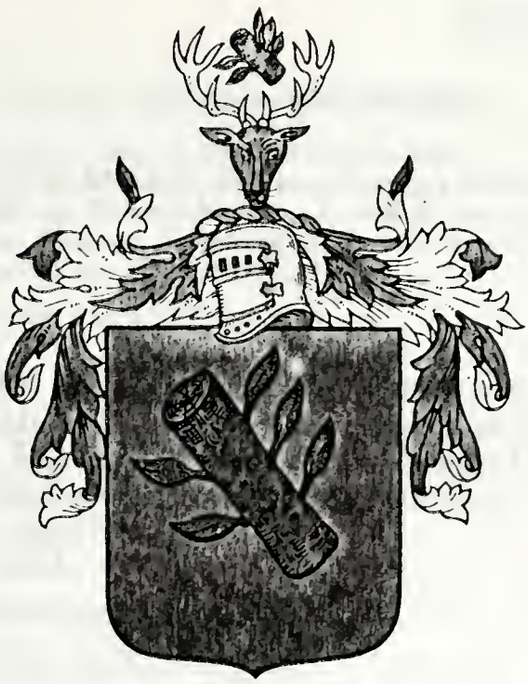
Arms—Argent, an eagles's wing gules in fess, plumes in base, charged with a clasp trefoiled or extended from an eagle's head contourné in dexter chief.
Crest—The device of the shield, in pale.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band II, Abteil 9, p. 9, plate 10.)

STENDERINGH
(STENDER)

Arms—Argent, a demi-vol (or single wing) sable.
Crest—Wings conjoined sable, each wing charged with a fess argent, surmounted by a trefoil vert.

(I. B. Rietstap: *Planches de l'Armorial Général*, Vol. V, plate ccexlix.)



Deppen



Meyer



Rohl



von Hodenberg
(von Hudenbergen)



Stenderingh
(Stender)



Children, about six other daughters.

1. *Statius* or *Statz Christoph*, of whom further.
2. Heinrich Christoph, died as a lieutenant colonel with the Brunswick troops, in British service, near Saratoga, New York, during the Revolutionary War, October 7, 1777.
3. Hartwig, a lieutenant in the military service.
4. Charlotte Rebecka, born at Steterburg, died in Berlin; married at Jerxheim, Braunschweig, August 2, 1753, August Wilhelm Burchard Kamlah. (Kamlah V, Child 1.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 232.)

VI. Statius or *Statz Christoph Breymann*, son of Heinrich Julius and Christina Maria (von Hudenbergen) Breymann, was born March 3, 1724. He was a captain in the service of the Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, at Eschershausen.

Statius or Statz Christoph Breymann married, June 25, 1755, Lucia Katharina Kamlah. (Kamlah VI.)

Child:

1. *Wilhelm Adolph*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 231.)

VII. Wilhelm Adolph Breymann, son of Statius or Statz Christoph and Lucia Katharina (Kamlah) Breymann, was born in Braunschweig (probably the city of this name), May 4, 1759, and died at Stade, an ancient city in the Province of Hanover, June 4, 1811. He was a colonel and administrator of the arsenal.

Wilhelm Adolph Breymann married twice, but the name of his first wife is not known. He married (second), at Osterode (an ancient town and health resort in the Harz Mountains, Province of Hanover), July 9, 1795, Johanna Rosine Henriette Röhl, youngest daughter of Johann Anton Röhl, freeman, harness maker and churchwarden.

Child of the first marriage:

1. Andreas Wilhelm Jacob, born at Osterode, April 6, 1794.

Children of the second marriage:

2. *Wilhelm Georg Andreas*, of whom further.
3. Adolf Ludwig Ferdinand, born at Osterode, September 23, 1799, died at Hildesheim, December 4, 1865; held the rank of lieutenant and was known as *von* Breymann indicating that he was raised to the lesser nobility; married (first) Friedericke Caroline Breymann; (second), in 1858, Hildegard Ossenkop. Among the children of the first marriage were:
   i. Eduard Wilhelm Theodor, born April 17, 1827.
   ii. Gustav Adolf Oskar, born July 3, 1828.

In a letter (1934) in the private file of Walter P. Chrysler, directed to Wilhelm Georg Carl Breymann (grandfather of Mr. Chrysler) and dated at Osterode, March 12, 1863, J. C. Deppen, an uncle of Wilhelm Georg Carl Breymann (generation IX) on his mother's side, wrote regarding Adolf Ludwig as follows: "Your father's brother, Adolph, is now Captain in the Suite of His Majesty; . . . is brilliantly situated. He has made a peculiar career. He was in America and upon returning he had to earn his livelihood with his hands and later was collector of highway tolls, and then his wife died and he had to work hard to earn a scanty living for himself and his 12 children. Last year he showed up again as Captain, living in Hildesheim, and has married a second time. His wife is a very charming woman. Her children are all in good health. 2 or 3 sons are sea Captains. This Uncle has shown the greatest interest in your well being."

Daughters, but neither the number nor their names are known.

(Notes collected at Hanover, Hildesheim and Osterode by Walter Moller of Darmstadt, Germany. Letter No. 3 in the private file of Walter P. Chrysler.)

VIII. Wilhelm Georg Andreas Breymann, son of Wilhelm Adolph and Johanna Rosine Henriette (Röhl) Breymann, was born at Osterode, August 25, 1796, baptized September 18, 1796, and died at Hildesheim, June 14, 1846, while a major in the army.

Wilhelm Georg Andreas Breymann married (first), at Osterode, in 1816, Anna Carolina Deppe or Deppen, only daughter of Carl Philipp Deppe, freeman and "chirurgeon," and Anna Catharina (Ebers) Deppe, who is referred to in the family letters as "Grandmother Deppe" and who died "February 17, 1850, of old age, 89 years old." He married (second), at Osterode, September 9, 1828, Friederike Alberti, who was born at Lindenberg, December 27, 1807, and was living in Hanover in 1885. From letters in the private file of Walter P. Chrysler, she had a brother Burchard, who was born in 1803, chief postmaster in Nordheim until October, 1873, when he moved to Osterode where he was living in 1885, and another brother known as "the rancher Alberti" who had several children. Her sister Lucretia, who was married and had children, died in May, 1885, in her seventieth year. Friederike Alberti was the daughter of Friedrich and Dorothea Caroline (Lodemann) Alberti. Her father was a manufacturer of woolens at Osterode. Her mother, who married (second) Mr. Hülsemann, was born January 25, 1774, died in December, 1849, from a paralytic stroke. She was the daughter of Rev. Philipp August Lodemann and his second wife, Dorothea (Gosewisch-Kuhls) Lodemann. Rev. Philipp A. Lodemann, who was born January 25, 1725, and died August 19 or 20, 1797, was pastor at Lohe in the former "Grafschaft" Hoya, now part of the Province of Hanover. ("Grafschaft" means county or shire.) He was the son of Rev. Johann Georg Lodemann (1667-1750), chaplain in 1700 in Holstein and in 1701 in Brabant with the troops of Duke Georg Wilhelm of Braunschweig (1625-1705). Later he was pastor and church superintendent. Rev. Johann Georg Lodemann was the son of Rev. Rudolph Lodemann (1639-1714), a pastor; son of Jurgen (or Georg) Lodemann (1605-41), cavalry officer in war service with Duke Christian of Braunschweig-Lüneburg (1566-1633) and in the Army of Gustav (II) Adolf, King of Sweden (1594-1632), during the Thirty Years' War. Later he lived at Celle, an ancient town in Hanover, where he died. He was the son of Rev. Zacharias Lodemann, a pastor.

Children of Wilhelm Georg Andreas and Anna Carolina (Deppe) Breymann:

1. *Wilhelm Georg Carl*, of whom further.
2. Anna Auguste Adolfine Henriette, born in 1819; married, October 14, 1841, Georg Friedrich August Köster, manager of the post office at Ulzen, a town in Hanover dating back to the tenth century; he died March 17, 1847; in 1865, she was residing in Hanover and in 1878, in Linden, near Hanover. Her only children were two sons, George and August, both of whom were in England in 1878, at least one of them being married.
3. Caroline Sophie Louise (usually called Lina), born at Osterode, January 17, 1821; married, after March 7, 1848, Captain Geise, who died December 28, 1859. Their only child was Georg, born March 10, 1854, who in 1873 was in Nancy, France; was a lieutenant then and in 1879 and 1885; about November, 1878, he became engaged to a Dutch girl and was married before September 9, 1885.
4. Arthur Friedrick Georg, born at Osterode, April 29, 1826, died in infancy.

Children of Wilhelm Georg Andreas and Friederike (Alberti) Breymann:

5. Georg Carl Friedrich, born at Osterode, August 17, 1829, died December 10, 1846, of scarlet fever while attending Military Academy in Hanover.
6. Friederike (called Rickchen), born in 1835, died "end of June" 1879; in September, 1850, became "engaged to a young merchant from the Province of Brandenburg in Prussia"; married, in 1852, Theodor Hintze, born about 1825, living in 1883, who owned a textile business. She was divorced from him in 1873, and took her maiden name, being known as "Mrs. Breymann."

   Their children were:

   i. Georg, born August 18, 1854, unmarried in 1885; was a merchant, traveling for a big concern.

   ii. Ernst, born in 1865; in 1883 was "an apprentice in a very important firm" of merchants.

BREYMANN

(Dr. Bernhard Koerner, editor—"*Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*," Vol. XIV, p. 309. Notes collected at Hanover, Hildesheim and Osterode by Walter Moller of Darmstadt, Germany. Letters Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20 and 21 in the private file of Walter P. Chrysler.)

(The Family in America).

I. Wilhelm Georg Carl (William George Charles) Breymann, son of Wilhelm Georg Andreas and Anna Carolina (Deppe or Deppen) Breymann, was born at Osterode, June 30, 1817, and died September 10, 1885. The exact date of his voyage to America is not known, but it must have been sometime prior to 1840, for early in that year he was married to a girl born and brought up in America.

In his early married life, William Breymann resided in Rocheport, Missouri, and later on a farm known as Pleasant View Farm, near Kansas City, Missouri. Before October, 1865, he had engaged in "the new business, the hotel." In 1879, a letter to him was addressed to "Mr. Wilhelm Breymann & Co., Commission Merchants, Clay Center, Kansas, United States of America." And one in March, 1884, to "Wm. Breymann, Manager, c/o Mr. Walton & Valentine, proprietors, Dispatch Hotel Stables, Clay Center, Kansas." In September, 1885, the address was "Wm. Breymann & Sons, Chemical Laboratory, Ellis, Ellis County, Kansas."

William George Charles Breymann married, in Rocheport, Missouri, February 9, 1840, Zeralda Jane Simmons, daughter of Pinckney and Elizabeth (Berry-Thomas) Simmons. (Berry II.)

Children:

1. George Garret, born December 12, 1840, died in March, 1914; served in the army in 1871.
2. Elizabeth Caroline, born March 4, 1843, died August 25, 1843.
3. Anna Augusta Frederika, born November 23, 1845; died September 15, 1846.
4. William Adolph, born June 23, 1847, died October 10, 1860.
5. Charles Levi, born April 10, 1850, died June 7, 1868.
6. *Anna Maria*, of whom further.
7. Nancy Frederika, born July 1, 1855, died in November, 1917; married, June 12, 1873, John Wesley Waganer.
8. Zeralda Jane, born March 23, 1858; married, September 17, 1886, Robert H. Woodard, who was born July 31, 1854.
9. Carl Philip Deppe, born December 13, 1860; married, April 23, 1891, Nancy Jane Akeright.
10. Lilly, born March 28, 1868, died February 19, 1869.

(Notes collected at Hanover, Hildesheim and Osterode by Walter Moller of Darmstadt, Germany. Letters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13, 14 and 20 in the private file of Walter P. Chrysler. Chrysler Family Bible. Breymann Family Bible. Hopper Family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Gillie Hern, a niece of Zeralda Jane (Simmons) Breymann, of Rocheport, Missouri.)

II. Anna Maria Breymann, daughter of William George Charles and Zeralda Jane (Simmons) Breymann, was born in Missouri, September 29, 1853, and died in Salina, Kansas, August 3, 1926.

She married Henry (3) Chrysler. (Chrysler—Family in America—VII.)

(Chrysler Family Bible. Breymann Family Bible. Marriage Certificate.)

Berry

AS IN THE case of many an old American family which has "gone West to grow up with the country," the authentic early history of the Berrys is unknown, and its traditions, while probably correct in part, are nevertheless inaccurate and confused, and the statements irreconcilable, especially as to chronology. Captain John S. Campbell (retired), of Wooldridge, Missouri, great-great-grandson of Garrett Berry, writes, May 9, 1934:

——I have this to Say which I am posative is correct as it was handed down to me by my mother who was a Sister of Mrs. Hern of Rocheport but much older. it is this James Berry Sr. came from Ireland before the Revolution mother told me it was shortly after the landing of the pilgrims. he married a full Blood Seneca Indian woeman in New York. thier first child was a Boy named James, Jr. and was naturely a half Breed senaca well he grew to manhood and married a white woeman which mad their children ¼ Indian his first child was a girl named mary ann Berry well mary ann married an Irishman by the name of peter Thomas in Kentucky they came to Boone Co. Mo. after they had 2 daughters Grown and married the first child was Polly Thomas my Grand mother the second was Francis Thomas. so peter Thomas died leaving these 2 children Francis had married a man named Webber after Thomas died his widdow married a man named Pick Simmons Pick may have been a nick nam but mother told me this was his name they had one child Zerelde Jane. She married a German Army officer in America at Rocheport mo by the name of Wm Breyman and they are or was the Grand Parrents of Walter P. Chrysler the car magnate on his mothers side of the house.

(Note that the foregoing, while correct and of essential value in its more recent events, is proven incorrect in three particulars: the daughter who married Peter Thomas was Elizabeth, not Mary Ann; she was a daughter of Garrett, not of James; and one of the "two daughters" (Frances who married a Weber) was really Elizabeth's sister, and not her daughter.)

Nevertheless, the tradition of James, Sr., and James, Jr., and the Seneca Indian wife may be correct as to certain ancestors of Garrett Berry. The Seneca Indians ranged the territory between Genesee River and Seneca Lake, in western New York.

On the other hand, the name Garrett, an unusual one outside of Dutch families, is found early in Berry families, both in Virginia and in Chester County, Pennsylvania. There is a Garrett Berry, called "the first of his family in Virginia," who came there in 1690, where his son and later generations were baptized in Middlesex County, some one hundred and ten miles east of Rockingham County. He died in October, 1725, and his wife, Elizabeth, died April 17, 1720. Their son James was born in August and baptized August 8, 1708, at Christ Church, Middlesex County. This son's wife was evidently also named Elizabeth, for a James Berry, son of James and Elizabeth, was born September 25, 1735, and baptized at said church October 5, 1735. Garrett Berry, of Middlesex County, Virginia, March 4, 1705, deeded cattle to his beloved daughter, Elizabeth Smith.

A probable near relative of Garrett Berry, of Madison County, Kentucky, was James

Berry, of Boonsboro, Clark County (adjoining Madison), who deposed in 1801 that he came there in April, 1779. A James Berry bought, September 3, 1791, from William Hancock and wife Mary, for £150, a tract of one hundred and fifty acres in Madison County, on Tate's Creek.

A probable brother of Garrett Berry, of Madison County, was the James Berry whose will, dated February 2, 1822, was proved in Madison County, Kentucky, April 1, 1822. In it he made bequests to his wife Sarah; his daughters, Nancy Berry, Anna Turner, Susanna Parish, and Elizabeth Berry; to his sister, Martha Berry; and to his sons, William and James H.

(Futhey and Cope: *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, p. 45. L. R. Doty: *History of the Genessee Country*, Vol. I, p. 168. *Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Vol. XI, p. 181. Baptisms Recorded in Parish Register, Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia. *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, Series II, Vol. X, p. 218. *Madison County, Kentucky, Wills*, Book C, p. 228. *Madison County, Kentucky, Deeds*, Book B, p. 175.)

I. Garrett Berry, first of this line of whom record has been found, seems to have been a resident, in 1783, of Rockingham County, Virginia, for then, at the Peaked Mountain German Reformed Church, in the eastern part of that county, his daughter Elizabeth was baptized. His removal from there before 1784 is indicated by the fact that his name does not appear in the tax lists of that year, as printed in the (so called) "1790 Census" of Virginia heads of families.

In 1792 Garret Berry was a taxable inhabitant of Madison County, Kentucky; the only taxable male (over 16 years) in his family being himself, over 21 years of age. He then had two horses and nine cattle, but no land. He was then living near James Berry, of previous mention. Garrett Berry owned no land in Madison County, whose records do not list him as either grantee or grantor.

In 1825 and 1826, however, he was a taxpayer in the adjoining Estill County, Kentucky; in the former year the only male over 21, in his family, was himself; and his estate consisted of two horses. Later lists (examined 1827 to 1835) do not include his name.

Garrett Berry's wife, Mary (called also Molly), was (according to her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Hern), "a German woman," whose daughter Elizabeth (née Berry) had often told the said Mrs. Hern "about her mother's trip to this country, on ship board."

Children of Garrett and Mary Berry (exact order not known):

1. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
2. Patsy, married James Kidwell, whose aged son stated in May, 1934, that "his mother was 59 years old when he was born. This is a fact, his daughter-in-law said he was correct about it. His mother was married when she was 19, she died when he was 5 years old in 1864 which would make (her) born in 1784." Said son (still living in 1934) was "born on the side of the road on the way from Kentucky to Missouri, eight miles from Warsaw, Mo., 1843." (These dates, though irreconcilable, are here repeated as given.)
3. Captain James H., a farmer, born in Madison County, Kentucky, August 12, 1801, died near Barry, Missouri, July 23, 1883; was living in Pettis township, Platte County, Missouri, in 1850, and in May township, same county, in 1880; married Catherine Ann Elder, who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, April 13, 1811, and died in Platte County, Missouri, November 5, 1895.
   Children:
   i. Sydney G., aged 24 in 1850.
   ii. Augustine, aged 21 in 1850.
   iii. "Adaline," aged 19 in 1850; "Adelisa" married Captain R. Fisher.
   iv. James A., aged 14 in 1850; was killed in the war.
   v. Oscar, aged 12 in 1850; 42 in 1880, with wife Elizabeth, aged 37; married Elizabeth, widow of Jefferson Moore.
   vi. Eugene, aged 10 in 1850; married Nancy Woods.
   vii. Cassius W., aged 4 in 1850; remembered as "Cash" by Captain Campbell.
   viii. Brutus, aged 2 in 1850, married Sena Burruss.
   ix. Angelina, married R. L. Tinsley.
4. William G., farmer; born in Kentucky in 1803;

lived in Platte County, Missouri; died about February, 1863; settled with his brother, James H., on the headwaters of Second Creek; married Sarah W., and had daughters but no sons.
5. Polly, married Mr. Wry and had a son, James, who married his cousin, Nancy Kidwell.
6. Franky, married Mr. Weber and lived in Parkville, Missouri.
7. Levi.
8. John, who (according to Mrs. Hern) "was captured by the Indians when a little boy."
9. Peter.
10. (Perhaps) Silas, born in Kentucky in 1810; in 1850 had a wife Elizabeth, aged 19 (second marriage, if age is correct), and children John, 20; William, 18; James, 16; Elizabeth, 13; Eli, 9; and Garret, 1 year.
11. Nancy, born in 1814, married Archibald Woods; they resided in 1850 in Cooper County, Missouri. She married three times.

(*United States Census, Pettis Township, Platte County, Missouri*, 1850, pp. 675, 848, 897; 1880, *May Township, Platte County, Missouri*, p. 18. *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol.* XIV, p. 10. *Heads of Families in First Census of United States, 1790, Virginia. Kentucky Historical Society Register*, Vol. XXIII, p. 126. W. M. Paxton: *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, pp. 11, 330, 341, 779. *Madison County, Kentucky, Court Order Book*, Order D, pp. 315, 370. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II. Elizabeth Berry, daughter of Garrett and Mary Berry, was born April 13, 1783, and baptized June 13, 1783, at the Peaked Mountain German Reformed Church, in the western part of Rockingham County, Virginia, the sponsors at the baptism being Augustin Prisch, Jr., and wife. She died September 11, 1862, in her seventy-ninth year, and was buried at Rocheport, Missouri.

Elizabeth Berry married (first), in Madison County, Kentucky, November 11, 1812, Peter Thomas; her father, Garrett Berry, giving his written consent to the marriage. (Note of consent is on record, folded within the marriage bond.) Squire Turner was witness to Garrett Berry's signature.

Elizabeth Berry's husband, Peter Thomas, who owned land in Nebraska, died before February, 1817, for in that month, "on motion of John Berry, letters of administration were granted him on the estate of Peter Thomas, deceased; Elizabeth Thomas, widow and relict, came into court and relinquished her right to administration, and John Berry took his oath, with James Taylor as security." William Mack, Jesse Thomas, Henry Thomas, and Nathan Lipscomb were appointed to appraise the estate. In Madison County Court in October 1817, "on motion of Elizabeth Thomas she is hereby appointed guardian to her daughter, Polly Thomas, orphan of Peter Thomas, deceased, said Polly being under 14 years of age. She gave bond for $300 with Garrett Smith as security."

Elizabeth (Berry) Thomas married (second), about 1818-19, Pinckney Simmons (nicknamed "Pick"), who evidently died soon, as Elizabeth later resumed the Thomas surname by which she had for a number of years been known. Accordingly, not only is she called "Elizabeth Thomas" in the Bible record of her death, but in the following as well: In Madison County Court, January 7, 1833, "on Thursday came Elizabeth Thomas, widow and relict of Peter Thomas, deceased, who died in the services of the United States during the late war, and relinquished her right to administration in person to Daniel Breck. Bond of $100 was given."

Child of Elizabeth Berry and her first husband, Peter Thomas:

1. Ann Marry B. (probably the "Polly" whose guardian in 1817 was the mother, Elizabeth Thomas), married in Madison County, Kentucky, November 15, or 25, 1830, Hardin G. Hopper, permission being given by her mother, Eliza Thomas, and Levi Berry, being bondsman.

Children:

i. Nancy, born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1832; went to Missouri at age of 2 with her parents.
ii. Gillie, married Mr. Hern; was residing in Rocheport, Missouri, in 1934.

Child of Elizabeth (Berry) Thomas and her second husband, Pinckney Simmons:

2. *Zeralda Jane*, of whom further.

(William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. XIV, p. 10. *Madison County, Kentucky, Marriage Bonds, Madison County, Kentucky, Court Orders*, Book D, pp. 315, 370; Book F, p. 407. Family Records. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III. Zeralda Jane Simmons (also called Zeralda Jane Thomas), daughter of Pinckney and Elizabeth (Berry-Thomas) Simmons, was born in Kentucky, April 20, 1820, according to record in Breymann Family Bible, although the 1850 United States Census has her (then) aged 26. She is said to have lived in a hotel in "Wycoma" (no Wycoma is found; possibly Winona is meant), Kansas, during the War Between the States. She died May 2 or 20, 1902.

Zeralda Jane Simmons married William George Charles Breymann. (Breymann—Family in America—I.)

(*United States Census of Boone County, Missouri*, 1850, p. 800. Records in possession of descendants of the family. Bible Record (Bible owned by a niece of Zeralda Jane Breymann.)

Kamlah

THE PRESENT FAMILY name probably originated from its oldest form "Kemnate" (which, now obsolete, means "a lady's room with a stove or fireplace in a medieval castle") through the Latin form "caminata," from which it changed into "Kamlade," and later Kamla and Kamlah.

(Dr. Bernhard Koerner, editor: *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 227.)

Other explanations of its derivation are given by the German surname authorities, quoted herewith. According to them, it may be derived from the place name, "Kamlach," or else be a combination of the two words "Kamp" and "lah." "Kamp" has a two-fold meaning: (1) the equivalent of "Kampf," meaning battle or originally "Eifer, Wetteifer"; in English, ardor, fervor, competition. (2) from the Latin "campus," a fenced-in, enclosed field, belonging to a single tiller of the soil. "Lah" (Middle High German, "lache"; Modern German, "pfütze," "lache") means puddle or pool of water, or (Middle High German, "loch"; Modern German, "gebusch") bush, shrubs, copse, or it has the same meaning as "lage," location, in English.

(Albert Heintze and Paul Cascorbi: *Die deutschen Familiennamen*, pp. 235-36, 254.)

The family of Kamlah originated in the former principality of Kalenberg, emigrated in 1583 from Pattensen on the River Leine to the city of Braunschweig and was domiciled there for more than two and a quarter centuries. The line of descent, uninterrupted and fully documented, dates back to the first quarter of the sixteenth century, although the first Kamlah (Kamlade) of this clan can be authenticated by documents as early as 1402 as the owner of a property belonging to the Abbey of Mariensee, a farm at Amedorf, the latter a village in the Province of Hanover.

Among its best known representatives in Germany in modern times is the author Kurt Kamlah, a native of the city of Hanover. Several others have held high rank as army officers, public officials and leaders of finance and industry.

(Dr. Bernhard Koerner, editor: *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 227-28.)

I. Hermann Kamlah, first of this family of whom definite record has been found, was born in 1525, and died about 1585-89. He was a farmer, citizen and house-owner at Pattensen on the River Leine, an ancient town in Hanover, dating back to the early thirteenth century. He was also a "hausschmied" (housesmith) as well as armorer of the Prince of Braunschweig-Kalenberg, of Castle Kalenberg, near Pattensen.

He married, but his wife's name is not known.

Children, all born at Pattensen:



KAMLAH

Arms—Azure, on a mount vert a stork proper beaked and membered gules, the dexter leg raised, holding in the bill a snake proper. Helmet wreath azure and argent.

Crest—Three forget-me-nots azure, seeded or, leaved and stemmed proper.

Mantling—Azure and argent.

(Dr. Bernard Koerner, Editor: *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 227.)



Kamlah



Bock von Wulfingen
(Bock)



Thiemen
(Tieman)



Frickh
(Fricke)



Telge



Jacobs



BOCK VON WÜLFINGEN
(BOCK)

Arms—Or, two she-wolves courant in pale sable.
Crest—A buck's trunk sable, collared or, charged below with seven besants, three, three and one.
Supporters—Lions or.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band II, Abteil 9, p. 4, plate 3.)

THIEMEN
(THEMAN)

Arms—Party per pale, 1st argent, a fleur-de-lis gules divided in half by the partition line; 2nd, gules, the head and neck of a round-eyed beast argent.
Crest—The beast's head and neck.
Mantling—Gules and argent.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band VI, Abteil 4, p. 96, plate 70.)

FRICKH
(FRICKE)

Arms—Per fess or and sable, charged with two pokers in saltire counterchanged.
Crest—A wing charged like the shield.
Mantling—Sable and or.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band V, Abteil 5, p. 16, plate 19.)

TELGE

Arms—Gules, on a mount vert a rooted tree-trunk or with a branch leaved vert growing from the sinister side: in the dexter canton a sun or, in the sinister a naked arm issuant from clouds argent, holding the hand open over the tree-trunk.
Crest—A crowned jousting-helmet with the tree-trunk.
Mantling—Gules and or.

(J. Siebmacher: *Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch*, Band V, Abteil 8, p. 74, plate 80.)

JACOBS

Arms—Argent, a cross ancrée gules.

(Rietstap: *Planches de l'Armorial Général*, Vol. III, plate cclxi.)

1. Asche, died at Braunschweig, July 4, 1622; was a respected citizen of Braunschweig and owner of a smithy and several houses there; married widow Elizabeth Nilandt, who died at Braunschweig, September 12, 1625.
2. *Dietrich*, of whom further.
3. Margarete, died at Pattensen; married Jürgen Berkholz, cabinet maker and wood-carver, a citizen of Pattensen.
4. Ilse, died at Pattensen, January 30, 1612; married Paul Haase, of Fallersleben, Province of Hanover.
5. A daughter, who resided at first at Pattensen, later at Braunschweig, and after August, 1593, at Goslar, an ancient city in the district of Hildesheim, Province of Hanover.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 228-29.)

II. Dietrich Kamlah, son of Hermann Kamlah, was born at Pattensen, about 1563, and died at Braunschweig, Germany, June 16, 1636. He was a farmer and brewery owner there. In 1593, he became a citizen and owned two houses, a large and aristocratic dwelling house, with brewery and large outhouses and a mill, as well as a house on Ritter Street.

Dietrich Kamlah married, in September, 1593, Anna (Stender) Gravenhorst, who died at Braunschweig, October 28, 1642.

Child:

1. *Asche*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 229.)

III. Asche Kamlah, son of Dietrich and Anna (Stender-Gravenhorst) Kamlah, was born at Braunschweig, Germany, about 1594, and died there August 27, 1657. He was a farmer and brewery owner, inherited his father's property and after 1647, also owned several additional houses.

Asche Kamlah married (first), in 1623, Anna (Berens) Brandes, who died in June, 1647; married (second), in 1648, Anna Meyer, who was born in February, 1632, and died in January, 1694, daughter of Henning Meyer, gentleman-farmer and land-owner of Wendeburg in Braunschweig.

Child of the first marriage:

1. Hans, born at Braunschweig, March 19, 1624, died there in November, 1625.

Children of the second marriage (born at Braunschweig):

2. Detlef, born July 4, 1649.
3. Ilse, born January 4, 1651; married Rudolf Gerke, brewery owner at Wolfenbüttel, an ancient city, dating back to the early fourteenth century and at one time the capital of the principality of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, another branch of the House of Braunschweig.
4. *Curt*, of whom further.
5. Margarete, born December 9, 1654.
6. Hans, born March 28, 1656.
7. Heinrich, born April 24, 1657.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 229-30.)

IV. Curt Kamlah, son of Asche and Anna (Meyer) Kamlah, was born at Braunschweig, Germany, March 3, 1653, and died there, October 1, 1717. He was a farmer and at times a lessee (or tenant), probably of farms at Schulenburg. After November, 1683, he was a brewery owner at Braunschweig, at numbers 26-27 "In Olschlägern" (name of a street in the center of the city of Braunschweig), a property previously owned by his father and partly acquired by his grandfather.

Curt Kamlah married, October 16, 1683, Christine Bock, who died August 3, 1718, and whose father was steward (or superintendent) of the manor farm, "Unserer Lieben Frau" ("Our Lady" or "Virgin Mary") at Braunschweig.

Children, the first four born in Braunschweig and recorded in St. Magni Church:

1. Anna Lucia, born September 17, 1684, died in Braunschweig, November 1, 1703.
2. Ilse Christiane, born February 22, 1686, died in Braunschweig, August 8, 1726; married, May 7, 1710, Johann Friedrich von Pawel, "Stadt-Patricius" and brewery owner of Braunschweig, son of Julius von Pawel, town councillor of Braunschweig, and Beata (von Glümer) von Pawel and grandson of Friedrich Erhard and Katharina (Stamke) von Pawel.
3. Katharina Dorothea, born May 1, 1697, died in Braunschweig, March 28, 1750; married (first), in 1725, Balthasar Heinrich Wilkens, who died January 24, 1742, merchant and distillery owner at Braunschweig; married (second) Johann Heinrich Rindfleisch, commissary-steward of the Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg.
4. *Christoph Ehrhard*, of whom further.
5. Dorothea Blandina, married (first), September 26, 1719, Heinrich Titius, who was born in 1687, and died in June, 1751, freeman and brewery owner at Braunschweig; married (second), January 14, 1755, Johann Adam Behr, captain, 1st Battalion of the "Land-Regiment" (most likely means "regiment of the district"), of Vorsfelde, a village in Braunschweig.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 230-31.)

V. Christoph Ehrhard Kamlah, son of Curt and Christine (Bock) Kamlah, was born at Braunschweig, Germany, July 27, 1699, and died there, June 25, 1753. He was a farmer, brewery owner and court quartermaster of the Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg; also owner of several houses, one of which, at least, had been owned previously by his father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Christoph Ehrhard Kamlah married, November 10, 1723, Anna Elisabeth Telge, daughter of Ulrich Telge, orchestra leader and band master at Braunschweig.

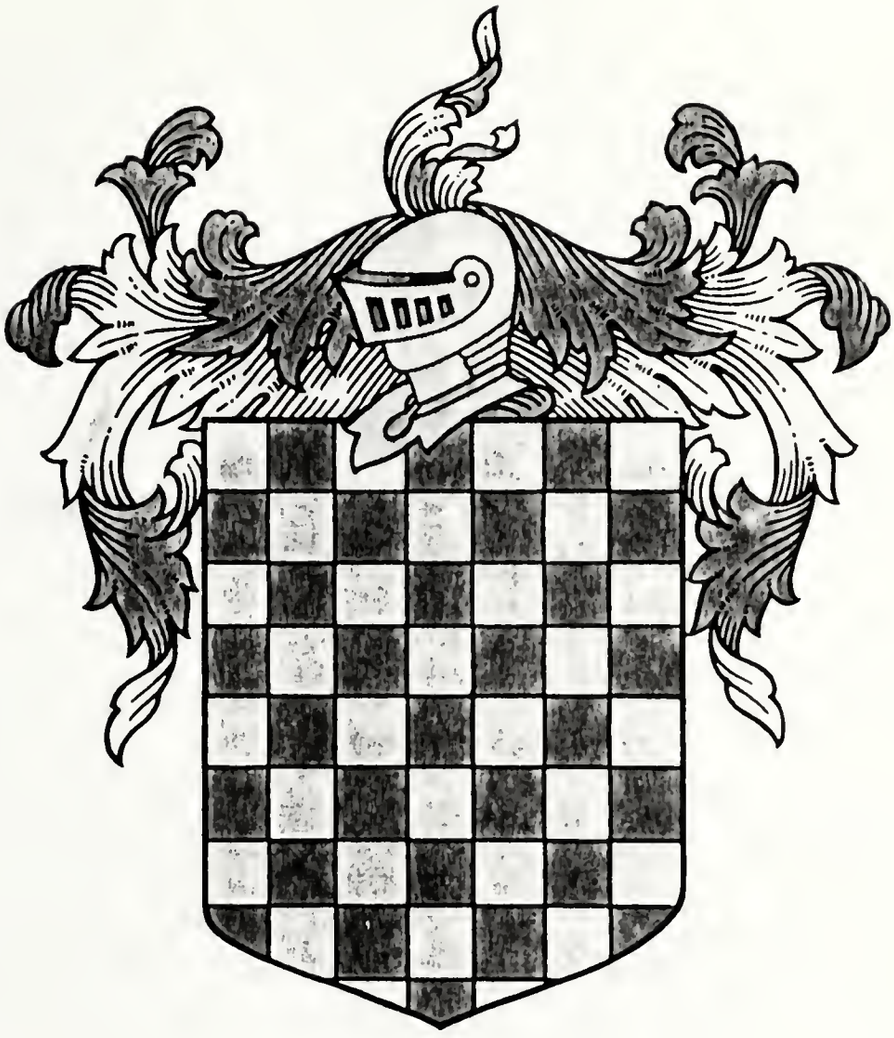
Children, all born at Braunschweig:

1. August Wilhelm Burchard, born October 2, 1725, died, probably in Berlin, after 1820; was magistrate, farmer, and owner of a brewery at Braunschweig as well as of several farms in the Duchy of Braunschweig; about 1782, became lessee (or tenant) of the manor of Vietmannsdorf near Templin (an ancient city, dating back to the thirteenth century) in the Uckermark, the most northern part of the Province of Brandenburg; later he resided in Berlin; married, at Jerxheim, in Braunschweig, August 2, 1753, Charlotte Rebecka Breymann. (Breymann—Family in Germany—V, Child 4.) They had eight children, four sons and four daughters. The former all served under Frederick II (The Great) and Frederick William II, Kings of Prussia, in the famous "Zieten-Husaren" Regiment, named after Hans Joachim von Zieten, famous Prussian cavalry general and intimate of Frederick the Great. One of the sons died in battle. The youngest, Heinrich Christoph Ludwig Kamlah, also served as captain in a cavalry regiment during the War of Liberation against Napoleon I. His grandson, Karl Kamlah, born in Minden, Westfalen, December 12, 1824, died at Belleville, New Jersey, February 22, 1909; came to the United States in 1850 and eventually became a partner in the firm of Valentine and Company, New York City, manufacturers of varnishes. He acquired a large estate on part of which he founded the town of Belleville.
2. Johann Heinrich, born in 1739, died at Braunschweig, January 20, 1819; merchant and brewery owner there and after 1766, also silk manufacturer; owned several houses; married (first), October 21, 1774, Anna Cornelia Petronella Pillman, daughter of Johann Gottfried Leonhard Pillman, a public official of Kassel, Hesse-Nassau; married (second), April 7, 1814, Emilie Rosine Hauptmeyer of Hamelin, an ancient city in Hanover, made famous by the legend of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin."
3. *Lucia Katharina*, of whom further.
4. A son, died at Braunschweig, July 2, 1741.
5. Anna Dorothea, born April 16, 1745, died at Braunschweig, January 14, 1746.
6. Anna Henriette Dorothea, born September 12, 1747.
7. Sophie Christine Henriette, born May 26, 1750.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 231-32.)

VI. Lucia Katharina Kamlah, daughter of Christoph Ehrhard and Anna Elisabeth (Telge) Kamlah, married Statius or Statz Christoph Breymann. (Breymann—Family in Germany—VI.)

(*Ibid.*)



van Dalfsen
(Dolsen)

DALFSEN (VAN)
(DOLSEN)

Arms— Chequy argent and azure.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

Dolsen

THERE WERE, very early in the eighteenth century, in New York City and vicinity, two distinct families, whose surnames appear on the records, usually as Van Dalsen or Van Dolson, but sometimes as Van Dolfsen, or in various spellings without the prefix "Van." The earliest was the family of Jan van Dalsen, in New Amsterdam, as early as 1644, many of whose descendants lived in Westchester, Dutchess and Orange counties, some of whom are traced in the Dolsen line shown below. The other, and later family, of similar name, was that headed by Jan or Johannes van Dalssen, or van Dalsem. He and his wife Anna van Raetsvelt (born in New Amsterdam in 1662) were as early as 1709 residents of Tappan, Rockland County, New York, where many generations of their descendants have dwelt. (The said Anna was a sister of Nicholas van Raetsvelt, ancestor of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.) Jan and Anna (van Raetsvelt) van Dalssen were evidently the parents of two sons: (1) Willem, who married Johanna Buytenhoff, and (2) Johannes, who was born at Haarlem, Holland, and in 1721 married Dirckje Teleman, daughter of Tunis Teleman. Among the children of the last-named couple were Johannes, born in 1722, and Theunis, born in 1728. This "Theune van Dalson" was of New York City in 1760, when he made his will mentioning his father Johannes and his mother Derchey.

It is noted that the comparatively uncommon name of "Teunis" came into this Van Dalssen family through the 1721 Teleman intermarriage; while it also was introduced into the earlier emigrating family (traced below) through an intermarriage, in 1660, with the Cray family.

The prefix "van" was long retained by the Tappan Van Dalsens, but it is very generally omitted in the records of the earlier family as found in Dutchess County and other records, and as given below.

I. Captain Jan Gerritsen van Dalsen, known also as Jan Gerritsen de Vries, was ancestor of the Dalsens and Dolsons of Westchester, Dutchess, and Orange counties, New York, and, in all probability (as is herein shown) of the Dolsons of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, Detroit, Michigan, and the Thames River section of Ontario, Canada. The family was from Dalfsen, or Dalsen, a village near Zwolle, in Overyssel, Holland. Captain Jan, having been born in Friesland, which adjoins Holland, was distinguished as de Vries (the Frieslander).

He was a ship carpenter, as well as an able navigator. In 1645, he was a resident of New Amsterdam, but after the Dutch lost New York, lived somewhere in New England, where his daughter Gerritie was born. About 1667, he removed to Harlem, New York, where he put up a house, and built one or two vessels. In 1670, he sold his place to Resolved Waldron, but later appeared as Jan Gerritsen de Vries, an "owner," on a tax list of February 14, 1682. "Captain Jan De Vries, or De Fries, the commander of the Blue

Cock," gave assistance to Director William Kieft when in April, 1645, Kieft "left the shelter of his fort, and for the first time since his arrival seven years before, went up the river to Fort Orange" (now Albany). This was at the close of the Indian War of 1643-45, and the trip to Albany resulted in the Mohawks and Mohegans signing treaties of peace with the white men.

The Council Minutes of January 28, 1684, have this item:

John de Vries desired that he might have some land at Harlem. They at Harlem said he formerly had land and sold it; he said he bought it; they said it was given to him, and he was obliged to sell it (if he parted with it) to no stranger. He, not being able to produce any witness or writing of said purchase, it was agreed by those of Harlem to give him a piece of ground, for him and his children; provided that he should not sell it, but for want of heirs it should relapse to the township.

On March 30, 1686, "Jan Gerritse van Dalsen and Jan Kiersen" leased for twelve years a piece of land in Harlem, an Indian clearing known as The Great Maize Land, lying midway of the long range of heights stretching from Moertje Davids Fly to Sherman's Creek, and not far below Fort Washington. For the first seven years the rent was to be "a fat capon yearly;" but for each of the last five years was to be "two hundred guilders in good wheat, rye, peas or barley." Captain van Dalsen subscribed to Dominie Selyns' salary in 1685 and 1686, and was living in 1692.

Captain Jan Gerritsen van Dalsen married, probably in New York, about 1660, Grietje Kray or Cray (also called Grietje Theunis), daughter of Theunis Kray, from Venlo, on the Maas. ("Theunis Kray and Hester" were the sponsors at the baptism in 1667, of a child of "Jan Gerritszen and Grietie Theunis.")

Children:

1. Lysbetje (Elisabeth), baptized in New York Dutch Church, December 4, 1661, died young.
2. Gerrit, baptized in New York Dutch Church, December 6, 1662, died young.
3. *Teunis*, of whom further.
4. Gerritje, born in New England, baptized in New York Dutch Church, October 19, 1667; married, September 8, 1685, Jan Kiersen.
5. Annetie, born in 1669; married, April 25, 1690, Johannes Waldron.
6. Pieter, baptized in New York Dutch Church, October 20, 1671.
7. Tryntie, baptized in New York Dutch Church, September 23, 1674; married, January 30, 1702, Johannes Meyer.
8. (Probably) Margariet, born about 1676-77, as a "Margariet Van Dalsen," baptized in New York Dutch Church; married, in New York, August 29, 1702, Martinus Cregier.
9. Jacob, baptized in New York Dutch Church, October 8, 1679.
10. Elisabeth, baptized September 27, 1682.
11. Jannetie, born in 1685.

(James Riker: *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York)*, pp. 99, 236, 373, 408, 561, 599, 600, 697. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer: *History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. I, p. 238. *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York*, Baptisms, 1639-1730: edited by Thomas Grier Evans, pp. 63, 67, 88, 103, 116, 138, 154, 259. *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York*, Marriages, 1639-1801, edited by Samuel S. Purple, pp. 84, 98.)

II. Teunis van Dalsen, also called Dalce, Dalsen, Dalson, Dolson, and Daltson, son of Captain Jan Gerritsen and Grietje (Kray or Cray) van Dalsen was born in 1664, and was, according to an obituary published at the time of his death, "the first male person born in this city (New York) after it was ceded to the English by the Dutch." He died in Goshen, Orange County, New York, August 30, 1766, aged one hundred and two years.

Teunis Dalsen was living in Harlem at the time of his marriage, having bought, May 21, 1696, number eight of the new lots from Joost Van Oblinus. This he sold, January 1, 1701, to Barent and Johannes Waldron, for 1070 guilders. He was appointed a constable of the Town of Harlem, September 29, 1697. Teunis "Daltson" was elected assessor at a town

meeting of the Town of Westchester, New York, May 1, 1704. "Tunis Dolson" bought thirty-four acres, February 7, 1712-13, from Joseph Taylor, cordwainer of Eastchester. "Tuniss Dalson," of Westchester, bought January 8, 1712, from Elizabeth Dickerman, spinster, and Samuel Hadley and Sarah his wife, all of Westchester rights in a home lot near the bridge at the Brunkes River.

Of the fact that Teunis Dolsen had children other than the one daughter whose baptism is found of record, the following will of his wife's mother gives proof: Altie Vermillie, of Yonkers, widow, in her will dated May 23, 1730, bequeathed "to my children, Abraham, Isaac, Johanes, Rebecca, wife of Peter Bussing, Rachel, wife of Charles Vincent, Hannah, wife of Johanes Odell, and to the children of my daughter Sarah, deceased wife of Tunis Dolsen."

There being no record found of Teunis Dolsen's brothers subsequent to their baptism in infancy, it follows that Teunis, the only Dolsen head of family of his generation, was the father of the four Dolsen men of the succeeding generation (as corroborated by Cuyler Reynolds, in 1914, in his "Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York"), as well as of the four contemporary Dolsen girls who married and attended the same Dutchess County churches as did the said four Dolsen men. It is noted, moreover, that all four of these sons had names identical with those of the four brothers of Teunis Dolsen's wife, Sara Vermilye. The marriage records show that at least four of these eight children were born in Westchester County. Also five, at least, of the eight, stood as sponsors at the baptisms of each other's children, at the Fishkill and Poughkeepsie churches.

Teunis van Dalsen married Sara or Sarah Vermilye. (Vermilye IV.) The records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City show: "Theunis Dalce, young man from New York, and Sara Vermelje, young maiden *als boven*, both residing at New Harlem, banns recorded August 28, 1696, married at New Harlem."

Children, exact order of birth not known:

1. Aaltje, baptized July 16, 1699, child of "Theunis Dalsen and Sara Farmielje."
2. *Johannes*, of whom further.
3. Isaac, born in Yonkers, New York; married at Fishkill, New York, April 23, 1733, Marytie Hoosie; removed to Dolsantown, in Town of Minisink, Orange County, New York; "was a millwright and married Polly Huzzy of an English family in New Jersey and died in 1795," says an Orange County history. Among their children was a son Isaac who "never marriage."
4. Annaetje, married at Fishkill, June 6, 1734, Arie Delong (or Aace Delang).
5. Abram or Abraham, born in Westchester County, New York; married, November 10, 1734, Marya Slot. They had a son Jonas, baptized at Fishkill, May 15, 1737, and four daughters, two of whom were baptized at Poughkeepsie and two at Fishkill.
6. Jacob, born in Westchester County; married, at Fishkill, January 12, 1734, Mary Buys, who was born at Fishkill. They had sons "Thunis," baptized October 6, 1735; Johannes, baptized May 15, 1737, both at Fishkill; Isaak, baptized May 26, 1739, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and a daughter, baptized at Fishkill. This John "continued after his service in the Revolutionary Army to live in the Newburgh-Marlboro vicinity. His last wife was named Sarah and outlived him." Jacob's son, Teunis, mentioned above, served in the American Army during the Revolution, and after the war was over took up lot number one hundred eighteen, containing three hundred ninety acres, in Big Flats, Chemung County, New York, the certificate of survey being dated November 1, 1788. His son John accompanied him, lot number one hundred sixteen being assigned to him. This John, born in Newburgh, New York, in 1752, removed late in life to Battle Creek, Michigan, and died in 1836. He was married three times, and a daughter of his third marriage (to Elizabeth Carr in 1811) was born in Campbell, Steuben County, New York, and became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1897. (She was Mrs. Helen M. Barrett.)
7. Aeltje, born in Westchester County; married, December 3, 1738, Direk Hegeman.
8. Johanna, married before 1740, Nicholas De Lange; had a child baptized at Poughkeepsie in May, 1740, with Abraham and Maria "Dolsin" as sponsors.

(James Riker: *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York)*, pp. 600, 694, 697, 791. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. LX, pp. 304, 309. *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, in New Amster-*

dam and New York, Baptisms, 1639-1730, edited by Thomas Grier Evans, p. 111. Abstracts of Wills on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. III, 1730-1744, pp. 145, 146. Cuyler Reynolds: *Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York and the Hudson River Valley*, Vol. II, pp. 595, 596. *Records of Dutch Reformed Church at Fishkill, New York*, manuscript at New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, pp. 5, 7, 72, 78, 80, 85, 88, 91, 93. Samuel W. Eager: *An Outline History of Orange County, New York*, p. 812. *Poughkeepsie, New York, Reformed Dutch Church Records*, manuscript at New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, pp. 9, 10, 13, 16, 84. William Applebie Daniel Eardeley: *Ancestral and Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1916, p. 16. *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts Indorsed Land Papers*, in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, 1643-1803, p. 895. Lineage Book: National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. XX, p. 283.)

III. Lieutenant Johannes Dolsen or *Dolson*, as the name was then spelled, son of Teunis and Sara or Sarah (Vermilye) van Dalsen, was born, probably in Westchester County, New York, about 1702-09, and died in Michigan after 1792. In a "List of the Military Officers of Dutchess County 1739" is this item: "1st Compa' of the Regiment of Beekman Precinct, Johannes Dolsen, Lut. In the Room of John Motross under Capt. Frans De Lange." A "List of the freeholders of Dutchess County," dated August 28, 1740, includes the names of "Johannis Dollson" and "Isaac Dollson."

Johannes Dolsen and his wife, Elizabeth Buys, were residents of Dutchess County as late as September 10, 1765, when at the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hackensack, in that county, they were witnesses of the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Lassen and wife Catharina Dolsen; the said infant being presumably their granddaughter. No evidence is found that he served in the Revolution, on either the American or the British side. He was far past middle life at the time, hence it is very unlikely that he saw active service. It seems certain, however, from all the evidence discovered in an extensive search, that he was the identical John Dolsen described in D. McDonald's *Illustrated Atlas of Canada*, as follows:

> The Dolsen family, now so numerous along the lower Thames, sprang from John Van Dolzen and his two sons, Matthew and Isaac, who located along the bank in 1792; and whose surname has since been altered to the Anglo-Saxon type style, Dolsen. The elder gentleman was then far past his prime, but his sons were in the summer of life, each having a family at that date. Matthew settled on the Dover side, while Isaac and his father chose a location on the south bank about five miles below the present town of Chatham, where their descendant, William Dolsen now (1881) resides.

The records of the Dolsens between 1765 when John and his wife Elizabeth were in Dutchess County, and the family's arrival on the Thames, are found as follows, and evidently refer to three of the sons of Johannes and Elizabeth (Buys) Dolsen; namely, Matthew, Peter, and Isaac:

> Petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Northampton at the settlement at Wyoming and Elsenherion on the North east branch of the Susquehanna River, for the building of a road from the North side of the Blue Mountain to Wyoming. Read in Council 6 April 1771. Signed by Matthew Dolfon and Peter Dolfon.
>
> Isaac Dolson, Senr. assessed in Wyoming township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1778

on 134 acres unimproved @ 5½	7– 5–2
12 acres impd. @ 9 p. Rent	5–6
3 horses, 3 cows, 1 sheep	3– 1–0
	10–11–8

> Sums collected in 1778, 2–12–11.

Lieutenant Johannes Dolsen married, probably in or before 1729, Elizabeth Buys. (Buys III.)

VAN DALFSEN
(DOLSEN)

Arms—Chequy argent and azure.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

WILLET
(WILLITS)

Arms—Argent, three bars gemel sable, in chief as many lions rampant of the second.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

TOWNSEND

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

VERMEIL
(VERMILYE)

Arms—Or, a bull rampant gules, horned vert.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

WALDRON

Arms—Argent, three bulls' heads sable armed or.
Crest—An heraldic tiger sable pelletée.
Motto—*Nec beneficii immemor nec injuriae.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

LIPPINCOTT

Arms—Per fess embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent.
Crest—Out of a mural crown gules, five ostrich feathers, alternately argent and azure.
Motto—*Secundis dubiisque rectus.*

(Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

POWELL

Arms—Per fess argent and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

COLES
(COLE)

Arms—Argent, a bull passant gules, armed or, within a bordure sable bezantée.
Crest—A demi-dragon vert, holding in the dexter paw an arrow or, headed and feathered argent.
Motto—*Deum cole regem serva.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

SEAL OF NEW YORK

PILGRIM DESCENT CHART

THE "PILGRIMS" NAMED BELOW WERE ANCESTORS OF WALTER P. AND DELLA V. (FORKER) CHRYSLER AND THEIR CHILDREN, THELMA IRENE FOY, BERNICE GARBISCH, WALTER P. CHRYSLER, JR., AND JACK F. CHRYSLER, AND ALL CAME TO AMERICA PRIOR TO 1700.

SEAL OF MASSACHUSETTS

VAN DOLFSEN (DOLSEN)

WILLET (WILLITS)

TOWNSEND

VERMEIL (VERMILYE)

WALDRON

LIPPINCOTT



A PURITAN ~

ANCESTORS OF WALTER P. CHRYSLER

CAPT. JAN GERRITSEN VAN DALSEN, b. in Friesland; was a resident of New Amsterdam in 1645, later lived in New England & about 1667 moved to Harlem, N.Y.; m. Grietje Kray or Cray

RICHARD WILLETS settled first in New London, but was in Hempstead, L.I., before 1657. He was surveyor of highways in 1659, & was chosen townsman in 1662; m. before 1650, Mary Washburne

THOMAS POWELL, b. in Aug., 1641; d. Dec. 28, 1721; was in Huntington, L.I., in 1662, where he was made recorder in 1663 & held office upwards of 20 years; was constable 1667-69; a trustee of the Freeholders in 1666; surveyor in 1670; overseer in 1672 & 1680 & committeeman in 1686; m. 2nd, 9 mo. (Nov.) 2, 1690, Elizabeth (Townsend) Phillips

RICHARD TOWNSEND, d. about 1670-71; came to America before 1645 & located at Flushing, L.I.; later removed to Warwick, R.I., where he was appointed sergeant in 1648 & ensign in 1649. From 1652 to 1656 he was deputy to the Rhode Is. Gen. Ct.; made freeman in 1655; m. 1st, Deliverance Cole

ROBERT COLE came to New England in 1630 with Gov. Winthrop; made freeman at Salem, Mass., in 1631; served on various committees; m. Mary Hawkhurst

WILLIAM WASHBURNE, bapt. 1601; d. bfr. Oct. 30, 1658; was in Hempstead, L.I., by 1647, coming by way of Mass. & Conn. In Dec., 1653, he was a representative from Hempstead to a convention called by Gov. Stuyvesant, & in 1654 representative from Hempstead to the Court in New Haven, Conn.; m. Jane

ARIEN PIETERSE BUYS came from Tiel in the Netherlands & located in Bergen Co., N.J., by 1678; m., 1672, Tryntje Hendricks Oostroom

ADAM BROUWER BERKHOVEN came to America in 1642 from Cologne, Germany; d. in 1692; located first in New Amsterdam & later in Brooklyn where he had a tide mill; m., 1645, Magdalena Jacobs Verdon

CLAES CORNELISZE, b. at Böda on Öland in 1597; d. abt. 1674; founder of the Wyckoff family in America; was in Long Island, N.Y., in 1642; m. 1st, Nov. 9, 1623, Margaret van der Goes

CORNELIS HENDRICKS VAN NESS came to America probably in 1640. He was in Bethlehem, N.Y., 1642-48. In 1663 he was captain of the Night Watch of Rensselaerwyck, N.Y., & in March, 1664, Magistrate. He was acting Indian commissioner under Dutch rule, also Magistrate of Fort Orange in 1665-66; m. 1st, Maryken Hendricks van der Burchgraeff

MARIA or MARY TOMAS (BADDIE) VERDON came to America abt. 1636; m. 1st, Jacob Verdon

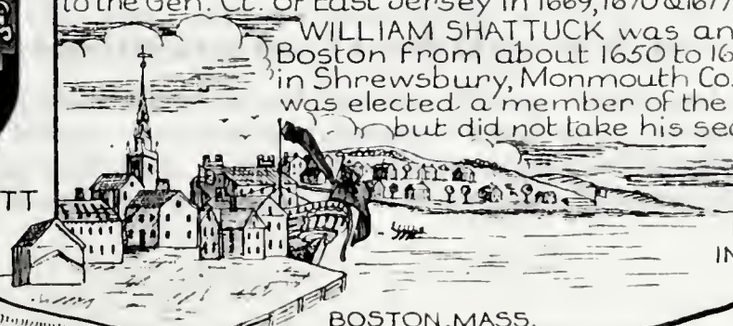
ISAAC VERMEILLE, b. in 1601, in London; d. in 1676; came to Harlem, N.Y., in 1662 & in 1663 was lancepesade in the 1st military co.; was town overseer in 1666-67; m. bfr. Aug. 2, 1629, Jacomina Jacobs

RESOLVED (2) WALDRON, b. in Amsterdam in 1610; d. bfr. May 10, 1690; came to New Amsterdam in 1654; was deputy schout fiscal or attorney gen. & provost marshall of New Netherland in 1658, ambassador to Maryland in 1659, magistrate of Harlem in 1673, & schout fiscal in 1673; m. 1st, before 1647, Rebecca Koch

ANCESTORS OF DELLA V. (FORKER) CHRYSLER

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT, d. Nov. 25, 1683; was in Boston, Mass., in 1640; admitted freeman there, May 13, 1640; later settled in New Jersey where he was deputy of patentees in 1669 & overseer in 1669-1670. He was in the Governor's Council in 1669 & deputy to the Gen. Ct. of East Jersey in 1669, 1670 & 1677; m. Abigail

WILLIAM SHATTUCK was an inhabitant of Boston from about 1650 to 1658; later settled in Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J., where he was elected a member of the Assembly in 1675, but did not take his seat



BOSTON, MASS.



NEW AMSTERDAM

POWELL

COLES (COLE)

SEAL OF WEST JERSEY



RESOLVED (2) WALDRON HELD IMPORTANT OFFICES IN NEW NETHERLAND ~

Children, exact order not known:

1. "Betsey," doubtless named for her mother, Elizabeth.
2. Maria, baptized at Fishkill, April 2, 1732.
3. Johannes, baptized at Fishkill, April 5, 1735, the sponsor being Mattheus Buys.
4. Matthew, born probably in 1737, his baptismal record not being found in either Fishkill or Poughkeepsie Dutch Church record. He seems to have been named for his mother's relative, Mattheus Buys, who stood as sponsor at the baptism of Matthew's brother, Johannes, in 1735, as shown above. His will, made at Dover (Chatham), in 1805, was recorded in 1813; in it he mentions his wife, Hannah (probably a second wife), who was mother of his son, Isaac; he also mentions his son, John, and his grandchildren, Matthew and Hannah. He married Hannah Fields. (Fields I, Child 5.)
5. *Isaac*, of whom further.
6. Abraham, baptized at Poughkeepsie, May 27, 1741; sponsors, Abraham Dalsen and Maria Slot, his wife.
7. Samuel, baptized at Fishkill, September 2, 1744; sponsors, Samuel Buys and Rebekker (sic) Buys.
8. (Probably) Catharine, who married Peter Lassen and had a daughter Elizabeth baptized at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, September 10, 1765, the sponsors being Johannes Dolsen and Elizabeth Buys.
9. Peter, named as a son of above parents, in the "Southern New York" book. Peter Dolson (probably this one) with Matthew Dolson signed the 1771 petition for a Wyoming Valley road, as mentioned above.
10. Sally, mentioned in the "Southern New York" book as above.

(*Ibid. Third Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York*, p. 500. E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D.: *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, Vol. IV, pp. 134-36. Maria Bockee Carpenter Tower: *The Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York*, p. 11. D. McDonald: *Illustrated Atlas of Canada. Division of Archives, Pennsylvania State Library Provincial Papers*, Vol. XL, p. 21. Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Assessors Book, Muncy &c. 1778-1796, at Sunbury Commissioners Office. Oscar Jewell Harvey, A.M., and Ernest Gray Smith, M.S., LL.B.: *A History of Wilkes-Barre including Early Wyoming Valley*, Vol. III, p. 1613. Publications of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Vol. XI, p. 451. Alexander Fraser: *Board of Land Office for the District of Hesse, 1789-1794; Minutes of Meetings, etc. as published in Third Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, pp. 1, 102, 103. *Collections of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society*, Vol. XVII, pp. 566, 585, 599, 615, 617. Alexander Fraser: *Grants of Crown Lands as recorded in Upper Canada Land Book B, as published in 19th Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario*, pp. 1, 47, 48; Book C, in 20th Report, pp. 42, 43; Book D, in 20th Report, p. 136. Original Land Records in the Archives of Ottawa, Canada. *Dutchess County, New York, Historical Society Publications*, Vol. V, p. 11. *The City of Detroit, Michigan*, edited by Clarence M. Burton (and others), Vol. II, 1922, pp. 1228-31.)

IV. Isaac Dolsen, son of Lieutenant Johannes and Elizabeth (Buys) Dolsen, was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, New York, May 26, 1739, the sponsors being Steven Kriger and Margriet De Duytser. He died, probably in the "township of Raleigh, County of Kent," Ontario, Canada. After extensive search and comparison of records, there seems to be no reason to doubt that he was the same Isaac Dolson who as early as 1774 owned land in Pennsylvania, was a United Empire Loyalist and one of Butler's Rangers, and later resided in the Detroit and Thames River district. He seems to have been called "Isaac Dolston" in the following record, wherein the "Isaac Jr." was, of course, the son, and the "Matthew" evidently the brother of the first-named Isaac; the three all being Loyalists at the time of the Revolution: "Dolston, Isaac, Isaac, Jr. and Matthew, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, were severally required to surrender themselves for trial on a charge of treason to the State, within a specified time, in 1778, or stand attainted." Apparently they were not long in leaving this locality, so unfriendly to their Loyalist sympathies, as witness the Land Board records of Ontario, Canada:

Claim of Isaac Dobson, late of Pensilva. Claimt. says he resided at Niagara in the Fall of '83 & the ensuing Winter. Is a native of America. Lived on the Susquehana when Rebelln. broke out. In 1779 came to Niagara. He left home on acct. of his attachment to His Majesty. He had been imprisoned & could not continue in the Country unless he joined the Rebels. He had been offered

up by the Rebels & Captns' Commission which he refused & was put to Gaol for it.—Now resides at Detroit. He had 150 acres on the Susquehana. Purchased of Geo. Field in 1774.—Geo. Field had a Title under Pensilva. Goot. It was in Northumberland.

A marginal notation, by some one of the Land Board, says: "A very good family; to be allowed for improvements and stock."

Isaac Dolsen is mentioned in a 1782 "Survey of the Settlement at Niagara" as the head of a family consisting of (besides himself) "three boys, two girls and one woman," with thirty acres of land, cattle, and grain. Isaac Dolsen is also one in a "List of Persons who have signed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara."

Isaac Dolson, place of abode, Detroit, was plaintiff in two cases of trespass, before His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for the District of Montreal; date of issuing, July 1, 1788, date of returning, September 12, 1788; the sum claimed in each case being £2000. In a January, 1791 "List of the names of discharged Rangers, Loyalists and others residing at and near Detroit, applying for lands and provisions," among the "Names of Loyalists" is "Isaac Dolson, Farmer, Detroit." At the Council Chamber at Newark, August 1, 1797, there was read a petition of "Isaac Dolson, Senior, praying for family lands. Recommended for 500 acres family lands."

An early, but undated, grant of land, over the signature of "D. W. Smith, Surveyor General Upper Canada," gives to "Isaac Dolsen of the township of Raleigh, In the County of Kent, in the Western District, yeoman," Lot number thirteen in said township, "In the front Concession on the River Thames, commencing in front of the said front Concession At the Northwesterly Angle of the said Lot on the South Bank of the River Thames, then south 45 degrees East 671 Chains 50 Links, Then North 45 Degrees East 30 Chains 26 Links, Then North 45 Degrees West to the River Thames & westerly, along the waters Edge, with the Stream To the place of beginning containing 200 Acres more or less with allowances for Road For which an allottment of 28 Acres and 4 sevenths is made for a Protestant Clergy, as per general specifications for the said Township of Raleigh. Order a Land Board Certificate."

A grant was made, February 28, 1810 to Mary Dolsen, of Raleigh, County of Kent, "Wife of Isaac Dolsen the Elder, and Daughter of George Fields a United Empire Loyalist." This was for "Lot No. 13 In the 2nd Concession or 4th range from the River Thames reckoned on the Western Boundary of the Township; was for 200 acres, with the allowance of 28 4/7 acres for a Protestant Clergy."

Isaac Dolsen married Mary Fields. (Fields II.)

Children:

1. Isaac, born probably as early as 1759-60; as "Isaac Dolston Jr." was one of the three Dolsons who in 1778 were "required to surrender themselves for trial on a charge of treason," etc. "Isaac Dalsen Junr." is named in the 1784 list of Loyalists in Detroit. September 12, 1804, seventy acres was granted to "Isaac Dolson the Younger," of Dover Township, Kent County, the land being the northeastern half of lot number thirteen in front on first concession or second range. On this document is the notation, "John Dolson, origl Nominee." The smallness of this lot (seventy acres instead of two hundred) was presumably because "John Dolson, original nominee," was an old man, and the seventy acres would be all that he would need to support himself and, possibly, a wife. But there was still more land due Isaac, Jr. for on September 25, 1804, "Isaac Dolsen, the Younger, of Dover, Kent County, yeoman, son of Isaac Dolsen the Elder, a United Empire Loyalist," was granted two hundred acres there, in lots thirteen and fourteen in the fourth range from the Thames River.
2. Daniel, named in the 1784 list of Loyalist families in Detroit. October 10, 1794, "Danl Dolson of Raleigh, in County Kent, yeoman, had granted to him the front of lot No. 14 in Raleigh, 200 acres on the River."
3. John, possibly the "Captain John Dolson" who,

in November, 1814, was summoned to Montreal, to attend "the General Court Martial which is to be assembled for the Trial of Major General Proctor." The summons was issued at Kingston and signed by "C. Foster, A.G.O. & Mil: Secy," and was addressed to "Colonel Talbot, Captain Caldwell, Indn Dept., Mr. J. Dolson, River Thames, and Colonel Frans Baby."

4. Mary, married John H. Dawsey before February 20, 1810, on which date "Mary Dawsey," of Raleigh, Kent County, "wife of John H. Dawsey & Daughter of Isaac Dolsen the Elder a United Empire Loyalist," was granted two hundred acres in Raleigh, lot number five in the second concession or fifth range from the River Thames.
5. *Matthew*, of whom further.
6. Gilbert, named in the 1784 list of Loyalist families in Detroit. On February 20, 1810, Gilbert Dolsen, of Raleigh, Kent County, "yeoman, son of Isaac Dolsen the Elder, a United Empire Loyalist," was granted two hundred acres in Tilbury Township, Kent County, the north part of Lot number sixteen in the first concession "with the small broken Lot in front thereof upon Lake St. Clair."
7. Peter, born probably after September 2, 1784, as he is not mentioned in the list of families of Loyalists in Detroit at that date. Probably named for his father's brother, Peter.
8. Jacob, born probably after 1784, as he is not in the 1784 list. Possibly named for his father's uncle, Jacob Dolsen.
9. Two other daughters mentioned, but not named in D. McDonald's "Illustrated Atlas of Canada."
10. They are not in the 1784 list of Loyalist families in Detroit.

(*Ibid. Records of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, New York*, manuscript in Samuel Burhans, Jr., Collection at New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, p. 9. Lorenzo Sabine: *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, p. 507. Alexander Fraser: *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, pp. 989, 990. Collections of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Vol. XI, pp. 451, 625. Niagara Historical Society Publications, Vol. XVII, pp. 8, 10, 41, 42. *Proceedings of Loyalist Commissioners, Montreal*, Vol. XX, pp. 55-58, by Alexander Fraser, as published in Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, pp. 955, 979, 980. Alexander Fraser: *Seventeenth Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario*, pp. 144, 145; Upper Canada Land Book C, p. 40. Original Land Records in the Archives of Ottawa, Canada.)

V. Matthew Dolsen, son of Isaac and Mary (Fields) Dolsen, was born, perhaps in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, or, as one account has it, was "a native of Detroit," Michigan, probably about 1780 and died, according to records of his descendants, probably in Texas where he had accompanied his son, George. As his widow married again in 1819, his death must have occurred some little time before this date. His name is next to the last in the 1784 list of the Loyalist "Dalsens" in Detroit which may indicate that he was born about 1781 and his brother Gilbert, the last on the list, about 1783. He was evidently of age in 1806 when land was granted him as follows:

Grant to Matthew Dolsen, the Younger of the Township of Raleigh In the County of Kent in the Western District, Farmer, Son of Isaac Dolsen Senr a U.E., all that parcel of land in the Township of Raleigh, In the County of Kent In the Western District being Lot Number 21 In the 2n Concession from the River Thames—containing 200 Acres more or less—. Order in Council 19th Decr 1806—Marked S U E (Son of Empire Loyalist) by the Inspecr Genll—Reqs acted (upon) 6th July 1804—.

In "A Sketch of Three Generations of the Dolsens," published in 1900 in the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, it is stated that "Matthew Dolsen is said to have been a native of Detroit but removed to Kent County, Canada." And of his wife Elizabeth Willits, it is further stated that she "was born in Cumberland County, opposite Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1800 removed with her parents to Kent County, where she was afterward married to Matthew Dolsen."

The "Sketch" further says:

In 1812 Matthew Dolsen, then the father of five children, was drafted into the British Army and brought to Sandwich. Here he deserted and came to Detroit, where he enlisted in Hull's army. After the surrender, with a man named Garvey, he scaled the pickets of the fort and went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he enlisted in Harrison's Army. He was a guide for the American Army in

Canada, and was present at the Battle of Moraviantown, about sixteen miles from Chatham, where the British were defeated. Meanwhile his wife and family remained in Chatham, and after the fight, Levi, the youngest, born during his father's absence, was brought to Detroit with the rest of the family on October 20, 1813.

Matthew Dolsen married, in Kent County, Ontario, Canada, in or soon after 1800, Elizabeth Willits. (Willits VI.)

Children, exact order of birth not known:

1. *Martha*, of whom further.
2. Jacob, born about 1805; removed to Cincinnati, where he made his home. He was twice married, his second wife being a sister of his first. He "went to California, and when attempting to ford a river on returning home was drowned." His children were: i. Josephine P., married Mr. Hancock; resided at Marysville, Kentucky. ii. Charles, died in early manhood. iii. Hettie, married Mr. Carpenter; resided in Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma Territory.
3. Gilbert, born at Riley, near Chatham, Ontario, August 24, 1806, died in Albany, Wisconsin, June 11, 1894. The directory of 1837 makes mention of "Gilbert Dolsen, dry goods and grocery store, 49 Atwater Street," but mentions no other of that name. In 1845, he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. There he was engaged, successively, in the milling business, the drug trade and the dry goods business. From 1872 to 1882, he was in Kansas, then returned to Albany where he lived with his married daughter Mrs. C. W. Bartlett. Gilbert Dolsen married in Detroit, Michigan, May 3, 1829, Juliet A. Filer, who died April 22, 1862. Children: i. Kate, married C. W. Bartlett, druggist of Albany, Wisconsin. ii. Caroline, married Mr. Bancroft, a miller, of Trinidad, Colorado. iii. Martha, married Mr. Butterfield, a farmer of Yorktown, Kansas. iv. Juliette, married Mr. Glover, a farmer of Graham County, Kansas. v. William, a miller, of Macon City, Missouri. vi. George, died in early manhood.
4. Araminta, died in Detroit in 1886; married Griffin Roberts, and had three children: Mary, who married Mr. Latham, and two who died young. Mrs. Roberts carried on a millinery business in Detroit for many years, and was a matron of the Home of the Friendless for ten years.
5. George, emigrated to Texas and never married. He was murdered by a gang of horse thieves near San Antonio, Texas, in the year 1836.
6. Levi Euphrates, born at Riley in Raleigh Township, Kent County, Upper Canada, near Chatham, January 1, 1813, and died at his residence on Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, January 23, 1887. He was brought up in the family of his grandfather Willits; engaged in the tannery business; was a member of the State Legislature, and of the Detroit Board of Education from 1858 to 1861, and again in 1863. He was for many years affiliated with the French Methodist Church in Detroit, and was a local preacher in the church on Rivard Street. Levi Euphrates married (first) Ann Eliza Stevens of Royal Oak, who died in 1843; married (second) Cornelia Jane Quick of Royal Oak; married (third) Mrs. Emma Jane Burnell, widow, who died in 1888. His children who reached maturity, by his first marriage, were: i. Josephine, married F. H. Pease, Professor of Music in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. ii. Lura, married Samuel W. Parsons, of Ypsilanti. By the second marriage, he had one child, who died when quite young; and no children of the third marriage.

(*Ibid.* Original Land Records in the Archives of Ottawa, Canada. *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Collections*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 606-11. Records compiled by Miss M. E. Bühler from data in possession of relatives in Detroit and Chatham.)

VI. Martha Dolsen, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Willits) Dolsen, was born in 1804, doubtless at the family homestead in Raleigh Township, near Chatham, Ontario, Canada, and died in 1857.

She married Henry (2) Chrysler. (Chrysler—Family in America—V.)

(*Ibid.*)



Willet
Willits



WILLET
(WILLITS)

Arms—Argent, three bars gemel sable in chief as many lions rampant of the second.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Willits

THE SURNAME WILLITS appears in early records in the varying forms Willett, Willetts, Willet, and Willets, and is a baptismal name meaning "the son of William," from the nickname Will and diminutive Will-et or Will-ot.

(C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I. Richard Willets (Willits, but in early generations the name is generally written with the *e*) died in 1664 or 1665. He is said to have come from the West of England. He is said to have come to America by way of Boston and to have originally settled in New London, Connecticut. He possibly was in Hempstead as early as 1650. Certainly, he was located there much earlier than 1657 when he already possessed six "gates" (goats), six cattle, six "milch" cows, and twenty-eight acres of land. In 1659, he was surveyor of highways and in 1662 he was chosen townsman.

Richard Willets married, previous to 1650, Mary Washburne. (Washburne—Family in America—II.)

Children:

1. *Thomas* (1), of whom further.
2. Hope, born 6d. 7mo., 1652, died about 1703; married Mercy Langdon, daughter of Joseph Langdon.
3. John, born 5mo., 1655; married Margaret Hallock, daughter of John and Abigail Hallock of Brookline.
4. Richard, born 25d. 10mo., 1660, died 14d. 3mo., 1703; married (first), 25d. 1mo., 1686, Abigail Bowne, who was born February 5, 1662-63, and died 16d. 4mo., 1688, daughter of John and Hannah (Feake) Bowne, of Flushing, Long Island; married (second), 15thd. 3mo., 1690, Abigail Powell. (Powell I, Child 1.) Child of the first marriage: i. Hannah, born 24d. 11mo., 1687. Child of the second marriage: ii. Jacob, born in 1697, died in Glen Cove, Long Island; married Mary Jackson.
5. Mary, born 2mo., 1663, died 23d. 11mo., 1687; married, 7d. 1mo., 1686, John Fry, son of John and Frances Fry.

(Mary Powell Bunker: *Long Island Genealogies*, pp. 72-74. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. III, p. 186; Vol. VII, p. 42. *Oyster Bay Town Records*, Vol. I, p. 39. William S. Pelletreau and John Howard Brown: *American Families of Historic Lineage*, Vol. II, pp. 540, 541.)

II. Thomas (1) Willets, eldest child of Richard Willets and Mary (Washburne) Willets, was born in Huntington Township, Long Island, New York, 3mo., 1650, and died at Secatogue (Islip), Long Island. He purchased land at Jericho in 1673 from Robert Williams.

Thomas (1) Willets married Dinah Townsend. (Townsend II.)

Children, exact order not known:

1. Mary, died in 1739; married, in 1691, Thomas Powell. (Powell I, Child 2.)
2. Sarah.
3. Hannah, married Samuel Underhill, son of John and Mary (Prior) Underhill.
4. Richard, married (first) Sarah Hallock, daughter

of John and Abigail (Sweezey) Hallock; married (second), Deborah Cole; married (third) Margaret (Hallock) Powell, widow of John Powell and fifth daughter of John and Abigail (Sweezey) Hallock.
5. Dinah.
6. Elizabeth, married John Underhill, son of John and Mary (Prior) Underhill.
7. *Thomas* (2), of whom further.
8. Amos, born at Secatogue in the township of Huntington, Suffolk County, New York, died in 1748; married (first) Mary Hallock, daughter of John and Abigail (Sweezey) Hallock; married (second), in 1719, Rebecca Whitson, who was born in 1699, daughter of Thomas and Martha Whitson.
9. Isaac, married, in 1716, Clement Hallock, daughter of John and Abigail (Sweezey) Hallock; both died at Islip, Long Island.

(Mary Powell Bunker: *Long Island Genealogies*, pp. 73, 74. William S. Pelletreau, A. M., and John Howard Brown: *American Families of Historic Lineage*, Vol. II, p. 541.)

III. Thomas (2) Willets (name in Pennsylvania records and subsequent generations usually spelled Willits), son of Thomas (1) and Dinah (Townsend) Willets, was born in 1683. He lived at Secatogue, Long Island, New York, until 1736, when he removed with his wife and some of his children to Pennsylvania. It is recorded that his home was at a place called "Lebanon." It is certain that on 2-27-1738, Thomas Willets presented to Exeter Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia County (now Berks County), Pennsylvania, a certificate from Westbury Meeting, Long Island. About 1747, he was living in Maiden Creek Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. On "10 of 4 mo. 1747" at Friends' Meeting House, at Maiden Creek, occurred the marriage of "Sam'l Hughes son of Ellis of Exeter to Elizabeth Willets daughter of Thomas of Maiden Creek." The "Members of Families" who were present were as follows. This, as can be plainly seen, included the families of both bride and groom:

Ellis Hughes
Thomas Willits
John Hughes
William Hughes
Edward Hughes
John Willits
Isaiah Willits
Isaac Willits
Jane Hughes
Rachel Willits
Margaret Lee
Amey Hughes
Rachel Willits, Jr.
Samuel Lee
Morris Ellis
Thomas Ellis
Mord Ellis
Mary Boone
Robert Penrose
Moses Starr
Deborah Starr

The Orthodox Friends' Meeting House stood (in 1886) on land "which was given for church purposes by Thomas Willits" on the west side of Maiden Creek. A Thomas Willits was a member of said meeting in 1866.

Thomas (2) Willets married (first), in 1706, Catherine Hallock, who died in 1718, daughter of John and Abigail (Sweezey) Hallock of Brookhaven. He married (second), in 1719, Rachel Powell. (Powell II.)

Children of the first marriage are said to be the first five in some records, but the weight of evidence seems to favor the following arrangement:

Children of the first marriage:

1. Clement, born at Islip, 9-17-1709, died, unmarried, in 1772.
2. Hannah, born in 1712; married, in 1743, Thomas Seaman.
3. Jesse, born in 1714; married, in 1751, Elizabeth; removed to Pennsylvania in 1762; had children:
   i. Richard, born 4-25-1753.
   ii. Martha, born 9-16-1755.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Amy, died in 1760; married 4-1-1738, William Hughes. (Record of Exeter Meeting gives name Emma, evidently an error.) William Hughes was a son of Ellis and Jane Hughes of Exeter, Berks County.
5. Elizabeth, born in 1725; married, at Maiden Creek Meeting, Berks County, Pennsylvania, 4-10-1747, Samuel Hughes, who was born in 1722, and died in 1796, son of Ellis and Jane Hughes.
6. John, died in 1769.
7. *Isaac*, of whom further.
8. Isaiah, born in December, 1732, died September 13, 1793; married, in Pennsylvania, October 23, 1755, Susanna Boone, who was born in 1738, and died in 1800.

(Morton L. Montgomery: *History of Berks County, Pennsylvania*, p. 1024. Mary Powell Bunker: *Long Island Genealogies*, p. 85. *Records of Exeter Monthly Meeting*, pp. 19, 80.)

IV. Isaac Willits, according to a Willits family manuscript in the Burton Historical Collection, was a "son of Thomas and Rachel (Powell) Willits, and was born in 1729." In the absence of complete birth records of the time and place, other evidence is adduced which seems to offer almost positive proof in the case:

(1.) His eldest son, administrator of his estate, was named Thomas; and the common custom of the times was to name the eldest son for either the child's father or the child's paternal grandfather.

(2.) Thomas Willits (who married Catherine Hallock and Rachel Powell) had sons Jesse and Isaiah (both rather unusual names) as did also the Isaac here placed as the said Thomas' son.

(3.) The statement was made in 1876 by Gilbert Cope, the late noted genealogist of Pennsylvania Quaker families, that "Thomas Willits removed from Westbury, Long Island, to Berks County, Pennsylvania, about 1738, and his daughter Amy married, the same year, William Hughes. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1747, Samuel Hughes."

(4.) In "Long Island Genealogies," by Bunker, it is stated that "Thomas Willets lived in Secatogue, Long Island, till 1736, when he removed with his second wife and some of his children to Pennsylvania. His home was at a place called Lebanon." Bearing in mind the fact that both Lebanon and Berks Counties were, before 1752, included in the County of Lancaster, formed in 1729, and that the said Thomas Willits had a son John, the following record carried much weight: "Thomas Willots" and "John Willots" were among those "who had settled on and along the mountains between the Schuylkill and Swatara, as far as the first ridge of mountains between these two streams," before Berks County was erected. Another was "William Hughs."

(5.) On 2mo. 27, 1738, Thomas Willets presented to Exeter Monthly Meeting (of Friends), Philadelphia (now Berks) County, Pennsylvania, a certificate from Westbury Meeting, Long Island. Amy Willets (presumably his daughter) was received at the same time. (The certificate does not mention his wife or other children.)

(6.) An "Isaac Willets" was a "taxable" in 1756, in Cumru Township, Berks County. At this date, "Isaac, born 1729, son of Thomas" (Burton Historical Collection), must have been twenty-seven years of age. In 1759 "Isaiah Willis" (Willets?) was a taxable person in the same Cumru Township.

(7.) Evidence that Thomas Willits, of Long Island and of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Willits were near of kin is found in the marriage record of Thomas' daughter Elizabeth, wherein the witnesses ("members of families") include five persons surnamed Willits: Thomas, John, Isaiah, Isaac, Rachel and Rachel, Jr.

(8.) In an account of the First Survey for a road leading from the Schuylkill to Fort Augusta made in the early part of 1759, compiled from the manuscript notes of Benjamin Lightfoot, the surveyor, as printed in "Publications of the Historical Society of Schuylkill

County," Volume I, is found most conclusive evidence. On page 95, 3-22-1759 "Set out for Schuylkill. My company were . . . John Willits, Isaac Willits." On page 101, about 1765, "Frances Yarnall turned over his mill property to Ellis Hughes, his son-in-law who married his daughter Hannah Yarnall." On page 103, "Ellis Hughes, a son of William and Amy (Willits) Hughes of Brunswick Township, Berks County, was born March 12, 1738. His parents were members of Exeter Meeting. About 1764, Ellis married Hannah Yarnall, daughter of Frances and Mary (Lincoln) Yarnall of Manheim who was born January 1, 1747. John and Isaac Willits, two of the members of Lightfoot's Expedition were uncles to Ellis on his maternal side. Previous to 1772, Ellis Hughes had taken up a large tract of land on which the town of Catawissa was built and settled there."

In view of the foregoing eight statements of evidence, there seems no reasonable doubt that Isaac was a son of Thomas, being one of the "and perhaps others" named in Bunker's book, at the end of the list of Thomas' known children.

The following deed undoubtedly refers to this Isaac Willits:

April 22, 1771. James McNeill of New Brunswick Township, Berks County, Penna., yeoman, sold to Isaac Willits of the same place, yeoman, for £120, tract on west side of the North Branch of the River Susquehanna where an old Indian town formerly stood, 200 acres, below the mouth of Fishing creek.

(*Northumberland County Deed Book D, Sunbury, Pennsylvania*, p. 503.)

Likewise, the records of taxation as shown in Pennsylvania Archives:

Isaac Willets taxed on valuation of 207.10.0 in Mahoning Township, Northumberland County, Penna., 1778-1780, p. 427.

Isaac Willets taxed on 200 acres in Mahoning Township, Northumberland County, Penna., p. 511.

(*Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Vol. XIX.)

The approximate date of Isaac Willits' death may be deduced from consideration of the above date, 1780, and the date of the letters of administration. Isaac Willits must have died between this date and 1784 when on "November 24, 1784, letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Willits deceased were granted to Thomas Willits. Securities Isaac Colden and William Davis."

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Wills*, Book I, p. 35.)

On May 1, 1786, Thomas Willits of Mahoning (evidently Mahanoy) Township, Northumberland County, yeoman, administrator of the estate of Isaac Willits, deceased, in consideration of a debt due from said estate to Michael Bright of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, of £75, sold to Michael Bright all the goods, House Stuff and Implements of household, and all other goods & Chattels in schedule hereunto annexed and remaining in Mahoning Township aforesaid. Witnesses William Hughes and Isaiah Hughes. Acknowledged before William Cook, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, May 21, 1787.

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book C, p. 473.)

From Northumberland County Orphans Court Docket, is found in January, 1799, that the report of William Montgomery, Thomas Clayton and Jonathan Shoemaker, auditors appointed to settle the administration account of Thomas Willits, administrator of Isaac Willets deceased was preferred to the court setting forth that having met and duly examined the said account and vouchers do award that the said account be confirmed with the following deductions and exceptions to wit.—

STORS OF DELLA V. (FORKER)
SHER ARE IN *Script* IN THE LISTS

New Yo
Rhode
AND THE STATES O

N

Johann Philipp Kreussle
Johannes Kreisler (Chr
Wm. (I) McCullough (I
◊Capt. Jan Gerritsen Van
dam, 164-5; Harle
✳Teunis Van Dalsen (D
ter, 1704; d. Gosh
Lt. Johannes Dolsen (
Rich. Willets (Willits I),
Thos. (1) Willets (Willits
Thos. (2) Willets (Willits
Thos. Powell (I), Westbu
Rich. Townsend (I) Flu
Wm. Washburne (I), Hemp
Johannes Buys (II), To
♦ Adam Brouwer (I) New
Mathys Adamse Brou
✳Claes Cornelisze (Wy
Pieter Claesen Wyck
✦Cornelis Hendricks Van
Rensselaerwyck, 648; Pawtuxet, 1658
⚠Isaac Vermeille (Verm
Capt. Johannes Vermil
Resolved (2) Waldro
sterdam, 1654; Har

KANSAS
Ellis

3; in 1792
UCKY

KANSAS
788; a
Pointe; moved
of 1812 because
John Matthew Chrysler (
Henry (3) Chrysler (VII), W
Geo. C. Forker (V), b. in
Wm. Geo. Chas. Breym
b. in Germany; car
prob. bfr. 1840 & s
Rocheport, MISSO

✳Claes Cornelisze is
came on the "Rens
✦Cornelis Hendricks
the "Oaktree" (den Ey

✳Teunis Van Dalsen
N.Y. after it was ced
the Dutch in 1664

Resolved (2) Waldro
dor to Maryland in
Harlem, 1673; schout
◊Capt. Jan G. Van Dalsen
Kieft in the Indian V

♦ *Adam Brouwer (I) owned the oldest tide mill in Brooklyn*

CANADA

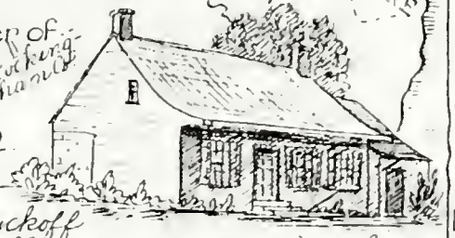
Henrich Kreisler (Henry (I) Chrysler III), b. in N.Y.; lived in the Niagara Region until after 1790 then settled on Burlington Bay in 1792-93 for 200 acres granted by Lt Gov. John Graves Simcoe
Isaac Dolsen (IV), b. N.Y.; a Royalist; came to Niagara from Pa., 1779; was "of Twnsh. of Raleigh, Co. of Kent"
(3) Willits (V), moved from Penn. to Oxford, 1800, & later to Chatham, Ontario
(I), came to Niagara from PENN. in 1778; a Loyalist



KNICKERBOCKER DUTCH ANC.
Dolsen, Buys, Brouwer, Wyckoff, Van Ness, Van den Burchgraeff, Waldron

HUGUENOT ANCESTRY
Vermilye

Quakers imprisoned from Mass.



The Wyckoff House, regarded as 2nd. oldest house in the U.S. home of Pieter Wyckoff (II), located on Clarmarsie Lane in Brooklyn ⊙

KER ANCES. PURITAN ANCES.
Lippincott, Willits III & Townsend
Lippincott, Willits I, Cole & Washburne

able, Burlington Co, N.J. 1734-35 & 38
t. of East Jersey, 1669, 70 & 1677
RITSEN VAN DALSEN (I) Pat. of Harlem, N.Y.
, 1659, & townsman, Hempstead, L.I., 1662
ngton, L.I., 1667-69; recorder;
TOWNSEND, (I), Dep. from
ROBT. COLE, (I), One of 12 found-
ucket; one of 39 signers of
d, L.I., to conv. called by Gov. Stuy-
Ch. at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1721
n ct., Flatlands, N.Y., 1655, 62, 63; del.
nsselaerwyck, 1664; Ind. com. under
CAPT. JOHANNES VERMIL- *of New*
herlands, 1658, etc *England Quaker*



MILITARY SERVICE of ANCESTORS

Henry (3) Chrysler (VII), Drummer Boy in 12th Kans. Rgt., in Civil War
Lewis G. Weese (II), in 4th Wisconsin Cav., in Civil War & d. in service
Lt. Johannes Dolsen (III) on "List of Mil. Officers, Dutchess Co., 1739"
Isaac Dolsen (IV), a Loyalist, in Butler's Rangers
Matthew Dolsen (V), drafted in British Army, 1812; deserted & enlisted in American Army
Lt. Thos. (3) Willits (V), priv. in Pa. Rgts., Cont. Line; Pa. militia, 1783; commissioned 1795; lt. Northumberland Co. Brigade, May, 1798
Rich. Townsend (I), serg., 1648, ens. 1649, Warwick, R.I.
Geo. Field (5) (I), a Loyalist, in Butler's Rangers
Cornelis H. Van Ness (I) capt. of Night Watch, Rensselaerwyck, N.Y., 1663
Isaac Vermeille (Vermilye II) Lancepesade in First Mil. Co. of Harlem, N.Y., 1663

Some of these Ancestors were members of the Society of Friends when they arrived in New England; others became converts after they reached the new world, and again they found persecution and discrimination

HISTORIC CHART OF WALTER PERCY & DELLA V. (FORKER) CHRYSLER
SHOWING THE EARLY LOCATIONS OF THEIR ANCESTORS IN THE COLONIES OF

New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut AND Virginia AND LATER IN Canada,

AND THE STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, MISSOURI AND KANSAS

ANCESTORS OF DELLA V. (FORKER) CHRYSLER ARE IN *Script* IN THE LISTS

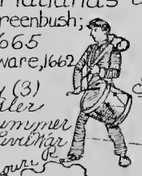
♦Adam Brouwer (I) owned the oldest tide mill in Brooklyn

NEW YORK

Johann Philipp Kreussler (Chrysler I), arr. in N.Y. in June, 1710
Johannes Kreisler (Chrysler II), Kiskatom, 1739
Wm. (I) McCullough (II) arr. N.Y., 1775; settled in Pa.
♢Capt. Jan Gerritsen Van Dalsen (Dolsen I), New Amsterdam, 1645; Harlem, 1667
✳Teunis Van Dalsen (Dolsen II), Harlem, 1696; Westchester, 1704; d. Goshen, Aug. 30, 1766
Lt. Johannes Dolsen (III), Dutchess Co., 1739
Rich. Willets (Willits I), Hempstead, L.I., 1650
Thos. (1) Willets (Willits II), Huntington Twnsh. & Secatogue, L.I.
Thos. (2) Willets (Willits III), Secatogue; moved to Pa., 1736
Thos. Powell (I), Westbury & Huntington, L.I.; a Quaker
Rich. Townsend (I) Flushing, L.I.; a Quaker; Oyster Bay, 1667
Wm. Washburne (I), Hempstead, L.I., 1647; Oyster Bay, 1653
Johannes Buys (II), Tarrytown & Poughkeepsie; b. in N.J.
♦Adam Brouwer (I) New Amsterdam, 1642; Brooklyn, 1656
Mathys Adamse Brouwer; Brooklyn, 1677
✳Claes Cornelisze (Wyckoff I), Brooklyn & Amersfoort; 1637
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff (II), Fort Orange, 1637; Flatlands
✦Cornelis Hendricks Van Ness (I), Bethlehem, 1642; Greenbush; Rensselaerwyck, 1663; Fort Orange (Albany), 1665
▲Isaac Vermeille (Vermilye II), Harlem, via the Delaware, 1662
Capt. Johannes Vermilye (III) Harlem, 1662
⁑Resolved (2) Waldron (II), New Amsterdam, 1654; Harlem



A Puritan



Henry (3) Chrysler was a Drummer Boy in the Civil War

MASSACHUSETTS

Rich. Lippincott (I), Boston, 1640; rtd. to Eng.
Wm. Shattuck (I), Boston, 1650; banished in 1658 because he was a Quaker
Robt. Cole (I) came with Gov. Winthrop in 1630; Salem, 1631, & Ipswich

NEW JERSEY

Adam (1) Forker, (I) of Lt. Holly 1749
Adam (2) Forker (II) Burlington Co.; went to Pa. Detroit
Edw. Gaskill (I), Burlington Co., 1697; of Lt. Holly
Rich. Lippincott (I), was largest shareholder of the first English colony, 1665
Restore Lippincott (II), Northampton Twnsh., Burlington Co., 1692
Wm. Shattuck (I), Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., 1675
Arien Pieterse Buys (I) Bergen

A Puritan Soldier

PENNSYLVANIA

Adam (2) Forker (II) Fayette Co., 1800; Mercer Co. 1831
Andrew Weese (I) Greene Twnsh., Greene Co., 1821
Wm. (I) McCullough (II), York Co.; Mercer Co., 1796
Sam. Hawthorne (I), Washington Co., 1800; came from Ireland
John Campbell (I), Fayette Co.; abt. 1795; perhaps b. in Va.
Th. (2) Willets (Willits III), Maiden Creek Twnsh., Berks Co., 1747

CONNECTICUT

Wm. Washburne I, Stratford, (a short time)
Rich. Willets (Willits I), New London, bfr. 1650

RHODE ISLAND

Rich. Lippincott, (I) 1663, after being imprisoned in England for defending Quakers
Wm. Shattuck (I), banished from Mass.
Rich. Townsend (I), Warwick, 1648; Pawtuxet, 1658 (alternated btw. N.Y. & R.I.)
Robt. Cole (I), Providence, 1632, a founder of Baptist Church at Providence

VIRGINIA

Garrett Berry (I), Rockingham Co., 1783; in 1792 lived in Madison Co., KENTUCKY

MICHIGAN

Isaac Dolsen (IV), Detroit, 1788; a Royalist, (b. N.Y.; d. Ontario)
Lt. Thos. (3) Willits (V), Grosse Pointe; moved from Canada during War of 1812 because of sympathy with U.S.

CANADA

Henrich Kreisler (Henry (1) Chrysler III), b. in N.Y.; lived in the Niagara Region until after 1790 then settled on Burlington Bay in 1792-93, on 200 acres granted by Lt. Gov. John Graves Simcoe
Isaac Dolsen (IV), b. N.Y.; a Royalist; came to Niagara from Pa., 1779; was "of Twnsh. of Raleigh, Co. of Kent"
Lt. Thos. (3) Willits (V), moved from Penn. to Oxford, 1800, & later to Chatham, Ontario
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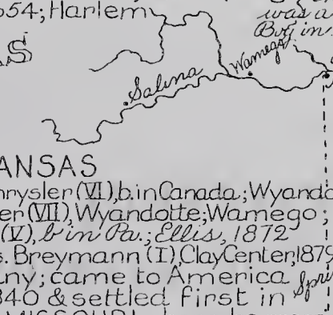




The Wyckoff house, regarded as 2nd oldest house in the U.S. home of Pieter Wyckoff (II), located on Catharsie Lane in Brooklyn ⊙

KANSAS

John Matthew Chrysler (VI), b. in Canada; Wyandotte, 1859
Henry (3) Chrysler (VII), Wyandotte; Wamego; Ellis
Geo. C. Forker (V), b. in Pa.; Ellis, 1872
Wm. Geo. Chas. Breymann (I), Clay Center, 1879; Ellis, 1885; b. in Germany; came to America prob. bfr. 1840 & settled first in Rocheport, MISSOURI, where he married





The Chrysler Mausoleum high above the Hudson in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y.

PALATINE GERMAN ANCES.

Kreussler (Chrysler), Weese

QUAKER ANCES.

Gaskill, Lippincott, Shattuck, Willits III, Powell & Townsend

PURITAN ANCES.

Lippincott, Willits I, Cole & Washburne

KNICKERBOCKER DUTCH ANC.

Dolsen, Buys, Brouwer, Wyckoff, Van Ness, Van den Burchgraeff, Waldron

HUGUENOT ANCESTRY

Vermilye

MILITARY SERVICE of ANCESTORS

Henry (3) Chrysler (VII), Drummer Boy in 12th Kans. Rgt., in Civil War
Lewis G. Weese (II), in 4th Wisconsin Cav., in Civil War & d. in service
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Lt. Thos. (3) Willits (V), priv. in Pa. Rgts., Cont. Line; Pa. militia, 1783; commissioned 1795; lt. Northumberland Co. Brigade, May, 1798
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Some of these Ancestors were members of the Society of Friends when they arrived in New England; others became converts after they reached the New world, and again they found persecution and discrimination

✳Claes Cornelisze is believed to have come on the "Rensselaerwyck"
✦Cornelis Hendricks van Ness came on the "Oaktree ("den Eyckenboom"), 1640

✳Teunis Van Dalsen (II) was 1st boy b. in N.Y. after it was ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1664

⁑Resolved (2) Waldron was ambassador to Maryland in Sept., 1659; mag. of Harlem, 1673; schout fiscal, 1673
♢Capt. Jan G. Van Dalsen (I) assisted Gov. Wm. Kieft in the Indian War, 1643-45

CIVIL SERVICE OF ANCESTORS

HENRY (2) CHRYSLER (V) Supt. of Schools; Chief of Bd. of Health; Disp. of Charities, Chatham, Ontario
Wm. (I) McCullough (II), on Mercer Co., Pa., road. comission in 1804 *Zerubbabel Gaskill (II)*, Constable, Burlington Co., N.J., 1734-35 & 38
Rich. Lippincott (I) Dep. of patentees in N.J., & overseer, 1669; on the Gov.'s Council, 1669; dep. to Gen. Ct. of East Jersey, 1669, 70 & 1677
Restore Lippincott (II), Mem. of 1st Ass. of N.J., in 1701 & 1703-4; or Gov.'s Council, 1703 & 1705 ♦CAPT. JAN GERRITSEN VAN DALSEN (I) Pat. of Harlem, N.Y.
✳TEUNIS VAN DALSEN, Const. of Harlem, 1697; ass. Westchester, NY., 1704 RICH. WILLETS (Willits I), Surv. of highways, 1659, & townsman, Hempstead, L.I., 1662
LT. THOS. (3) WILLITS (V); Supervisor of highways, Grosse Pte., Mich., 1815 THOS. POWELL (I), Const. of Huntington, L.I., 1667-69; recorder; trustee of Freeholders, 1666; patentee, 1684; surveyor, 1670; overseer, 1672, 1680; etc. RICH. TOWNSEND, (I) Dep. from Warwick to R.I. Gen. Ct., 1652-56; patentee of Jamaica N.Y., 1656; dep. to R.I. Gen. Ct., 1659 ROBT. COLE, (I), One of 12 found-ers of Bapt. Ch. of Providence, R.I., 1639; on com. to discuss boundery lines btw. Prov. & Pawtucket; one of 39 signers of agreement for form of government, July 27, 1647
WM. WASHBURNE (I), rep. from Hempstead, L.I., to conv. called by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1653, & to Gen. Ct. in New Haven in 1654 JOHANNES BUYS (II), Elder of the Reformed Ch. at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1721
♦ADAM BROUWER (I), Patentee of New Amsterdam from Flatlands to conv. in New Amsterdam, 1664 ⊙PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF (II), Mag. of town ct., Flatlands, N.Y., 1655, 62, 63; del. Dutch rule; mag. of Ft. Orange, 1665-66 ▲ISAAC VERMEILLE (II) CORNELIS HENDRICKS VAN NESS (I), Mag. of Rensselaerwyck, 1664; Ind. com. under
YE (III), held many offices, 1665-89 ⁑RESOLVED (2) WALDRON (II), town overseer of Harlem, N.Y., 1666-67 CAPT. JOHANNES VERMILYE (III), dep. schout fiscal & pro. marshal of New Netherlands, 1658, etc. *England Quaker New*

Deduct for the boarding of Rachel Willets			£31.10. 0
	"	Levy Willets	2. 6. 8
	"	Amos Willets	5.13. 4
	"	William Willets	5. 3. 9
for 7 yrs & 9 mths Int on Mr. Bright's Bond			17. 4.10
1— 5—		Robinson's "	1.11. 7
5— 2—		Tomlinson's Judgt	1. 1. 1
4—		Christie's note	1.10. 0
for Rachael Willets Coffin			2. 5. 0

And we do further award that the said Administrator be charged for living on the said deceased lands the following Rents Vizt

5 Years at	£20	pr.	Year		£100.0.0
3 " "	£30	"	"		90.0.0
2 " "	£40	"	"		80.0.0
3 " "	£45	"	"		135.0.0

Whereupon on Motion the Court confirm the same.

By the Court.

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania Orphans Court Docket*, III, pp. 153, 154.)

At the same time, January, 1799, "Upon the petition of William Willets son of Isaac Willets deceased, the Court appoint Isaiah Willets Guardian of the said Minors estates. By the Court."

(*Ibid.*, p. 154.)

The following, all referring to the estate, we believe are of value because of the proof they hold of the relationship of Isaac of this generation to Thomas, of the next.

September 20, 1799. Samuel Willits, Jesse Willits, Isaac Willits and Rachel Willits his wife, all of Mahoning township, Northumberland County, Penna., being about to leave this State, appoint our trusty friend and Brother Isaiah Willits of Catawissa Township, in county & State aforesaid our lawful attorney to demand and receive all money owing us, and to sell our share of land in Mahoning township, Northumberland County on the Northeast Branch of Susquehanna River adjoining Isaac Coldron and others (which either descended to or purchased by us). Witnesses William Fenton and Jonathan Shoemaker. Acknowledged before Jonathan Shoemaker, one of the Justices of the Peace for Northumberland County, September 20, 1799.

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, Book L, p. 215.)

January 30, 1800. Northumberland County Orphans Court. The petition of Thomas Willets sole administrator of his father Isaac Willets deceased was preferred to the Court setting forth that your petitioner after having settled his administration of the goods and chattels rights and credits which were of the said intestate he finds that more than one hundred and seventeen pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania yet remains unpaid and against the estate of the said intestate the greater part of which money has been actually paid and the residue thereof has been secured to be paid by your petitioner who is liable for the same. That besides the aforesaid goods and Chattels rights and credits of which the said intestate died possessed he died seized of a certain tract of land situate in Mahoning township in the said County of Northumberland opposite the town of Cattawissa containing be the same more or less about ninety nine acres and a half bounded on the East and North East by the North East branch of the Susquehanna on the West and North West by lands of your petitioner on the south by lands of Isaac Coldron who bought the same of the said intestate in his life time being part of a tract of two hundred acres and the allowance of six per Cent for roads surveyed on the fifteenth day of June, 1791 agreeable in right of Hannah Mason and by virtue of an application dated the 3rd day of April 1769 No. 375 being situate on the West side of the North branch of Susquehanna River opposite the mouth of Cattawissa Creek.

That your petitioner has no method or means of obtaining the aforesaid money but by selling the above described tract of land of which as aforesaid the said intestate died seized which your petitioner conceives to be incapable of division or partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof.

That your petitioner offers to the Court here two freeholders to be bound with him in a bond conditioned for the faithful distribution of the surplus of the money arising from the sale (should said sale be ordered by the Court) of the before described tract of land over and above what will be necessary to pay the debt aforesaid.

Your said petitioner therefore prays the Court to direct an order to be made out for the sale of the above described tract of land according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

The Court grant the prayer of the petitioner as to the sale of the land of the intestate as above described and order that the same be sold on the first clear day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the House of Frederick Hittle in the town of Cattawissa after at least three weeks public notice by advertisement being in at least six of the most public places near the said land giving the day and hour where and the place where the same will be exposed to sale as aforesaid that the same be advertised at least three weeks previous to the sale thereof in the Northumberland and Sunbury Gazette.

Thomas Willets tent in	$1000
Christian Brobst tent in	1000
Philip Mehrling tent in	1000

to the President of the Orphans Court on condition that the petitioner Thomas Willets faithfully pay over to the heirs of the intestate aforesaid respectively their shares of the surplus money arising from the sales above ordered that may remain after the payment of the debt above mentioned aforesaid.

By the Court.

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania Orphans Court Docket*, III, pp. 179, 180, 181.)

April 14, 1800. Whereas our Brother Thomas Willits of Northumberland County hath administered to the estate of our Father Isaac Willits decd, and the said Administrator having obtained an order from the Orphans Court of said county to sell real estate of our Father, Now, we Levi Willets, Edward Thornton and Ruth his wife, heirs of the estate of said Isaac Willits deceased, appoint our Brother Isaiah Willits our lawful attorney to demand and receive from said administrator Thomas Willits our several dividends of the estate of our Father Isaac Willits deceased. Witnesses Jonathan Shoemaker and Gabriel Lount. Acknowledged before Jonathan Shoemaker, a Justice of the Peace for Northumberland County, April 14, 1800.

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania Deeds*, Book L, p. 215.)

April 30, 1800. Northumberland County Orphans Court. In obedience to the order of the Orphans Court for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Willets deceased Thomas Willets administrator of the said Isaac Willets deceased reports to the Orphans Court here that on the Seventh day of April A.D. 1800 after having advertised the said estate according to the said order the same estate was knocked down to Isaiah Willets for the sum of £503 who not then paying down the money according to the Conditions of the sale the premises were set up again and afterwards knocked down to Andrew Clarke for £422—Whereupon the Court Confirm the said sale. By the Court.

(*Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania Orphans Court Docket*, III, p. 183.)

April 30, 1800. Northumberland County Orphans Court. On motion the sale of lands of Isaac Willets deceased to Andrew Clarke set aside and the said sale of lands to Isaiah Willets is hereby confirmed by the Court who order and decree that the administrator aforesaid make out a deed for the lands aforesaid to the said Isaiah Willets. The Court on motion allow Thomas Willets Administrator the sum of five pounds ten shillings for his trouble and attendance on the sale of the land above mentioned deducting one ninth part from sum which reduces the allowance to £4.17.9.

It appears to the Court from the settlement of the administration account at an Orphans Court held the 28th Novr. 1799 that there was a balance due Thomas Willets the administrator of the sum

of £117.2.1½ which with the above allowance of £4.17.9 leaves a debt of the sum of £121.19.10½ due to the said administrator to be deducted from the amount of the above sale as follows—

the amount of sale of the land	£503. 0. 0
Deduction in favor of the Admr	121.19.10½
	£382. 0. 1½

It appears to the Court that Isaac Willets the intestate died leaving issue to survive him eleven children one of whom to wit Amos died in his minority the Court therefore order and direct the above sum of £382.0.1½ to be distributed among the surviving children of the said intestate as follows that the same be divided into eleven shares two of which shares are proportioned and alloted to Thomas Willets eldest son of the said intestate and that one eleventh of the same eleven equal parts to be divided portioned and allotted to each and every of the surviving children of the said intestate—

And further that one eleventh of the said sum the which into eleven equal parts to be divided which of right would have belonged to Amos Willets who died in his minority as aforesaid be subdivided into nine equal parts and that each of the said survivors be entitled to one equal ninth part of the shares of the said Amos which said distribution and proportion stands as follows to wit

Thomas Willets two eleventh parts	£69.10.11
One ninth of Amos share	3.17. 3
	73. 8. 2
Samuel Willets one eleventh share and one ninth of Amos share	38.12. 9
Isaiah Willets	38.12. 9
Jesse Willets	38.12. 9
Levi Willets	38.12. 9
William Willets	38.12. 9
Margaret Allions late Margaret Willets	38.12. 9
Edward Thornton and Ruth his wife	38.12. 9
Isaac Willets and Rachael his wife	38.12. 9
	£382. 0. 2

The above money being brought into Court is distributed to and among the heirs and representatives as above stated. By the Court.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 186, 187, 188.)

Isaac Willits married, but his wife died, doubtless, before her husband, as she is not mentioned in the settlement of his estate.

Children, order of birth not known:

1. *Thomas* (3), of whom further.
2. Samuel, shared in his father's estate. He, with his brothers Jesse and Isaac and the latter's wife Rachel were all of Mahoning (Mahanoy) Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1799, when they, "being about to leave this State" (Pennsylvania) appointed their brother Isaiah their attorney to sell their land, etc.
3. Isaiah, shared in his father's estate; acted as attorney for his brothers Samuel, Jesse and Isaac, as shown above, he being then "of Catawissa township," Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. In January, 1799, he was appointed guardian of his brother William's estate. On September 17, 1799, he was an innkeeper, when he bought from his brother Thomas and wife Mary, for twenty-seven dollars, seventy-seven acres in Mahoning Township, Northumberland County.
4. Margaret, shared in her father's estate. She married, before April 30, 1800, Mr. "Allions."
5. Ruth, shared in her father's estate. She married, before April 14, 1800, Edward Thornton.
6. Isaac, married Rachel.
7. Jesse, born about 1775.
8. Levi, shared in his father's estate. He was probably a minor at the time of his father's

death, as the accounting shows £2. 6s. 8d. allowed "for the boarding of Levy Willets." On April 14, 1800, he, with Edward Thornton and wife Ruth, appointed their brother, Isaiah Willits, their attorney to receive their dividends from their father's estate.

9. Amos, died before April 30, 1800, a minor. The estate was allowed £5. 13s. 4d. for boarding him.
10. William, shared in his father's estate; was a minor in January, 1799, when his brother Isaiah was appointed his guardian. The estate was allowed £5. 3s. 9d. for boarding him.

(*Manuscript Data of Willitts Family*, in the Burton Historical Collection at Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan. Mary Powell Bunker: *Long Island Genealogies*, pp. 85, 86. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. VII, pp. 44, 96. I. Daniel Rupp: *History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon*, pp. 119, 139, 253, 301. Morton L. Montgomery: *History of Berks County, Pennsylvania*, p. 1163. Records of Exeter, Berks County, Pennsylvania Meeting of Friends, 1737-1870, p. 149. *Publications of the Historical Society of Schuylkill County*, Vol. I, pp. 95, 101, 103. *Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania*, Deeds, Book C, p. 473; Deed Book D, p. 503; Deed Book L, p. 215; Deed Book O, p. 246. *Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Vol. XIX. *Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Will Book* I, p. 35. *Northumberland County, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Orphans Court Docket* III, pp. 153, 154, 179, 180, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189.)

V. Lieutenant Thomas (3) Willits, son of Isaac Willits, was born April 12, 1762. He is recorded in the Tax Lists for Mahoning (evidently an error for Mahanoy) Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787. In 1790, Thomas Willet was listed as a resident of Northumberland County, as head of a family of one male over sixteen, four males under sixteen and six females. On the 7th day of the 5th month, 1790, John Mears of Catawissa Township, Northumberland County, Shop Joiner, for £45, sold to Thomas Willits, Mahoning (Mahanoy) Township, same county, yeoman (in his actual Possession now being), a warrant dated November 11, 1786, for three hundred acres. Witnesses Lydia Mears, Benjamin Mears. Acknowledged before George Hughes, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland County, 26th day of the seventh month, 1790. Northumberland County deeds show that September 17, 1799, Thomas Willits of Mahoning Township, Northumberland County, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, sold to Isaiah Willits of Catawissa Township, county aforesaid, Innkeeper, for $27, seventy-seven acres in Mahoning Township, adjoining land of the heirs of Isaac Willits deceased, part of tract "Mary's Farm" granted by patent dated May 17, 1790, by Supreme Executive, Council of Pennsylvania to Thomas Willits. Witnesses John Mears and Peter Harder. Acknowledged before John Mears, one of the justices of the peace for Northumberland County, September 23, 1799.

During the Revolutionary War, Thomas Willits served at some time as a private in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, and as a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, in 1781. He enlisted as a private October 4, 1783, in the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Corps commanded by Major James Moore, Captain James Christie Shrauder at Wyoming. On February 2, 1795, Thomas Willits was commissioned lieutenant of the 5th Company, 7th Regiment, Northumberland County Militia, and Isaiah Willits was commissioned second major of the same regiment. A return of the militia officers of the Northumberland County Brigade, May 23, 1798, shows Thomas Willits as lieutenant.

In the year 1800, according to the Burton Historical Society's manuscript, Thomas Willits and his entire family, with the exception of his eldest son, Nathaniel, moved to Oxford, Canada, and afterwards to Chatham, in Ontario. The manuscript continues: "During the War of 1812, Thomas and his family moved to Grosse Pointe, near Detroit. There Thomas died, and his property went to his son, Thomas." It would appear that the sympathies of Thomas Willits during the War of 1812 were entirely with the United States, as those of his son-in-law, Matthew Dolsen were shown to be. After his final settlement in Michigan, Thomas Willits, commissioned supervisor of highways on November 6, 1815, is

Revolutionary Service Descent

OF

WALTER P. CHRYSLER & HIS CHILDREN, THELMA IRENE, BERNICE, WALTER P., JR., & JACK FORKER CHRYSLER, FROM LIEUTENANT THOMAS (3) WILLITS



Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, where our first flag was made

1 LIEUT. THOMAS (3) WILLITS, b. Apr. 12, 1762; served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the First Pennsylvania Regt., Continental Line, and again in the Fifth Penn. Regt., Cont. Line in 1781; enlisted as a private in the service of the Commonwealth of Penn., in corps comm'd. by Maj. Jas. Moore, Capt. Jas Christie Shrauder at Wyoming Oct. 4, 1783; was com. lieut. of the 5th Co., Northumberland Co. Militia, Feb. 2, 1795; m. Dec. 10, 1782, Mary Allison, b. Feb. 10, 1762; d. June 30, 1829, d. of Matthew Allison

2 Elizabeth Willits, b. Oct. 5, 1785; m. 1st, in Ontario, Can., abt. 1800, Matthew Dolsen, b. abt. 1780; d. before 1819

3 Martha Dolsen, b. in 1804; d. in 1857; m. as 1st w., abt. 1819-20, Henry (2) Chrysler, b. abt. 1799; d. bfr. Sept. 1, 1871



House where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence

4 John Matthew Chrysler, b. abt. 1829; d. in Mar., 1866; m. 1st, abt. 1847-48, Hannah Lundy, d. bfr. Mar. 6, 1852

5 Henry (3) Chrysler, b. Sept. 17, 1850-51; d. May 23, 1916; m. Apr. 2, 1871, Anna Maria Breymann, b. Sept. 22, 1853

6 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER, b. Apr. 2, 1875; d. Aug. 18, 1940; m. June 6, 1901, Della V. Forker, d. Aug. 8, 1938

7A THELMA IRENE CHRYSLER m. Byron Cecil Foy
- i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
- ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

7B BERNICE CHRYSLER m Edgar William Garbisch
- i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
- ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

7C WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER, JR. m. Jean Esther Outland

7D JACK FORKER CHRYSLER m. Edith Helen Backus
- i Helen Forker Chrysler
- ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



Independence Hall, Phila. "The Cradle of Liberty"



The Liberty Bell



Thos (3) Willits was commissioned a lieutenant in the Northumberland Co. Militia



The Spirit of '76

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people ... among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of ... declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these ... certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and ... from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of ... destroying these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to ... Principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall ... that Governments long established should not be changed for light ... and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more ... sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to ...

THE BEGINNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



given in the list of civil officers appointed by the executive authority of Michigan at Detroit.

Lieutenant Thomas (3) Willits married "in Dauphin County, probably Harrisburg, Pennsylvania," December 10, 1782, Mary Allison. (Allison II.)

Children:

1. Nathaniel, born January 20, 1784; married Sarah Martin. He remained in Pennsylvania when his parents removed to Canada.
2. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
3. Martha, born March 27, 1787; married in 1823, William McCrea, and was mother of Thomas McCrea of Chatham.
4. Hannah, born May 11, 1789.
5. Isaac, born December 18, 1790, died in 1876.
6. Elijah, born in Pennsylvania, August 23, 1793, died April 28, 1868; married (first), January 17, 1817, Catherine (Welch-Seymour) Bailey, widow of Lieutenant Bailey; married (second), April 23, 1829, Rachel Harmon, who was born December 15, 1800, and died August 4, 1901. It is stated in the "Michigan Historical and Pioneer Society Collections," Vol. 18, that Elijah Willits was "a native of Philadelphia." After his removal to Canada and then to Michigan with his family, he became one of the founders of Birmingham, Michigan, being in 1818-1820, one of the four first settlers there, and keeping a tavern. He was in the War of 1812, at the time of Hull's surrender at Detroit. By his two wives he was the father of ten children.
7. Levi, born June 30, 1794; married Madaline La Pierre.
8. Mary, born August 1, 1795, died young.
9. Charlotte, born March 10, 1798.
10. Lucy, born June 8, 1800; married William Little, of Grosse Pointe.
11. Thomas, born, presumably in Canada, December 18, 1802; married Fannie De Harte.
12. John, born May 8, 1806; married Grace.

(*Pennsylvania Census for 1790*, p. 188. *Northumberland County Deeds*, Book E, p. 71½; Book O. p. 246. *Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 565, 637, 682, 752; Fifth Series, Vol. II, p. 742, Vol. III, p. 92; Vol. IV, p. 787; Sixth Series, Vol. III, pp. 1059, 1067, 1069. *Manuscript Data of Willitts Family*, in the Burton Historical Collection at Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan. Membership Papers in the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, No. 52575.)

VI. Elizabeth Willits, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas (3) and Mary (Allison) Willits, was born October 5, 1785, and, according to the *Michigan Historical and Pioneer Society Collections*, "was born in Cumberland County opposite Harrisburg, Pennsylvania." She accompanied her parents upon the removal of the family to Canada.

Elizabeth Willits married (first) Matthew Dolsen. (Dolsen V.) She married (second), in 1819, "John Dolsen, a cousin of Matthew." They lived at Raleigh, in Kent County.

Children of the second marriage:

1. Caroline, married William Holmes.
2. Laura, died about 1910; married Fred Andrew.
3. Emeline, lived in Richmond, Virginia, where she used the surname Van Dolsen.
4. John Uriah (or Uriah John), born in 1828, died in 1906; married his cousin, Eliza Willits, daughter of Elijah and Catherine (Welch) Willits.

(*Michigan Historical and Pioneer Society Collections*, Vol. XXVIII. *Manuscript Data of Willitts Family*, in the Burton Historical Collection, at the Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan.)

Allison

THOUGH NOTHING is known as to the ancestry of Archibald Allison, Sr. (born in 1730), and Matthew Allison (born probably about 1740 or earlier), it seems probable that they were brothers. In evidence of this supposition are two facts: First, in the record of a member who joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1895, mention is made of "Mathew," brother of Archibald Allison, Jr., indicating that Archibald, Sr., named a son Matthew; second, Matthew Allison, Esq., born in 1750, named a son Archibald. That Archibald, Jr., and the Matthew born in 1750 were brothers seems practically proven.

Matthew Allison, Esq., was "born in Ireland," in 1750; Archibald Allison, Jr., was "born in Ireland." Of Archibald Allison, Sr., known father of Archibald, Jr., and evidently father also of Matthew (born in 1750), much is recorded, except as to what children he had besides the son Archibald, Jr. The First United States Census (1790) shows two Archibalds and one Matthew in the whole state of Pennsylvania. One Archibald was in Northumberland County, his family including:

1790	1 male (himself)	over 16 years of age
	1 male	under 16 years of age
	3 females	

The other Archibald was in Washington County, with a family including:

1790	1 male (himself)	over 16 years of age
	2 males	under 16 years of age
	3 females	

The one "Mathew Alison" was in the eastern portion of Cumberland County, with a family which consisted of:

1790	4 males	over 16 years of age
	2 males	under 16 years of age
	6 females	

Northumberland at that time included many of the present counties of northcentral Pennsylvania; Cumberland was near it, and included also the present Perry County, while Washington was in the southwestern corner of the State, including also the present Greene and a corner of the present Beaver counties.

As Archibald, Sr., is known to have died in 1783, and Archibald, Jr., his son, remained in the Northumberland section, the Washington County Archibald does not necessarily concern our present problem. He may have been a nephew of the Archibald born in 1730. Archibald, Sr., having died in 1783, the following records are those of his son, Archibald Allison, Jr. (1761-1845):

Archibald Allison, George McCormick, John McCormick, and Robert McCormick

ALISON
(ALLISON)

Arms—Party per bend azure and or, a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

(R. R. Stodart: *Scottish Arms*, Vol. I, plate 56.)



Alison
(Allison)



were in 1789 inhabitants of that part of Potter Township which remained in Northumberland County (that is, from Spring Mills eastward). Archibald Allison was assessed in Haines Township, Centre County, April 7, 1791. Archibald Allison, in August, 1801 (that year a resident of Haines Township) was one of six petitioners of Potter and Haines townships, Centre County, Pennsylvania, for "a road from the great road near Ebenezer's Miles', in Brush valley, to intersect the great road near David Craig's, in Penn's valley." This Archibald Allison's father-in-law, George McCormick, was "first in Penn's Valley in 1773 . . . fled in the winter of the deep snow (in April, 1780), returned in 1784." George McCormick built a mill at "the end of Nittany Mountain." He died in Gregg Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1814.

Archibald Allison, Sr., married in Ireland, Mary Kennedy, who was born in Scotland in 1730. They came to America in 1773, and settled in Pennsylvania. He died in Paxton Township, in what is now Dauphin County, in 1783, and his widow died in Potter Township, Centre County.

Children, as far as known, were:

1. "Matthew Allison, Esq., a native of Ireland, and a soldier of the American Revolutionary War, died February 9, 1828, aged 78." Inscription in Lick Run Presbyterian Cemetery, in the village of Jacksonville, Marion Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, gives "Matthew Allison, Esq.," as one of the trustees of the Lick Run Presbyterian Church in 1802. He has been accepted by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Roll-of-Honor ancestor of at least five of its members. He married (first) Sarah Mahaffey; (second) Catharine Lamb; (third) Sarah Coates Bane. ("Catharine, wife of M. Allison, died February 19, 1817, aged 58." This inscription, in the same cemetery with that of Matthew Allison, Esq., is of course that of his second wife.)

   Children of the first marriage:
   - i. Margaret.
   - ii. William.
   - iii. Mary.
   - iv. Sarah.

   Children of the second marriage:
   - i. Jane.
   - ii. Catherine.
   - iii. Samuel L.
   - iv. Eleanor.
   - v. Archibald, Jr.
   - vi. John.

   Children of the third marriage:
   - i. Jackson.
   - ii. Mary.
   - iii. Robert C.
   - iv. Frederick E.
   - v. An infant in arms.

2. (Probably) David. "David Allison, lived White Deer, 1783-8. Private Northumberland County Militia." (Quoted from a list of Revolutionary soldiers of Union and Snyder Counties, Pennsylvania. In the same list is but one other Allison, as follows (in quotation marks):
3. "Archibald Allison, Jr., lived White Deer 1780-87; born in Ireland, April 15, 1761, died May 3, 1845, at Spring Mills, Pa. . . . He married, May 7, 1789, Eleanor McCormick."

   Children:
   - i. George.
   - ii. William.
   - iii. James.
   - iv. Margaret.
   - v. David.
   - vi. Mary.
   - vii. John.
   - viii. Jane.
   - ix. Eleanor.

4. John, "youngest son," the father of Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa.

If Archibald, Sr., had other children, no record of them has been found.

(*D.A.R. Lineages*, Nos. 9807, 61447, 69532, 69368, 109424, 137713. John B. Linn: *History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pennsylvania*, pp. 15, 25, 28, 37, 38, 40, 174, 175, 289, 344, 345. *United States Census, Heads of Families in Pennsylvania*, 1790, pp. 85, 193, 249. *A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900*, p. 65. J. H. Beers and Company: *Commemorative Biographical Record of Central Pennsylvania*, p. 504. *Snyder County, Pennsylvania, Annals*, Vol. I, p. 15.)

I. Matthew Allison, according to family records in possession of Willits descendants, was the father of Mary Allison, who was born February 10, 1762, who married "in Dauphin

County, probably Harrisburg, Pennsylvania," December 10, 1782, Thomas Willits. It is also stated, on the same authority, that the family resided "in Cumberland County, opposite Harrisburg." Now, it is a fact that Harrisburg is some forty miles south of Marion Township, where Matthew, born in 1750, was buried, and the same distance from White Deer Township, where Archibald, Jr., lived. Upon examination of such Cumberland County records as are available, is found the following:

In 1776, Matthew Allison, Middleton Township, taxed for one cow. 1778-83, Rangers on the Frontiers Cumberland County, included Mathew Allison. March, 1778, Matthew Allison, private, 3d battalion, 7th class, Cumberland County Militia, in service under 1st Lieutenant James Irwin. 1779, Cumberland County Supply Rates, Middleton Township, Mathew Allison taxed for one horse, one cattle. 1780, Supply Rates, same county and township, Matthew Allison, taylor. August 16, 1780, Mathew Alison, 7th class, 8th company, Cumberland County Militia. August 1780, Matthew Allison, 7th class, Captain James Loyd's 8th company, 3d battalion, Cumberland County Militia. 1781, Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Matthew Allison, taylor, taxed for one horse, one cow. 1782, same county and township, Matthew Allison, taylor, one horse, two cattle. 1785, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Matthew Alison, one horse, one cattle. 1786, in Carlisle, Matthew Allison, one horse, one cow, one servant, one house and lot. 1789, in Carlisle, Matthew Allison, one house and lot, rented, and one cow. 1790, United States Census, "Mathew Alison, in eastern portion of Cumberland County:

1790	4 males (including himself)	over 16 years of age
	2 males	under 16 years of age
	6 females	

Land survey of June 22, 1792, Cumberland County, Mathew Alilson and Jacob Weaver, warrantees of land, one hundred acres. June 28, 1792, Matthew Allison, ensign, Captain Joseph Young's 6th company, 1st battalion, Cumberland County Militia. ("Drawn June 28, 1792, dated Feb. 19, 1783.") 1793, Matthew Allison taxed in Carlisle, Cumberland County, for one horse, one cow. (Neither he nor any widow Allison appears on Carlisle tax list of 1795 or subsequent years.)

Now come two items showing Matthew Allison's removal from Cumberland County to that part of Centre County included in land which April 13, 1796, was taken from Northumberland County to form Lycoming County, and in turn, was February 13, 1800, taken from Lycoming to form a part of Centre County; July 15, 1797, Matthew Allison and wife of Lower Bald Eagle Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, sold lot No. 306 in Carlisle which had been conveyed to them by the sheriff of Cumberland County. In 1803 Matthew Allison (no wife signing) of Bald Eagle Township, Centre County, sold his right in a tract of land which he had secured from the State by patent in 1792 and which was at that time in Cumberland County. (Lower Bald Eagle Township at about that time included part of the present Marion (Centre County), all of the present Porter, Lamar, and Bald Eagle (Clinton County) and other territory.)

All the foregoing records of Matthew Allison furnish conclusive evidence that the Matthew Allison of Cumberland County, was the same as Matthew Esq. (1750-1828), son of Archibald, Sr. There now remain the York County and Northumberland County records. Shrewsbury, York County, taxables:

1779, Matthew Allison, one hundred twenty acres, one horse, four cattle, tax £15.18.0. 1780, Mathew Ellison, fifty acres, one horse, three cattle, tax £6.15.0. 1781, Mathew Elison, one hundred forty acres, one horse, four cattle, tax £1.10.9. 1782, Matthew Ellison,

one hundred twenty acres, one horse, three cattle, tax £4.0.0. 1783, Mathew Ellison, one hundred forty acres, seven inhabitants.

Clearly, this is not the Matthew Allison who, during these same years, was in Cumberland County, a tailor, with horse and cattle there. Northumberland County tax lists:

1778-80, State tax, Augusta Township, Matthew Allison, valuation £21.7.0. 1783-4, State Supply tax, Mahanoy Township, Matthew Elison, two hundred acres, tax 1783, tax 1784.

The conclusion drawn from the foregoing is that Mary Allison, born in 1762, wife of Thomas Willits, was not a daughter of the Matthew Allison who owned land in Cumberland County and died in Centre County, but that she was almost certainly a daughter of Matthew, of the southwestern part of Northumberland County (Mahanoy Township), some twenty-five miles north of Harrisburg and on the same side of the Susquehanna River. For reasons already stated, it seems very probable that he was a brother of Archibald, Sr., who undoubtedly had a son Matthew, as has been seen.

There is, it seems, one authentic record of Matthew Allison, father of Mary Willits, namely:

Matthew Allison was a witness to a deed for land on the west side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna, in Northumberland County, which Thomas Willits of "Mahoning" (so copied, probably Mahanoy) Township, Northumberland County, and Mary, his wife, sold September 1, 1794, to Jesse Willits. Details as follows:

1st day of ninth month in the year 1794, Thomas Willits of Mahoning (Mahanoy) Township, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, sold to Jesse Willits of the same township, carpenter, for £28.18s-7d., 77 acres, 21 perches, on the west side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna in Northumberland County, part of tract "Mary's Farm;" which tract was granted by patent from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, dated eighteenth day of May 1790, to Thomas Willits; tract granted to Jesse Willits adjoins Samuel Willits, Aaron Levi, and Andrew Clarke. Witnesses, George Hughes and Mathew Allison.

Matthew Allison married and was the father of:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.

(*Ibid. Zeamer Collection:* Tax Lists of Cumberland County: Middleton and Carlisle townships, in *Division of Archives*, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Archives*, Third Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 406, 466, 566; Vol. XX, pp. 199, 335, 462, 608, 695; Vol. XXI, pp. 93, 272, 427, 614, 708; Vol. XXIII, p. 240; Vol. XXIV, p. 631; Fifth Series, Vol. VI, pp. 209, 222, 228; Sixth Series, Vol. IV, p. 125. *Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Book N, p. 494. *Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, 1803. *Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Deeds*, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Book F, p. 112.)

II. Mary Allison, daughter of Matthew Allison, was born February 10, 1762, and died June 30, 1829. Her birthplace is unknown, but her father evidently lived in 1778-80 in Augusta Township, and 1783-84 in Mahanoy Township, both in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and probably still resided in that county in 1794.

Mary Allison married Lieutenant Thomas (3) Willits. (Willits V.)

(*Ibid.* Family Records.)

Powell

THE SURNAME POWELL is of Welsh origin and the original form was "ap Howell" which was gradually contracted to Powell.

(C. S. Powell: *History and Genealogies of the Powells in America*, p. 7.)

I. Thomas Powell, son of Captain Thomas Powell, was born in August, 1641, and died at Westbury, Long Island, New York, December 28, 1721. He was buried in Friends' Cemetery, Westbury, Long Island, New York, on the North end, near the present fence (1935) and about south of the Meeting House.

The following is a copy of his will:

In the name of God, Amen, The last will of Thomas Powell, late of Bethpage, now of Westbury, in the town of Hempstead, in Queens County, being in indifferent health, "I bequeath my soul to God, from whom I have received mercy, and hope and believe I ever shall and keep in his favour, and stand in his Council, through Jesus Christ my Lord and Saviour, who suffered the shameful death of the cross, without the gates of Jerusalem; and ascended upon high and led Captivity, and hath given gifts unto me for the edifying of his body his Church, for the perfecting the Saints, among whom my lot is fallen." I leave to my son Thomas, 20 acres of plain land that I bought of John Wascoat, and all the other lands and rights of land that I have given him in deeds of gift. I leave to my daughter Abigail Willitts, one Waimscoat chest and a box of small drawers that was her mother's. I leave to my sons John, James, Caleb, Wait and Elisha, all the lands and rights of land as mentioned in the deeds of gift from me. I leave to my sons, Caleb and Elisha, two thirds of my lot of meadow lying in the Great Neck, at Hunttington South, lying on the west side of the third part of said lot which I gave to my son Thomas. I leave to my youngest son, Solomon, £200 when of age, but if he die under age then it is to go to my daughters Sarah and Amy Powell and the children of my daughter Abigail Willitts. I leave my personal property to my youngest daughters Mercy, Sarah, Phebe Willis, Rachel Willis (sic) and Amy. I make my brother Thomas Townsend, and my friend Benjamin Seaman, and my son-in-law William Willis, executors.

Dated this 3d day of first month 1719-20. Witnesses, Nathaniel Seaman, Silas Titus, John Willis, Jacob Willis. Proved May 27, 1722, at Court of Common Pleas.

("Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogates' Office, City of New York," Vol. II, p. 262.)

Thomas Powell became a follower of George Fox and remained a Quaker all his life. Mention of him is found in the Court Records of Huntington, Long Island, July 29, 1662. He was constable for Huntington in 1667-69, and it was at that time required that "Every constable shall have a staff six feet long with the King's arms on it as a badge of his authority." Huntington records show that Thomas Powell was frequently elected to fill important positions in the township; the first appears to have been in 1663, when at the age of 22

POWELL.

Arms—Per fess argent and sable, a lion rampant counter-changed.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)



Powell



he was made recorder, this office he held most of the time for upwards of twenty years. In 1666, Thomas Powell, John James, James Chichester, Ebenezer Platt, Isaac Platt, Thomas Platt, John Bailey and Jonas Wood were trustees of the Freeholders of the town of Huntington, and the Patent was issued in their names on behalf of the Company. In 1684, Thomas Powell and one of the others were sent to Governor Nichols to obtain a patent from him.

Thomas Powell was appointed surveyor in 1670 to lay out land in the East Riding and was overseer in 1672 and 1680. In 1686, he was chosen committeeman to go to Southampton to act with others on behalf of the town. In 1666, he was attorney for Thomas Matthews in the sale of land in Oyster Bay, Joseph Ludlam being the purchaser. He was serving as recorder and purchasing agent in 1663-65 and in 1667, he was chosen to lay out lands of the town to purchasers. He received several grants of land in Huntington, Long Island. Being a devout Quaker, he refused to pay church taxes and was ordered by a writ from the king to appear at court at Riverhead to show cause why they should not be taken from him by force. No settlement appears to have been made, and it is supposed that Thomas was so liked by his neighbors and associates that the authorities let the case drop. In 1682, Thomas Powell refused to serve longer as constable because he was required to take an oath which the Society of Friends opposed then as they do today. He sold his property in Huntington and purchased a large tract of wilderness of the "Marsapaque" Indians, called it Bethpage, took possession in 1688, and built a house for his eldest son Thomas. He received his deed from the Indians in 1695; it is said he sold a third to T. Whitson in 1700 and bought a second plot from the Indians in 1699. These deeds are recorded at Jamaica. Thomas Powell was a well-to-do and prominent man at Bethpage, Long Island, about the year 1691. It is probable that he came direct from England and while he may have landed at Boston, no proof of this seems to have been found. The family was a large one and owned extensive tracts of land. The Long Island Powells were devout Quakers so did not mingle freely with the Manhattan Dutch.

Thomas Powell married (first) Abigail Wood, daughter of Thomas Wood. He married (second), 9mo. 2, 1690, Elizabeth (Townsend) Phillips, who was born about 1665, daughter of John and Phebe Townsend, and widow of Theophilus Phillips (his third wife).

Children of the first marriage:

1. Abigail, born in 1668, married in 1690, Richard Willits. (Willits I, child 4.)
2. Thomas, of Bethpage, died 9mo. (Nov.) 17, 1731; married 9mo. (Nov.) 6, 1691, Mary Willits. (Willits II, Child 1.)
3. Elizabeth, married in 1691, Samuel Titus.
4. John, married 10mo. 27, 1704, Margaret Halloch.
5. Jonas, married Anne.
6. Caleb, married Sarah.
7. Wait.
8. Elisha, married Rebecca.

Children of the second marriage:

9. Hannah, born in 1691; married, in 1712, William Willis.
10. Phebe, born in 1693; married in 1712, Henry Willis.
11. *Rachel*, of whom further.
12. Mercy, married in 1726, Jacob Seaman.
13. Solomon, married in 1730, Ruth Carman.
14. Sarah, married Nathaniel Seaman.
15. Amy.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 43-48, 51, 52, 56, 57. Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, Vol. I, pp. 108, 234, 321. W. P. Powell: *Some Descendants of the Connecticut and Massachusetts Branch of the Powell Family*, p. 4. *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogates' Office, City of New York*, Vol. II, p. 262. W. W. Hinshaw: *Encyclopaedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. III, pp. 437, 456.)

II. Rachel Powell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Townsend-Phillips) Powell married Thomas (2) Willets. (Willits III.)

(*Ibid.*)

Townsend

I

RICHARD TOWNSEND, founder of the family whose records follow, allegedly came from County Norfolk, England, with his brothers John and Henry, to America, some time before 1645. He died intestate about 1670-71, and his estate on Long Island, New York, was settled in 1671, when his son, Richard, was only twelve weeks old. His widow Elizabeth was appointed executrix, "she to have the house and land belonging to it, and some additional during her life; the rest of the woodland to be son John's" . . . after the death of Elizabeth, son Richard was to have the house and lot with some additional land. Other land was divided between sons John and Richard, and certain legacies were given to daughters Dinah and Leah, and "youngest daughters" Hannah, Deliverance and Mary. The settlement of his estate was signed by Elizabeth, his widow, "8th day, 2mo., 1671." Witnesses: Joseph Nicholson, Henry Townsend, Mary Willis, and John Townsend.

Richard Townsend located at Flushing, Long Island, New York, but the fact that he and his brothers were members of the Society of Friends was the basis of religious difficulties with the Dutch government, and he removed to Warwick, Rhode Island, where he was appointed sergeant in 1648 and ensign in 1649. From 1652 to 1656 he served as deputy to the Rhode Island General Court for Warwick. In 1655 he was made a freeman, and, in 1656, he was among those who secured a patent for land in Jamaica, then called "Rusdorp," (Long Island). Records claim that he returned to Long Island about this time, but religious intolerance forced him back to the Rhode Island Colony where religious libery was every man's prerogative under Roger Williams. In 1658 he established his home at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, and in 1659 Richard Townsend again served as deputy to the General Court. In 1667, with Christopher Hawkhurst and Joseph Carpenter, he rejoined his brothers at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, where he acquired large acreages of land.

Richard Townsend married (first) Deliverance Cole. (Cole II.) He married (second) Elizabeth Wicks or Weeks, daughter of John Wicks, who married, as her second husband, John Smith, of Hempstead, Long Island.

Children, exact order not known, and Richard, who was twelve weeks old at the time of his father's demise, was very likely a child of the second marriage:

1. John, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, died at Cape May, New Jersey, March 5, 1721; married (first) Phebe Williams; married (second) Mercy, whose surname is not known.
2. Hannah.
3. Deliverance.
4. *Dinah*, of whom further.
5. Leah, married John Williams.
6. Mary.
7. Richard, was twelve weeks old when his father died; he died in 1739; married (first) Miles Smith; married (second) Ruth Marvin.

(C. A. W. Townsend: *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend*, pp. 211-14, 216, 220. Thompson: *History of Long Island*, Vol. II, p. 345. Margaret Townsend: *Townsend-Townshend*, pp. 104-06. *American*

TOWNSEND

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)



Townsend

Ancestry, Vol. X, pp. 85-86. William S. Pelletreau and John Howard Brown: *American Families of Historic Lineage*, Vol. I, p. 135. M. P. Bunker: *Long Island Genealogies*, p. 74. James Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.* Society of Colonial Wars (1941): *Index of Ancestors*, p. 260.)

II. Dinah Townsend, daughter of Richard and Deliverance (Cole) Townsend, was born in 1651, and died "18th day, 10mo., 1732."

She married Thomas (1) Willets. (Willits II.)

(C. A. W. Townsend: *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend*, pp. 211-14, 216, 220. James Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.* M. P. Bunker: *Long Island Genealogies*, p. 74.)

Cole

I

ROBERT COLE, of a good English family, was born at Sudbury, County Suffolk, England.

Robert Cole came to New England in 1630 with Governor Winthrop.

On October 25, 1655, inventory of his estate was taken amounting to £501, debts £112, 15s. Widow Mary Cole appointed executrix. The town council ordered the estate disposed of in the following manner:

To eldest son John £80 and a mare. To second son Daniel £50, at twenty-one years of age. To 3rd son Nathaniel £40 at age. To 4th son Robert £40 at age. To daughter Sarah Cole £40 at marriage or at twenty-one. The children under age to be under care of mother. If widow died before children were of age, the Town Council to dispose of estate and if any children died, their part to be distributed. The administratrix was authorized to sell land and give deeds.

He was made a freeman at Salem, Massachusetts, May 13, 1631. He lived for a time at Ipswich and was, in 1639, one of the founders and twelve original members of the Baptist Church at Providence, Rhode Island. May 9, 1632, he was appointed as one of a committee to confer with the court about raising of a public stock. On April 1, 1633, he was among those who had gone to Agawam. Robert Cole was on a committee to discuss boundary lines between Providence and Pawtucket. On July 27, 1647, he and thirty-eight others signed an agreement for a form of government.

Robert Cole married Mary Hawkhurst. (Hawkhurst III.)

Children:

1. John, died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1676; married Ann, whose surname is not known.
2. Elizabeth, married John Townsend, who died in 1669.
3. *Deliverance*, of whom further.
4. Daniel, died November 29, 1692; married M. Gorton.
5. Ann married Henry Townsend.
6. Nathaniel born in 1640; married (first) August 30, 1667, Martha, Mercy or Rose Wright; married (second) Deborah Wright.
7. Robert, died April 16, 1715; married, January 1, 1670, Mercy Wright, who died October 21, 1708.
8. Sarah.

(B. F. Thompson: *The History of Long Island*, Vol. I, pp. 496, 498. J. O. Austin: *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, pp. 50, 51. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 173, 174; Vol. XXXVI, p. 19. C. A. W. Townsend: *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend and Their Descendants*, pp. 211-13.)

II. Deliverance Cole, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hawkhurst) Cole, married Richard Townsend. (Townsend I.)

(*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 174, 175.)

COLES
(COLE)

Arms—Argent, a bull passant gules armed or, within a bordure sable bezantée.
Crest—A demi-dragon vert, holding in the dexter paw an arrow or, headed and feathered argent.
Motto—*Deum cole regem serva.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)



Coles
(Cole)



Hawkhurst

HAWKHURST or HAWXHURST derived from *hurst*, a wood, or Hawkwood, probably of Saxon origin. January 25, 1427, John Hawkherst was appointed abbot of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, and the town of Hawkhurst in Kent may be the origin of this local surname.

(*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 172, 173.)

I. Christopher Hawkhurst, sometimes recorded as Hauxhurst, was probably born in Northamptonshire, England, and his death is recorded as follows: "Died of Plague, August-1576." In 1558, he succeeded John Marshall at St. Chads, Shrewsbury, the latter having been ejected on the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne in 1558. The following record, dated fourteen years after his decease, is of interest:

1589, paid and *yevan* to Mr. Sampson Hawkshurst toward his preferment in learning in respect to his father's pains and travell in our town, 5 pounds.

Apr. 28, 1590, Received of the Bailiffe, 5 pounds for the use of Sams Hauxhurst, late son of Mr. Christopher Hauxhurst, late preacher of God's word in Salop, for his better maintenance and studi in Oxford.

Christopher Hawkhurst married, October 15, 1550, Elizabeth, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. William, baptized October 15, 1551.
2. *Sampson*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 173. H. Owen: *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, Vol. II, pp. 153, 212. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. IV, p. 377.)

II. Sampson Hawkhurst, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Hawkhurst was born in 1571, and died in 1627. In records of the Oxford Alumni (Foster's "Alumni Oxomensos") the following record is found: "Sampson Hawkhurst (Hauxhurste) of Salop, Clerici filius:—Balliol coll. (Oxford) Matriculated 6 nov. 1590 aged 19. B.A. June 25, 1593; B.D. from Magdalen Hall, July 9, 1607. Canon Litchfield 1607-27. Vicar of Nuneaton, Co. Warwick, 1626-27. William Hawkshurst, of Co. Warwick, Clerici filius, Magdalen Hall, matriculated No. 6, 1618, aged 18."

Sampson Hawkhurst married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

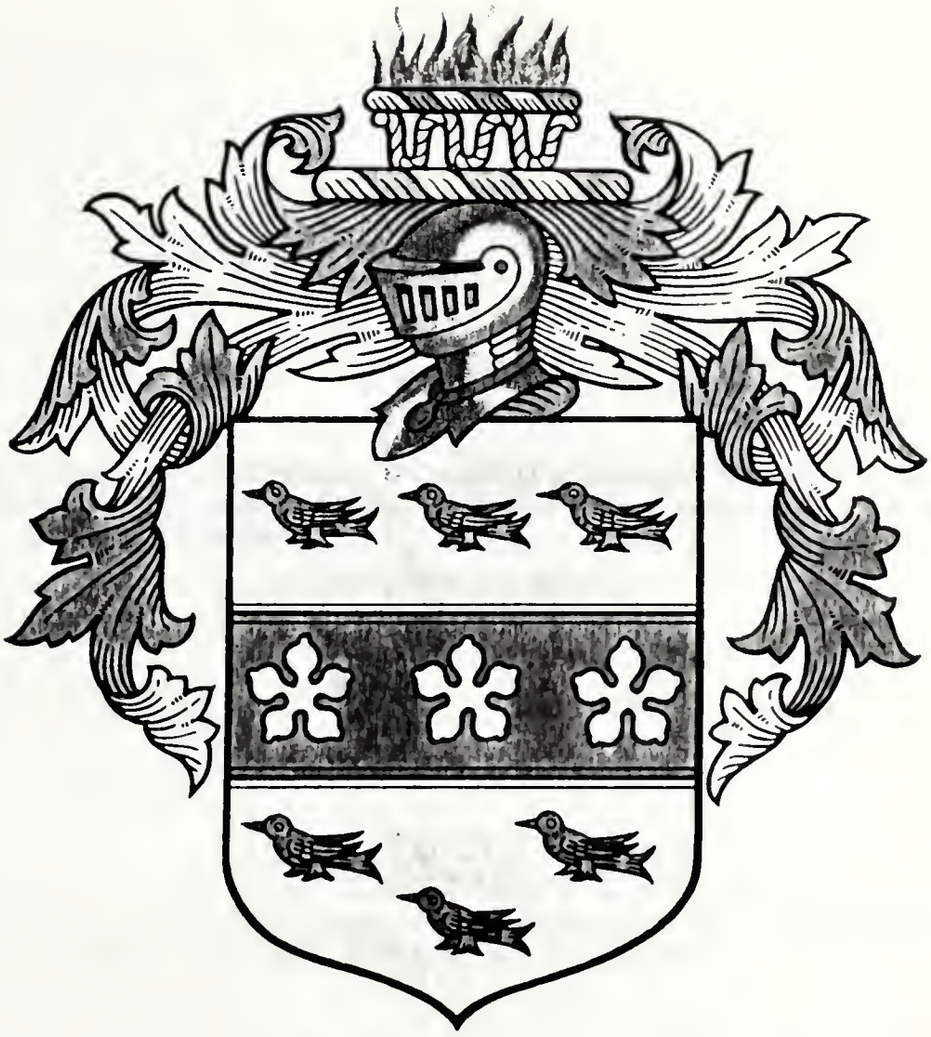
1. William, born in 1600.
2. *Mary*, of whom further.
3. Christopher, married about 1655, Mary Ruddock.

HAWKHURST

(*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. V, p. 4. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 173, 174.)

III. Mary Hawkhurst, daughter of Sampson Hawkhurst, died in 1656. She married Robert Cole. (Cole I.)

(*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 19, 20; Vol. XXXII, pp. 173-4.)



Washbourne
(Washburne)



WASHBOURNE
(WASHBURNE)

Arms—Argent, on a fess between six martlets gules, three cinquefoils of the field.
Crest—A coil of flax argent surmounted with a wreath argent and gules, thereon flames of fire proper.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

Washburne

THE SURNAME WASHBURNE is derived from "wash," a swift current of a stream, and "bourn" or "burne," a brook. The Washburne family, however, appears to have borne earlier the name de Wassebourne, and were of Norman descent. The lands of "Great Washbourne" and "Little Washbourne" in Counties Gloucester and Worcester, which lie near each other were given to the founder of the English line by William the Conqueror.

(J. C. Washburn: *Genealogical Notes of the Washburn Family*, pp. 5-6, 18.)

(THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND)

I. Sir Roger (1) Washburne, first of this line of whom there is record, resided at Little Washburne and Stanford in the County of Worcester. He was assessed for a subsidy in 1280 and was still living in 1299. He is named in the Visitation of 1659 which also gives the line which follows through generation VIII.

Sir Roger (1) Washburne married Joan, whose surname is not known.

Child:

1. *John* (1), of whom further.

(*Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 142-43. Records obtained by Mr. A. T. Butler, Windsor Herald of the College of Arms, London, England.)

II. Sir John (1) Washburne, son of Sir Roger (1) and Joan Washburne, resided at Little Washburne and Stanford. He was party to a suit as to lands in Stanford, April 29, 1310. In 1312, he was knight of the shire for the County of Worcester. He died before September, 1319.

Sir John (1) Washburne married Isabel, who claimed dower in Droitwich, County Worcester, in 1319. She was assessed for subsidy at Stanford in 1327 and was living in 1333.

Child:

1. *Roger* (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Sir Roger (2) Washburne, son of Sir John (1) and Isabel Washburne, resided at Little Washburne and Stanford. He was presented to Stanford 1349-53.

Sir Roger (2) Washburne married, before 1316, Margaret, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. John, died without issue, before 1363.
2. *John* (2) (again), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. John (2) Washburne, son of Sir Roger (2) and Margaret Washburne, was known as the younger, to distinguish him from his older brother by the same name.

He married Isabel, whose surname is not known.

Child:

1. *Peter*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Peter Washburne, son of John (2) and Isabel Washburne, resided at Little Washburne and Stanford.

He married, in 1355, Isolde de Hanley. (De Hanley VI.)

Children:

1. *John* (3), of whom further.
2. William.

(*Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 142-43. Records obtained by Mr. A. T. Butler, Windsor Herald of the College of Arms, London, England.)

VI. John (3) Washburne, son of Peter and Isolde (de Hanley) Washburne, resided at Wichenford, Worcestershire, and was sheriff of the county in 1396 and escheator in 1421. He was living in 1427.

He married (first) Joan Musard, daughter of Sir John Musard. He married (second) Margaret Poher, daughter and co-heir of John Poher of Wichenford.

Child of the first marriage:

1. Isolde, married (first) John Walway of Stanford; married (second) Thomas Harewell.

Children of the second marriage:

2. *Norman*, of whom further.
3. John.
4. Eleanor.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Norman Washburne, son of John (3) and Margaret (Poher) Washburne, received a grant of the manor of Washburne from his father July 16, 1427, and died before October 2, 1479.

He was sheriff of the County of Worcester.

He married Elizabeth Kniveton. (Kniveton IX.)

Children:

1. *John* (4), of whom further.
2. Eleanor, married (first) Sir Richard Scrope; married (second) Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe.

(*Ibid.*)

VIII. John (4) Washburne, son of Norman and Elizabeth (Kniveton) Washburne, resided at Wichenford and died May 6, 1517. His will is dated May 3, 1517, and proved November 3, 1517, and is given as follows:

In the name of God Amen the thryde day of the moneath of May the yere of our lord God a thowsande fyve hundred and sevynten I John Wassborn Esquyer in the p'sence of ffrances ffolyatt Phelipp Chatwyn Walter Wassborn my sone Henry Durant Robert ffolyatt Rog Botill Sr William Wyllis my curatt Roger Whitely Town Clerk of Worcestre Thomas Clerk John Hawkyns and Thomas Smart make my testament and last will in this manr following ffurst I bequeth my soule to Almyghtie God our blessed lady vurgyn and to all the holy company in hewyn and my body to be buryed in the

chauncell of seant Mighell in Wychenforde. Itm. I bequeth to the Modre Church of or blessyd Virgyn of Worcestre ten shillings Itm to the high aultr of seant Mighell of Wychenforde fourtie pence. Itm I bequeth to the pisshons of Wychenforde all the sylke of my red damaske gaun to thentent that they make thereof a copp to shue in the church of Wychenforde Itm I bequeth to my sonnes Robert and Richard to ther fynding to scole XXlbs sterling to paid by myn executours. The resydue of my goods not bequethyd I putt theym to the disposiction of Elizabeth my wiff and of th abovenamed Walt my sone whome I ordeigne and make myn executors to se my body buried when it is but earth and my detts paide and to doo for my sole betf than I have diuised and on these knowe almen that where I thabovenamed John Wassborne by my deds indentyd have enfeoffyd Nicholas ffolyatt Fraunces ffolyatt my above named son Walter Wassborne and othrs to pforme my last wyll thentent of that ffeoffament my wyll is thus that after my discease my executors to be and takers of the rents issues and pffects of all my hole lands & tenaments conteigned in the seide ffeffament ffurst to se my detts payde and my suyrties discharged against Thomas Acton Gentilman of Stanforde for the some of threscore pounds & ten sterling. Also I will that ther be paide & delyv'ed to my daughter Ann toward her fynding & pmocion a hundred mrcs sterling Salwyng alway my wyffs right when it shall happen. These rents issues & pffects to be taken by my said executours during the nonne age of my Nevewseheys John Washborn sone of Robert Wasshborne disceassyd. Wrytinn and declared the day and yere abovesaid in the psence of the psons above rehercyd.

The inquisition post mortem is dated November 29, 1518. John (4) Washburne is named in a settlement October 2, 1479. He is named and his marriage given in the Visitation of 1569.

He married (first) Joan Mytton. (Mytton VI.) He married (second) Elizabeth Monington of Buttas in King's Pyon, County Hereford. She is buried at Bosbury, County Hereford.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Robert, married Eleanor Staples, and they had the following children:
   i. John, married Margaret Tracy; their son Anthony registered his pedigree in the Visitation of 1569.
   ii. Norman.
2. *John* (5), of whom further.
3. Walter, resided at Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire.
4. Francis.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Anthony, resided at Bosbury, County Hereford; will dated May 2, 1591; married Ann Leyland, and they had:
   i. William of London; will dated June 24, 1563.
   ii. Thomas.
   iii. A daughter.
   iv. A daughter.
   v. A daughter.
6. Richard.

(*Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 142-43. Records obtained by Mr. A. T. Butler, Windsor Herald of the College of Arms, London, England.)

IX. John (5) *Washburne*, son of John (4) and Joan (Mytton) Washburne, resided at Bengeworth, Worcestershire, where he was buried January 8, 1546-47. His will is dated December 27, 1546, and was proved at Worcester. The following is a copy of his will:

In the name of God Amen the xxvij day of December the yere of or lord *MCCCCCXLVJ* and in the *XXXIIJ* yere of the Rayne of or Sowaygne lord Henry the *VIIIj* by the grace of God Kyng of Englande Fraunce & Ireland Defendor of the faythe and erthe of the churche of England and also of Irelande the sup me head. I John Wassheburne husbandma dwellynge in the pishe of bengeworth wt in the dioces of Worcester beynge sike in body new'theless of good and perfecte mynde and memorie thanks be to God therefore do ordeyne & make this my testament & last will in forme & manr folowing—first I bequeath my soule unto Almyghty God, & my body to be buryed in the eccliasticall seuplture of my pishe churche of bengeworthe aforenamed & soche temporall goods as my lord God

hathe lente me & to be orderyd & disposed as hereafter folowethe to the true execution whereof I do constitute & make Eme my wiffe my sole Executrice & Thomas Shreve of Hampton & Willm Wassheburne my sone supervisors or on sean to the same. Itm I will my body be honestly brought unto the sepulture wth solempne dirige & mass for my soule & all christen soules. Itm I bequeathe unto my pishe churche of bengworth aforesaid ij strike of white & ij strike of barley. Itm I bequethe unto Willm my sone my bigger sestarne a carte biydle & a mattocke. Itm I bequeath unto John my sone my lesser sestarne, an ewtinge fatte a carte biydle & a mattocke. Itm I bequethe unto the ij's children of William my sone & to the ij's children of John my sone euy one of them ij. Itm I bequethe unto the im's children of Robt. Marten my sone in lawe & to the one childe of Danyell Hide myne other sone in lawe euy one of them like wise ij's. The Residue of my goods in this testament not bequethed I give unde bequethe unto Eme my wife and Executris above nemed w all my houses lands & grownds thereto belonging lyinge w in the town and filde of bengeworthe aforesayd she to have the sayd howses lands & grownds durying her natural liffe & aftr her decesse I will John my sone shall inherite & have unto him & his eyre male for efr all my foresayd houses lands & grownds & he or his eyeres to pay until Willm my sone so longe as the sayde Willm shall lyve out of the sayd grownde yerely VIr VIIjd and the sayde Willm my sone shall pay for the same yerely to Alice Marten my daughter duryng theyer ij lyves together ij strike of white to be delived one strike at Christmas & another as Aster and John my sone shall pay unto Katherine Hide my other daughter yerly duryng her naturall life too strike of whote to be deliued in like manner & in case that eyther of my sons aforenamed happen to die my ij daughters Aloise and Katheryn being alive then will & that the longer lyvr of my seyd ij sons shall pay unto my ij daughters the hole some of white aforenamed or iff bothe my sones decesse then they to have the forsayde white durynge theyer lifes out of my grounde aforenamed and iff it happen that John my sone have no eyar male than I will that after his decesse Willm my sone and his eyre male yf he have any shall inherite the sayde houses lands & grownds and in case that neyther of my sones John nor Willm have any eyer male then will I that the eldest daughter of John my sone shall inherit the sayd howses lands and grownds aforesaid specified to pay out of the same to the eldest daughter of Willm my sone duryng her naturall liffe yerly halfe the rent of the same wch in VIjs Vjd and then the forsayd howses lands & grownds to remayne to the eyer gen all for efr. This is my full testament and last will written the day and yere above specified. These beyng witnesses Thomas Shreve Thomas Martin Willm Clente & Thomas Trewelove wt other.

John (5) Washburne married Emma, who was executrix of her husband's estate. She is buried at Bengeworth. Her will was dated May 1, 1547, and was proved June 15, of that same year.

Children, named in both wills:

1. *John* (6), of whom further.
2. William, resided at Bretforton, County Worcester, buried at Bengeworth, April 21, 1588.
3. Alice, married Robert Marten.
4. Katherine, married Daniel Hyde.

(*Ibid.*)

X. John (6) Washburne, son of John (5) and Emma Washburne, is named in the wills of both father and mother. He is named as executor of that of his mother and overseer of that of his brother William in 1588. He was buried at Bengeworth in 1593. Administration was granted on his estate July 12, 1593, and an inventory filed September 20, of that year.

John (6) Washburne married (first), April 21, 1542, Joan Bushall, who was buried April 4, 1557; married (second), May 8, 1561, Joan Whitehead, who was buried April 25, 1567, these dates all being found in the Bengeworth Parish Register.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *John* (7), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XI. John (7) Washburne, son of John (6) and Joan (Bushall) Washburne, resided at Bengeworth where he was buried August 5, 1624. In 1593, he administered his father's estate. From April 3 to August 30, 1593, he was burgess of the Borough of Evesham. John Washburne's will, which was dated August 4, 1624, and proved February 26, 1624-25, follows:

In the name of God amen the 1111th day of August ano dni 1624 and in the *XXIIth* yeare of the raigne of or Souaigne Lord James by the grace of God King of England Ffraunce & Ireland Defender of the faith of Scotland the LVIIIth I John Washborne of Bengeworth in the Borrough of Evesham in the county of Worcester being verie weake & sick in bodie but of good & p'fect memory thanks be to God doe ordaine this my last will & testamt in manner and fforme ffollowing. First I bequeath my Soule into the hands of Almighty God nothing doubting bu that throrough his infinite mercies in Christ Jesus he will receave it. Item I give unto my Sonne in law Isaacke Averell Thirty pounds of good & lawful money of England to be paid unto hiin in mann & form following that is to say Fifteene pounds wth in three years next after my decease. Itm I give unto my Daughter Joane Wasborne ffiftie pounds of good & lawfull money of England to be paid unto hir the one Halfe at hir day of marriadge & the other within the space of fouer years next ensueing after her day of marriage Provided that she marry wth consent assent and good lyking of her mother & my Brother in law John Timbrell. Item I give unto my Sone William Washborne forty pounds the one halfe to be paid within six monethes after my decease & the other XX pounds wthin six yeares next after my decease. Itm I give unto my loving Wife all my houshoulde stuffe to be at her disposinge The residue of my Lands Cattels & Chattells moveable & unmoveable I give & bequeath unto my Sonne John Washborne whom I make executor of this my last will & Testamt & whom I ordaine & appoint to pay all the aforesaid bequeathes in mann & form aforesaid.

Memoranda that before the signing hereof the above said John Washborne did give & bequeath unto Jane the daughter of Isaacke Averell one Heyfer of a yeare old to be delivered her when she comes to the age of five years.

In witness of all wch the said John Washborne being blinde & not able to sett to his hand hath authorized his Brother John Tymbrell for him & in his steed to subscribe to these psents wth his name or marke the Day & yeare first above written.

Read published & signed wth this word (lands) interlined in the seaventeenth line before the ensealing & signing hereof.

before

John Balam
John Tymbrell
Joseph Phelpes

John Washborne.

John (7) Washburne married, at Bengeworth, July 6, 1596, Martha Stevens, who died in 1625. Her will was proved the following year at Worcester, and the following is a copy:

In the name of God Amen the nine and tentie daye of September 1625 and in the furst eare of the Raine of our Souvange lord Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England France and Ireland Defender of the Fayth & of Scotland the LVIIIIth I Martha Washburne of Bengworthe widdoe in the burroghe of Evesham in the Contie of Worster beinge verie weake & sicke in body but of a good & perfect memory thankes be to God I doe ordaine this my laste will and testament in manner & forme following ffirst I bequeathe my soule into the hand of Almight God no thinge doutinge but that through His infinit mercies in Christ Jesus. He will receiuve hit. Item I giuwe unto my dautter Jone Washborne all the nice clouth and the best of all my houshns stufe and the rest of stoufe to be at my brouther John Tembrel dispousing

Witnes Ales Watsone and
ales orwaye
anner hale.

Children:

1. John, baptized July 2, 1597; executor of his father's will; assessed for subsidy at Bengeworth in 1625; located at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632; married, in England, Margaret or Margery Moore, who, with her sons John and Philip, followed her husband to America.
   Children:
   i. Mary, baptized October 3, 1619.
   ii. John, baptized November 26, 1620.
   iii. Philip, baptized June 2, buried June 7, 1622.
   iv. Philip.
2. *William*, of whom further.
3. Emme, married Isaac Averill.
4. Joan, baptized April 11, 1604.

(*Ibid.* James Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.*)

(The Family in America)

I. William Washburne, son of John (7) and Martha (Stevens) Washburne, was baptized at Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, November 9, 1601, and died at Hempstead, Long Island, New York, October 30, 1658. He is named in 1624 in his father's will. He came from Massachusetts to Stratford, Connecticut, for a short stay, and settled at Hempstead, Long Island, where he received a land allotment as an original settler as early as 1647, according to some historians. His name does not appear among the first colonists of 1643-44, and he doubtless joined the Hempstead colony with the Rev. Mr. Leverich. In 1653 William Washburne's name is signed to a deed of land bought from the Indians at Oyster Bay, Long Island, as a joint purchaser with the Reverend William Leverich, Samuel Mayo, Thomas Armitage, Daniel Whitehead, Anthony Wright, Robert Williams, John Washburne and Richard Holbrook. This deed was recorded March 27, 1667. Orcutt says that William Washburne came to Stratford, Connecticut, about 1655 with two sons and perhaps other children and removed with his son John to Hempstead about 1658 or 1659, but town records show that he bought land in Oyster Bay in 1653.

In December, 1653, William Washburne and Captain John Seaman were representatives from Hempstead to a convention called by Governor Peter Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam, and in 1654 he represented Hempstead at the Court in New Haven, Connecticut.

William Washburne married Jane, whose surname is not known. She is mentioned March 14, 1659, when Thomas Wandall of Long Island quit-claimed Mrs. Jane Washborne, widow, relict of Mr. William Washborne, late of Hempstead, deceased, of a certain bond to Captain Thomas Tappin concerning a debt due for exchange of certain housing and land at Hempstead.

Children, order not known:

1. John, married, June 7, 1655, Mary (Butler) Hicks.
2. *Mary*, of whom further.
3. Martha, born about 1637, died April 17, 1727; married, in 1657, Edmond Titus.
4. Sarah, married Robert Williams.
5. Hope, died in Derby, Connecticut, in 1696; married, about 1660, Mary Stiles.
6. Phebe, died before 1666; married John Ashman of Great Neck.
7. Agnes, married Robert Jackson.

(Records obtained by Mr. A. T. Butler, Windsor Herald of the College of Arms, London, England. G. T. Washburn: *Ebenezer Washburn, His Ancestors and Descendants with some Connecticut Families*, pp. 33-34. T. L. Cornell: *Adam and Anne Mott, Their Ancestors and Their Descendants*, pp. 290-91. Samuel Orcutt: *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport*, Vol. I, p. 242. *Oyster Bay Town Records*, Vol. I, p. 671. *Records of the Town of North and South Hempstead, Long Island, New York*, Vol. I, pp. 32-33, 231.)

II. Mary Washburne, daughter of William and Jane Washburne, was born probably in England, in 1629, and died in Jericho, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 17-11mo.-1713, as shown by the following quotation:

COLONIAL SERVICE ANCESTORS

OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER & DELLA (FORKER) CHRYSLER

NEW NETHERLANDS

12 William Washburne, was b. in England, & d. in Hempstead, L.I., before Oct. 30, 1658. He represented Hempstead in a convention called by Gov. Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam in 1653, & at the General Court of New Haven, Ct., in 1654; m. Jane

11 Mary Washburne m. Rich Willets (Willits)

10 Thomas Willets or Willits m. **10** Dinah Townsend

11 Richard Townsend came from England to Long Island before 1645, & is recorded at Flushing, Jamaica & Oyster Bay. He twice removed to Rhode Island & was a member of the Provincial Assembly at Warwick, R.I. He d. 1670-71, m. Deliverance Cole

12 Cornelis Hendricks Van Ness was living in 1625 in Holland. He came to America prob. in 1640. He was magistrate of Rensselaerwyck in 1664, & in 1663 was captain of the Night Watch. He was acting Indian commissioner under Dutch rule, as well as Magistrate of Fort Orange (Albany) in 1665 & 1666

11 Resolved Waldron, Jr., b. in Holland May 10, 1610, d. in N.Y. bef. May 10, 1690. He was appt'd. Dep. Schout Fiscal or Attorney Gen. of New Netherlands, & Provost Marshal May 25, 1658, Magistrate of Harlem in 1673; Ambassador to Maryland, Sept., 1659, & Schout Fiscal in 1673; m. 1st, in Amsterdam, Rebecca Koch

10 Capt. Jan Gerritsen Van Dalsen (De Vries), b. in Friesland. He commanded the "Blue Cock" which sailed to Fort Orange, (Albany) N.Y., to sign treaties with the Mohawks & Mohegan at the close of the Indian War in Gov. Kieft's administration, in prob. in N.Y. abt. 1660, Grietje Kray or Gray

11 Isaac Vermeille, b. in Eng. in 1601, d. in N.Y., 1676; served in the First Co. of Harlem formed after the Esopus Massacre of 1663, m. Jacomina Jacobs

10 Capt. Johannes Vermilye, b. in Holland in 1632; d. Mar., 1696 in N.Y. In 1662, he held many local offices in Harlem, & was a member of the Committee of Safety

10 Aeltje m. Waldron m. in 1689, & also served in the Council of Gov. Leisler

9 Thomas (2) Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas (3) Willits m. Mary Allison

11 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, b. Jan. 6, 1625, at Böda on the island of Öland in the Baltic Sea; d. June 30, 1694; came to America 1637. He was schepen or Magistrate of Flatlands (now in Brooklyn) 1655, 1662 & 1693. He was delegate from Flatlands to the Convention held in New Amsterdam 1664; m. abt. 1644, **11** Grietje Cornelise Van Ness

9 Tennis Van Dalsen m. **9** Sarah Vermilye

10 Margrietje Wyckoff m. Matthys Brouwer

9 Marretje Brouwer m. Johannes Buys

8 Elizabeth Buys m., abt. 1730, Dutchess Co., N.Y., in 1739

8 Lt. Johannes Dolsen, b. in N.Y., d. in Michigan. He served in the Regiment of Beekman Precinct,

7 Isaac Dolsen (Dolson) m. Mary Fields

6 Elizabeth m. **6** Matthew Willits Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

SEAL OF EAST JERSEY

11 Richard Lippincott, b. in England, d. in N.J. Nov. 24, 1683. He settled first in Mass., then returned to Eng. On his next trip to America he went to R.I., but finally settled in N.J. in 1665. He was in the Governor's Council in 1669, Deputy from Shrewsbury to the Gen. Court of East Jersey, 1669, '70 & 1677, & Deputy of the Patentees of New Jersey; m. Abigail

10 Restore Lippincott, b. in Eng., d. in N.J., 5mo. 1741. He was a member of the First Assembly of New Jersey in 1701 & in 1703-1704, was in Governor's Council in 1703 & 1709; m. Hannah Shattuck

9 Samuel Lippincott m. Ann Hulett

8 Ann Lippincott m. Zerubbabel or Zorabable Gaskill

7 Hannah Gaskill m. Adam Forker, Farquar or Farquhar

6 Adam (2) Forker or Farquar m. Jane Green

5 George Forker m. Nancy Campbell

4 John Campbell Forker m. Nancy McCullough

3 George C. Forker m. Sarah Catherine Weese

NEW AMSTERDAM

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. **2** DELLA V. FORKER

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
- i. Joan Chrysler Foy, m. Raymond French
- ii. Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
- i. Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
- ii. Edgar Wm. Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
- i Helen Forker Chrysler
- ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

CHRYSLER

FORKER

GOV. PETER STUYVESANT. WM. WASHBURNE ATTENDED A CONVENTION CALLED BY THE GOVERNOR IN 1635

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT WAS ONE OF THE MASS. BAY COLONISTS, BUT LATER JOINED THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN NEW JERSEY



WASHBURNE

Mary Willets of Jerrico, An antiant widdow she Received ye Blessed truth in Early dayes and boar a Publick testimony in Meetings Continued faithful to ye end of her days dyed ye 17d 11mo. 1713, Aged about 84 years.

On the 2d-1stmo.-1667, "Mary Willits" of Oyster Bay, Long Island, refers in a document to "my brother Robert Williams," and "my brother Hoope Washburen."

On March 24, 1666-67, it is recorded that "Widow Willets, late of Hempstead, now of Oyster Bay, sells unto Joseph Williams of Hempstead, the home, lot, and housing next to the lot of Joseph Langdon on the north side of it, said home, lot, and housing I did lately dwell in." In 1667, Mary, widow of Richard Willets, bought a portion of her brother-in-law, Robert Williams' Oyster Bay Patent or Purchase and settled at Jericho, where she and some of her children resided the rest of their lives. She joined the Society of Friends, became a minister, had meetings at her home and suffered distraint of property at the hands of the authorities on account of her non-payment of "Minister's and Church Rates."

She married Richard Willets. (Willits I.)

(W. S. Pelletreau and John Howard Brown: *American Families of Historic Lineage*, Vol. XI, pp. 540-41. *Oyster Bay Town Records*, Vol. I, p. 39. *American Ancestry*, Vol. X, p. 91.)

De Hanley

HANLEY is a place name for parishes in Stafford, Worcester and Lincoln. Hanley Castle is in Pershore Hundred, Worcestershire, England, so named for a castle, no longer standing, built by King John between 1210 and 1212. Another parish in the same shire is called Hanley William and is in Doddingtree Hundred. The manor was held by the Delamars and the de Pleseys and a family of Hanley were their tenants.

(C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames. Victoria History of Worcestershire*, Vol. IV, pp. 97, 276.)

I. Gilbert de Hanley, first of this line of whom there is record, resided on the estate known as Hanley Hall in the parish of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, England. In 1176 he was listed as a forester, and from 1210 to 1212 he held a virgate of land by suzerainty of keeping a forest of Malvern.

Child:

1. *Robert* (1), of whom further.

(*Victoria History of Worcestershire*, p. 97.)

II. Robert (1) de Hanley, who from dates would seem to be a son of Gilbert de Hanley, was the next in line to hold the estate.

Child:

1. *Robert* (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Robert (2) de Hanley, son of Robert (1) de Hanley, is named in 1234 and again in 1251. His estates went to Thomas de Hanley.

Child:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Thomas de Hanley, who succeeded to the estates and land of Robert de Hanley about 1250, was most likely the son of Robert. He appears to have been one of the chief land owners of the place by 1280 and was mentioned as late as 1296. According to the "Testa de Nevill," Thomas Hanley was, at this period, a tenant of the Delamars in Hanley William near Eastham, County Worcester. He apparently gave his name to the manor, and, after that time it was held by the Burnells and Levels.

Child:

1. *John*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. John de Hanley is named in the "Visitation of Worcestershire" as the son of Thomas de Hanley.

He had the following children:

1. *Isolde*, of whom further.
2. Alice.
3. Maud.

(*Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569*, in *Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. 27, p. 142.)

VI. Isolde de Hanley, daughter of John de Hanley, was co-heir to her father's estates. She married Peter Washburne. (Washburne—Family in England—V.)

(*Ibid.*)

Fields

THE SURNAME FIELD, as can readily be perceived, is of the class known as place names, and was probably applied first to individuals living near a field. The early use of the name is to be noted. The Hundred Rolls of County Oxford in 1273 list it and it is to be found in County Gloucester in the reign of Edward I and in Counties Hereford and Somerset in the reign of Edward III.

(C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I. George Field, or *Fields* (early records give both spellings) was born in America and lived on the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania. He died in 1785. He and his sons served with Butler's Rangers during the war. The date of his arrival in Canada was 1778. His widow applied for a pension. A marginal note is printed in the report preserved in the Bureau of Archives at Ottawa, Canada, beside the pension application of Rebecca Field, wife of George. This note reads "very good people."

The record of this family, as shown in these Canadian Archives, is best given without rephrasing:

839. Claim of Rebecca Field, Widow of George Field, late of Pensa.
Claimt. says:
Her Husb. died 2 yrs. ago. He resided at this place in the year. 8.
Her Husb. was a native of America, lived on the Susquehana. In &78 he came to Niagara & joined Col. Butler. Claimt. came with her Husb. he also brought 3 Sons. Her Husb. and Sons all served in the Rangers during the War. They could not live at home, they were so persecuted. Came away in a great hurry or they would have been sent to Gaol.

Produces Certificate from 2 Witnesses that Geo. Field on his

Death bed declared he gave every thing to his Wife on Condition that she paid 3£ to each of his Sons.

He left Daniel, Eldest Son, now at Detroit, who served in the Rangers.

Gilbert & Nathan both here, they served in ye Rangers.

Her Husb. had 300 acres on the Susquehana, this was not disputed Land. They had not got a Deed. Her Husb. bought it of one Daniel Rees in the year 1774, he was to give 300£ Pens. Money. He was to pay by finding other Vacant Lands & taking them up for Daniel Rees. Says her Husband had done this & taken up a good Deal of Land for Rees. Enough to pay all except 40 or 50-.

The Land was Wild & unimproved, they Cleared about 40 acres, planted an orchard, built an house. Lived 3 years upon it.

Says the Land has been since sold by Danl. Rees. Says it cost 40sh. to Clear Land then pr. acre, sometimes more, now & then less.

Says her Husband had other Lands in Partnership with Dr. Plunket, taken up at the office, of which she can give no acct., but says Dr. Plunket is probably now in Possession.

FIELDS

Arms—Argent, three chevrons sable, a chief gules.
Crest—A hand erect issuing from a cloud, grasping a club proper.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)



Fields

They brought most of their stock, left 2 or 3 Calves, 15 Hogs, all their furniture, Cloathes, 2 Sets Blacksmith Tools. 2 Horses were taken away before they went by the Rebels & sold, 3 Rifles.

Edward Turner, Wits.:

Knew Geo. Field. Witness came with Geo. Field & his 3 Sons in '78. They left the Country on acct. of their Loyalty. They served in the Rangers.

Geo. Field had bought 300 acres of one Rees, was to pay £300 in other Land. He settled upon them about 1773. He had Cleared 40 acres & built an house. He left all his furniture, Blacksmith Tools, 2 Sets, a great many Hogs. He had lost 2 horses before taken by the Rebels.

Witness does not know how much Geo. Field had paid on the purchase money.

Has heard it was sold under Confiscation as being forfeited. He was told so by one John Allen who was in the Country at that time.

Nathan Fields, the youngest Son appears:

He & His Father & 2 Bros. left their Home in '78. Came here & served in the Rangers. Is willing that his Mother should receive his Share, answers the same for his Brother Gilbert. Says the Estate was sold by Daniel Rees again.

Isaac Dolson says he was authorized by Daniel Field to say that he consented all the payments should be paid to his Mother.

George Field, or Fields, married, in Pennsylvania, Rebecca, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. Daniel, living in Detroit in 1787. In the third report of Ontario Archives, he is found petitioning for land in 1789 at the land board at Detroit, among other disbanded troops and Loyalists. In 1791, Daniel Field was residing in or near Detroit and is listed on a list of discharged Rangers, Loyalists, and others who on proof of having foregone an establishment in the lower district in order to promote a settlement in the mouth of the River Detroit, with proof of improving lands. For this he was to be issued monthly provisions. He was promised, in 1792, a certificate for Lot ten—first township, South side of River Thames—second concession. Daniel Field was a blacksmith at this time and there were five in his family. The name of one of his sons was Alexander.
2. Gilbert, his tombstone record states that he died in 1815, aged fifty. Had son Daniel who died in 1873.
3. Nathan, received grant of land between 1789-1794. This was confirmed in 1801; land consisted of a tract of land in the township of Harwich, County of Kent in the Western District containing two hundred acres with allowances for roads, being lot seventeen in the first concession of the township.
4. *Mary*, of whom further.
5. Hannah, married Matthew Dolsen. (Dolsen III, Child 4.)

(Alexander Fraser: *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, pp. 979, 980. Original Land Records in the Archives of Ottawa, Canada.)

II. Mary Fields (the final "s" appears to have been used by descendants), daughter of George and Rebecca Field or Fields, married Isaac Dolsen. (Dolsen IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

Buys

THERE WERE SEVERAL families of the name of Buys among the pioneers of New Netherland. Two brothers, Aert Pietersen and Jan Pieterson Buys, who were sons of Pieter Buys of the town of Beest, came to America in 1661 and 1663. They located in Harlem but in a few years removed to Fordham. Jan Cornelisse Buys located in Brooklyn, New York. Since he acted as sponsor at the baptism of one of the children named below, he was related to the family which follows.

(J. Riker: *Revised History of Harlem*, p. 96. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LVI, p. 264.)

I. Arien Pieterse Buys came to this country from Tiel in The Netherlands and located in Bergen, New Jersey.

He married, September 25, 1672, Tryntje Hendricks Oostroom.

Children, baptized in Bergen:

1. Geertruyt, baptized January 15, 1678; sponsors, Jan Cornelisse Buys and Madalentje Jans; died in infancy.
2. Pieter, baptized December 12, 1678; married Geertruyt Hoppen.
3. Geertruyt (again), baptized April 23, 1683; married Rulof Kobes.
4. Hendrick, baptized April 2, 1684; sponsors, Baltus Barentse and Machteltje Rollofse; married Wellempje Dostroom.
5. Jacob, baptized October 11, 1686; sponsors, Jan Hermensen and Grietje Jacobs; married Maritje de Vaux.
6. *Johannes*, of whom further.
7. Jannetje, baptized April 14, 1691; sponsors, Jan Ariaensen Sip and Joanna Van der Voorst.

(*Records of Reformed Church of Bergen, New Jersey*, in *Collections Holland Society Baptisms*, No. 51, 71, 109, 129, 167, 197, 218. Latting Manuscript in New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.)

II. Johannes Buys, son of Arien Pieterse and Tryntje Hendricks (Oostroom) Buys, was baptized in Bergen, New Jersey, April 2, 1689, the sponsors being Jan Lubberse and Tryntje Jans, wife of Baltus Barentse Van Kleeck. He located first at Tarrytown, New York, with his brother Pieter, and later at Poughkeepsie. In 1721 he was an elder of the Reformed Church at Poughkeepsie.

Johannes Buys married Marretje Broüwer. (Broüwer III.)

Children:

1. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
2. Mathys, baptized at Tarrytown, New York, March 21, 1710; sponsors, Mathys Broüwer and Marretje, his wife.
3. Marretje, baptized at Tarrytown, New York, March 25, 1712; sponsors, Johannes Broüwer and Antje Broüwer.
4. Rebecca, baptized in New York City, June 6, 1714; sponsors, Hendrick Buys and Wellempji, his wife.
5. Johannes, baptized at Poughkeepsie, New York, October 23, 1718; sponsors, Pieter Van Kleeck and Rebecca Buys.
6. Catryntje, baptized at Poughkeepsie, New York,



GOES (VAN DER)

Arms—Or, a lion sable.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

VAN NESS

Arms—Argent, two bars gules.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

BERCKHOVEN
(BROUWER)

Arms—Argent, a fesse sable between three huntsman's horns gules, rings or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

BUYS

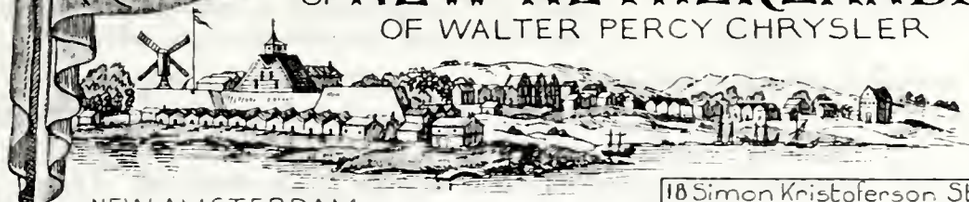
Arms—Or, three perch fesseways proper one above the other.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

DESCENT FROM

DUTCH FOUNDERS OF NEW NETHERLANDS

OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER



NEW AMSTERDAM

GOES (VAN DER)

18 Simon Kristoferson Strale m. Elin Ivarsdotter Bla

17 Knut Simonson m. Barbro Knus of Kymene

16 Erik Knutson m. Cajsa Brite Gregorsdotter

15 Erik Erikson m. Anna Olofsdotter

14 Capt. Peter Erikson m. Matilda, d. of Cornelius van Houden

14 Jacob van der Goes m. Matilda Balbani

13 Cornelius Peterson m. 13 Johanna van der Goes

12 Claes Cornelisze, b. at Böda on Öland, Apr. 3, 1597; d. abt. 1674; came to Long Island prob. on the "Rensselaerwyck" with his son in 1637; settled in Brooklyn; m. 1st Nov. 9, 1623, Margaret d. of Martyn & Margaretha (Tysen) van der Goes

11 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, b. at Böda, on Öland, Jan. 6, 1625; d. June 30, 1694; he arrived at Fort Orange, (Albany) N.Y., Apr. 7, 1637, but settled later in Brooklyn; m. abt. 1644, 11 Grietje Cornelise Van Ness

13 Hendrick Gerritse Van Nes

12 Cornelis Hendricks Van Ness, living in 1625, with his wife on the Havendyck in Holland; came to America prob. in 1640 & was active in the affairs of Rensselaerwyck; was acting Indian Comm. & Magistrate at Fort Orange; m. Ewice

13 Tomas Baddie m. Aeltje Brackhoengie. She came to America about 1636 with her dau.

12 Maria or Mary Tomas Baddie who m. 12 Jacob Verdon

11 Magdalena Jacobs Verdon, b. in the Netherlands abt. 1625 & came to America with her mother. She m. Mar. 19, 1645, 11 Adam Broüwer Berkhoven. He came to Amsterdam from Cologne in 1642; d. 1692 in Brooklyn where he owned a tide mill.

10 Arien Pieterse Buys came from Tiel in the Netherlands & located in Bergen, N.J.; m. Sept. 25, 1672, Trvntje Hendricks Oostroom

9 Johannes Buys, bapt. in Bergen, New Jersey, April 2, 1689; he located first at Tarrytown, New York & later at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where in 1721 he was an elder of the Reformed Church

m.

10 Mathys Adamse Broüwer, bpt. May 30, 1649 in N.Y.; lived in Brooklyn in 1677 & 1685; m. Jan. 26, 1673, 10 Margrietje Wyckoff

9 Marretje Broüwer, bpt. in New York City, Nov. 22, 1686

8 Elizabeth Buys m. abt. 1730, Johannes Dolsen

7 Isaac Dolsen m. Mary Fields

6 Matthew Dolsen m. Elizabeth Willits

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st, Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy

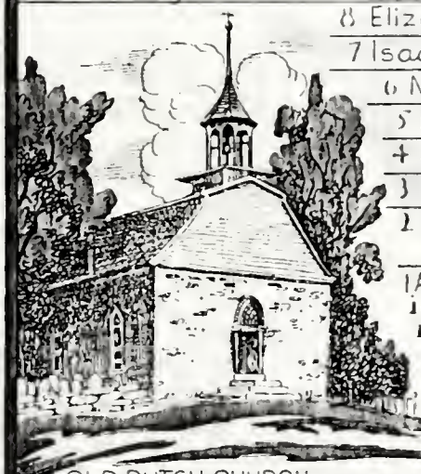
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French

ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch

i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland 1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack F. Chrysler, Jr.



OLD DUTCH CHURCH, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.

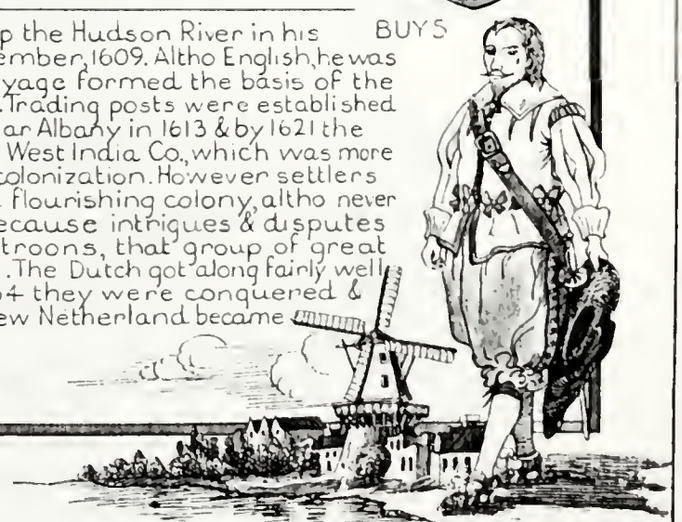
VAN NESS

BERCKHOVEN (BROUWER)

BUYS

Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River in his ship, "Half Moon", in September, 1609. Altho English, he was employed by a Dutch Company & his voyage formed the basis of the Dutch claims in North America. Trading posts were established at New Amsterdam & Fort Nassau near Albany in 1613 & by 1621 the country was controlled by the Dutch West India Co., which was more interested in the fur trade than in colonization. However settlers came & New Netherland became a flourishing colony, altho never a very peaceful one, politically, because intrigues & disputes between the "Company" & the patroons, that group of great landholders increased with time. The Dutch got along fairly well with the Indians but finally in 1664 they were conquered & dispossessed by the English & New Netherland became New York.







October 12, 1720; sponsors, Peter Du Bois and Catryntje Buys.

7. Zamuel, baptized at Poughkeepsie, New York, November 21, 1722; sponsors, Samuel Broüwer and Grietjen De Ronda.
8. Zara, baptized at Poughkeepsie, New York, July 16, 1732; sponsors, Johannes Ter Bos and Neeltje Van Vliet.

(Latting Manuscript in New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. First Record Book, Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, pp. 31, 33, 36.)

III. Elizabeth Buys, daughter of Johannes and Marretje (Broüwer) Buys, was baptized in the Reformed Church of Tarrytown, New York, June 1, 1708, the sponsors being Jan Buys and Elizabeth, his wife.

Elizabeth Buys married Lieutenant Johannes Dolsen. (Dolsen III.)

(*Ibid.*)

Brouwer

I

ADAM BROUWER, or more properly Adam Broüwer Berkhoven, came to this country in 1642 from Cologne, Germany, and died in 1692. His will is dated January 22, 1691-1692, and was proved March 21, 1692. Berkhoven is considered his correct surname; Broüwer, the Dutch for brewer, referring to his occupation, was assumed as the surname by his descendants. He first located in New Amsterdam and purchased a house and garden from Hendrick Jansen, in February, 1645. In May of that year he began a lawsuit against Jansen for refusing to deliver the deed. The government gave him a patent for a lot on Manhattan Island, February 7, 1647, which he sold in 1656. By that time he had removed to Brooklyn, New York. In 1661, he and Isaac De Forest were owners of the oldest tide mill in Brooklyn, which was long known as Broüwer's Mill, as he had bought the De Forest interest. He purchased the land on which his home was located, and also a piece of woodland near it from Theunis Nyssen, April 1, 1654. It was located in Gowanus, and the price was eighteen days' service. Later he purchased an adjoining meadow. In 1677 he and his wife were members of the Brooklyn Church.

Adam Broüwer Berkhoven married, March 19, 1645, in New Amsterdam, Magdalena Jacobs Verdon. (Verdon II.) The names of their children are found in his will, the first four being baptized in the Reformed Church of New York.

Children:

1. Pieter, baptized September 23, 1646; married Petronella Uldricks.
2. *Mathys Adamse*, of whom further.
3. William, baptized March 5, 1651; married Elizabeth Pieters, alias Elizabeth Simpson.
4. Maria, baptized June 4, 1653; married (first) Jacob Peterson; (second) Barent Jansen.
5. Jacobus or Jacob, married Annatje Bogardus.
6. Tyntie, married (first) Evert Hendrickson; (second) Mathys Cornelisen.
7. Helena, married (first) David Hendrickson; (second) William Nazareth.
8. Adam, married (first) Marritie Hendricks; (second) Angenietie.
9. Aeltje, married Josias Jansen Diets.
10. Sara, married (first) Thomas Jansen; (second) Thomas Smith; (third) Thomas Knight.
11. Abraham, married Cornelia Calsyn or Coljers.
12. Nicholas, married Jannetie Calsen or Coljers.
13. Rachel, married Pieter Hendricksen.
14. Anna, married William Hilton.

(T. G. Bergen: *Contributions to History of Early Settlers of Kings County*, in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. IX, pp. 126-127. J. R. Totten: *Verdon Family Notes* in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LXIV, p. 110.)

II. Mathys Adamse Broüwer, son of Adam Broüwer and Magdalena Jacobs (Verdon) Berkhoven, was baptized in the Reformed Church of New York, May 30, 1649. In 1677 and 1685 he and his wife were members of the Reformed Church of Brooklyn, and lived near the ferry. He is also named on the assessment roll of 1675.

BROUWER

Mathys Adamse Broüwer married, January 26, 1673, Margarietje Wyckoff. (Wyckoff —Family in America—III.)

Children:

1. Pieter, baptized in New York, April 27, 1676; no sponsors; married Elizabeth Quackenbosch.
2. Hendrick, baptized in New York, December 6, 1679; sponsors, Adam Broüwer and Barentje Hendricks; located on the Raritan; married Elizabeth.
3. Willemje, baptized in Brooklyn, February 26, 1682; sponsors, Pieter Broüwer and Eegtje Joris.
4. Aaltje, baptized September 28, 1684.
5. *Marretje*, of whom further.
6. Annatje, baptized in New York, October 20, 1689; sponsors, William Nazareth and Helena Broüwer.
7. Magdalon.
8. Willemtje, baptized in Brooklyn, March 14, 1693; sponsors, Nicholas Broüwer and Rachel Broüwer.

(T. G. Bergen: *Contributions to History of Early Settlers of Kings County*, in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. IX, pp. 126-127. T. G. Bergen: *Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County*, p. 54. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Collections*, Vol. II, pp. 122, 139. *Brooklyn Reformed Church Baptisms*, in Holland Society Year Book, 1897, p. 154.)

III. Marretje Broüwer, daughter of Mathys Adamse and Margarietje (Wyckoff) Broüwer, was baptized at the Reformed Church in New York City, November 22, 1686. The sponsors were Barent Janszen and Marretje Broüwer.

Marretje Broüwer married Johannes Buys. (Buys II.)

(*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Collections*, Vol. II, p. 176.)

Wyckoff

THE THEORY that the surname Wyckoff was created and adopted in the New World seems to have some claim to acceptance in view of the fact that it is an occupational name.

Pieter Claesen (Family in America—II), was a magistrate of the town of Amersfoort, Long Island, for several years and when he took the oath of allegiance to the King of England in 1664 he called himself Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, or Wijkhof, a derivative of two ancient Teutonic or Aryan words—*wijk*, or *wyck*, then meaning a parish district or town, and *hof* meaning court. So Pieter Claesen, to distinguish himself from other Pieter Claesens, added to his patronymic the compound word Wijkhoff, and his signature meant "Pieter Claesen of the town court."

(W. L. and H. J. Wyckoff: *Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family*, pp. 12, 13.)

(The Family in Europe)

I. Simon Kristofersen Stråle is the earliest ancestor in the direct male line of the Wyckoff family in America. He lived in the fifteenth century.

He married Elin Ivarsdotter Blå. (Descent from the Viking Rulers of Denmark XV.)

Child:

1. *Knut*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 47.)

II. Knut Simonson, son of Simon Kristofersen Stråle and Elin Ivarsdotter Blå, married Barbro Knus of Kymene.

Children:

1. Olof, married, in 1468, Gertrude Grip.
2. *Erik*, of whom further.
3. Abraham.

Child:

i. Erik (Abrahamson), married, January 18, 1512, Ebba.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 54, 55.)

Children:

a. Margareta, married Gustavus, I, King of Sweden.

b. Sten, married Ebba Månsdotter Liljehök.

4. Hans, married Selma Swinhufvud.

III. Erik Knutson, son of Knut Simonson and Barbro Knus, signed an ordinance of the goldsmiths.

He married Cajsa Brita Gregorsdotter.

Children:

1. *Erik*, of whom further.
2. Hans.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 55.)

IV. Erik Erikson, son of Erik Knutson and Cajsa Brita Gregorsdotter, resided at Borgholm on the Island of Öland, off the southeastern coast of Sweden.

He married Anna Olofsdotter. (Kings of Norway—XXIII.)

Children:

1. Olof, married Kerstin, daughter of Knut Karlsson, of Väsby.
2. Nils, born about 1520, married Margareta Michaelsdotter, of Östhammar.
3. Hans.
4. *Peter*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 56.)

V. Captain Peter Eriksson, son of Erik Erikson and Anna Olofsdotter, was born at Borgholm on the Island of Öland in the Baltic Sea, September 1, 1527, and died August 2, 1590.

He and his brothers Nils and Hans, were sea captains. He commanded the ship "Ornen" in the battle off the Island of Bornholm in the summer of 1563, during what was called the Seven Years War of the North between Sweden and Denmark. The Danish fleet met a Swedish fleet which was bringing Princess Christine of Hesse to Sweden as the promised bride of King Erik XIV. The Danes lost their flagship and were defeated. The following year Captain Peter Eriksson commanded the "Calmarne Bancken" in a battle between the islands of Gothland and Öland, in which the Swedish vessels were separated by a gale and defeated. Several of the captains taking part were accused of cowardice, including Peter Eriksson and his brother Nils. After a trial the decision was that both had shown "courage and fidelity in the battle." The king was attempting to reduce the power of the dukes and in so doing instituted a court under several justices including Jöran Person, who sentenced many of the Swedish leaders to death. The result was a revolt in 1569 which led to the execution of Jöran Person and the abdication of the king. A list was found naming Persons' intended victims, including Peter Eriksson, his son, Cornelius, brother Nils and the latter's three sons.

Captain Peter Eriksson married, in Karlskrona, November 4, 1558, Matilda van Houden, daughter of Cornelius van Houden, a merchant trading on the Zuyder Zee and in the Baltic Sea, and Maltida his wife.

Children:

1. *Cornelius*, of whom further.
2. Sara, married Jacob Wijnblad.
3. Marie, married Carl Svennson, of Örebro.
4. Peter, of Karlskrona.
5. Claes, of Ryboholm.
6. Jacob, of Borgholm.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 49, 61-66.)

VI. Cornelius Petersson, son of Captain Peter Eriksson and Matilda van Houden, was born in 1560, and died about 1601. Relations are given in the will of Cornelius van Houden, named above, which is dated May 14, 1568:

> To my beloved and dear wife Matilda van Houden all my properties in Borgholm, Sweden, and in Walcheren, in Zeeland . . . and to my grandson Cornelius Petersson of Borgholm, son of my daughter Matilda and her husband Captain Peter Eriksson, my skuta (a vessel used in the coasting trade).

After the death of his mother, he was made guardian of his three minor brothers Peter, Claes and Jacob Petersson. He was a merchant operating the ship "Calmarsund," and with his father-in-law traded in the Baltic and the Zuyder Zee, and as far as Walcheren in Zeeland. The last years of the sixteenth century were a troubled period in Swedish history with conflicts between the Poles and Swedes, the dethronement of one king and the capture

of Calmar by Charles IX, then a duke, but later chosen king. The new king appeared in Parliament against various nobles in the opposition party and their adherents. Among them was "Cornelius Petersson of Borgholm, trader." The fate of Cornelius Petersson is not known, except that he was dead by February, 1601. At that time:

Jacob van der Goes of Borgholm, and Andries van der Goes of Antwerp, appeared and claimed for themselves and also as guardians of the orphans Jacob, Claes, and Peter Cornelissen, sons of Cornelius Petersson, deceased, in his lifetime merchant in Walcheren, and the interest of Cornelia, his daughter, who has appointed said Jacob van der Goes her representative to claim all goods belonging to the deceased, in Walcheren.

Cornelius Petersson married, in Calmar Cathedral, May 12, 1593, Johanna van der Goes, daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Balbani) van der Goes.

Children:

1. Jacob, born at Böda on Öland, March 9, 1594; married, at Gorkum, Netherlands, Marie Langaer.
2. Cornelia, born at Böda on Öland, February 10, 1595; married Carl Carlsson Bonde.
3. *Claes*, of whom further.
4. Peter, born at Borgholm, December 20, 1598; came to America in the "Rensselaerwyck" in 1637; married Constantia, daughter of Claes Christensen.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 49, 67, 68, 72.)

(The Family in America)

I. Claes Cornelisze, son of Cornelius Petersson and Johanna van der Goes, was born at Böda on Öland, April 3, 1597, and died about 1674. As a young man he took part in the Thirty Years War and is listed in 1632 among the Swedes who were captured in the Battle of Mitau, but he managed to escape. He is recorded as wounded in the head. In August of the same year, he commanded the ship "Svenska Kronan" which traded between Sweden and Zeeland. His business ventures took him to various parts of The Netherlands, including Walcheren, where his maternal grandfather had resided and where his father had traded; Duivsland on the Island of Schouwen, and in 1629 "near the Bree Bridge and the Hospital Church in Zierickzee on Schouwen, where he owned a warehouse." The Dutch Government had levied a tax on goods shipped into Zierickzee, which had previously been not subject to duties and, at the same time there was continuous sea fighting which had hampered trade. These events, with the death of his wife in August, 1631, led him to relinquish much of his business. There is record that:

Jacob Cornelissen of Boda on Oland, September 14, 1631, bought of Claes Cornelisze of Schouwen in Zeeland and his wife Margaret van der Goes, and their heir-apparent and son Peter Claesen, all their interest in the vessel at Kalmarsund, now lying at Borgholm on Oland, as heirs of Captain Cornelius Petersson, father of said Jacob and Claes Cornelissen and of Peter Corneliszen and Cornelia Cornelissen, daughter of said Cornelius Petersson, long ago deceased.

About the same time he sold the "Svenska Kronan" to his brother-in-law, Carl Carlson Bonde. His activities in the next few years are not known. It is believed that he came on the ship "Rensselaerwyck." There is no passenger list, but the log of the vessel names, among others, Pieter Cornelisze (his brother) from Monnickendam, North Holland, and Pieter Claesen (his son) from Nordigers. The next record is that "Claes Cornelissen van Schouw had on November 14, 1642, a patent for 16 morgen and 165 rods of land on Long Island, opposite Manhattan, between the ferry and Andries Hudde." He is later called a merchant and a local deposition confirms the year 1597 as the year of his birth. In 1643 he was granted forty acres of land in Brooklyn along the East River from Fulton Ferry



Wyckoff House



WYCKOFF HOUSE

The Old Wyckoff House on Canarsie Lane, near King's Highway, Flatlands, New York, built in 1638-39, and occupied by Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, ancestor of the late Walter P. Chrysler, is the oldest house in the State of New York, and is regarded as the second oldest house in any of the original English or Dutch colonies in America.

The children of Walter P. and Della V. (Forker) Chrysler are the twelfth generation in America in the Wyckoff descent. The European ancestry of Pieter Claesen Wyckoff adds six more generations to this descent, making eighteen generations in all.

southward by the East India Company, but later disposed of it and bought a farm at Amersfoort. Between 1650 and 1660 he was involved in several law suits, the record of which shows that he owned a team of horses, a wagon and some cattle.

Claes Cornelisze married (first), November 9, 1623, Margaret van der Goes, his cousin, daughter of Martyn van der Goes, of Middleburgh, and Margaretha, daughter of Benjamin Tysen of Amsterdam, Holland. He married (second), but the name of his wife is not known.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Pieter*, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage, baptized in Reformed Church of New York:

2. Pieterje, baptized October 28, 1640.
3. Cornelis, baptized October 4, 1643.
4. Floris, baptized January 20, 1647.
5. Gerbrant, baptized April 4, 1649.

(W. L. and H. J. Wyckoff: *Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family*, pp. 73-80.)

II. Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, son of Claes Cornelisze and Margaret van der Goes, was born at Böda, on Öland, January 6, 1625, and died June 30, 1694. He came to this country in 1637 on the "Rensselaerwyck" with his father.

Although only twelve years old, he seems to have been under contract to work on an estate at Fort Orange, now Albany, New York, and proceeded there on the "Rensselaerwyck," the same vessel that brought him to America. He arrived at Fort Orange, April 7, 1637, and probably remained there until after his marriage.

A short time later he was in Flatlands, now in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York, where he owned a farm occupying the old Van Twiller-Wyckoff house. The Wyckoff house, in what is now Canarsie Lane, is regarded as the second oldest house in the United States. In 1636 Wouter Van Twiller purchased a tract of land from the Indians and later erected one or more houses on it. He ceased to be governor in 1638 and his successor, Peter Stuyvesant, occupied the property. He made Pieter Claesen his agent. An agreement between them for wintering the livestock is dated July 10, 1655. From that time until 1901 it was occupied by the Wyckoff family. Two-thirds of the house is regarded as following the original lines of 1639. Part of the southeastern front is of cypress forty-two inches in length. Pieter Claesen Wyckoff was Schepen or Magistrate of Town Court at Flatlands in 1655, 1662, and 1663, and was delegate from Flatlands to the convention held in New Amsterdam in 1664. Records show that he was the main support of the Flatlands Church, and one of the wealthiest men then living on Long Island.

Pieter Claesen Wyckoff married, about 1644, Grietje Cornelise van Ness. (Van Ness II.)

Children:

1. Nicholas, born at Beverwyck (Albany), New York, about 1646, and died after February 24, 1714-15; married, about 1672, Sara Monfoort.
2. *Margarietje*, of whom further.
3. Annatje, baptized in the Old Collegiate Church, New Amsterdam, November 27, 1650; married, in 1675, as his second wife, Roelof Martensen Schenck.
4. Mayken, baptized in New Amsterdam, October 19, 1653; married Willem Willemse or Williamson.
5. Cornelis, born about 1656, died in 1746; married, October 5, 1678, Geertje van Nostrand, daughter of Symon Hansen van Nostrand.
6. Hendrick, born about 1658, died December 6, 1744; married (first) Geertje; (second) Helena.
7. Geertje, born about 1660; married, March 17, 1678, Christoffel Janse Romeyn.
8. Gerret, born in 1662, died in June, 1707; married Catherine Johanna Neviens, daughter of Johannes Neviens.
9. Marten, born in 1663; married, May 27, 1683, Hannah Willemse.
10. Jan, born February 16, 1665; married, in 1692, Neeltje Couwenhoven, daughter of William Couwenhoven.

(W. L. and H. J. Wyckoff: *Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family*, pp. 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 29, 30, 31, 50, 239, 258, 385, 445. T. G. Bergen: *Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County*, pp. 188, 394, 397. Rev. F. R. Symmes: *History of the Old Tennent Church*, pp. 420, 421.)

III. Margarietje Wyckoff, daughter of Pieter Claesen and Grietje Cornelise (van Ness) Wyckoff, was born about 1648.

She married Mathys Adamse Broüwer. (Broüwer II.)

(W. L. and H. J. Wyckoff: *Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family*, p. 49.)



WILL OF CORNELIS VAN NESS AND MARYKEN OR MARYJEN HENDRICKSE VAN DEN BURCHGRAEFF

Compared before me Rudolph van Suylen van den Natewis, notary public, residing at Vianen, and the witnesses mentioned below.

The Honorable Cornelis Hendricksz van Nes and Maryjen Hendricks, his wife, living on the Havendyck; he the aforesaid Cornelis Hendricks healthy of body and the aforesaid Maryjen in ill health, both however in full possession of their memory and mental capacities as clearly appeared to us notary and witnesses.

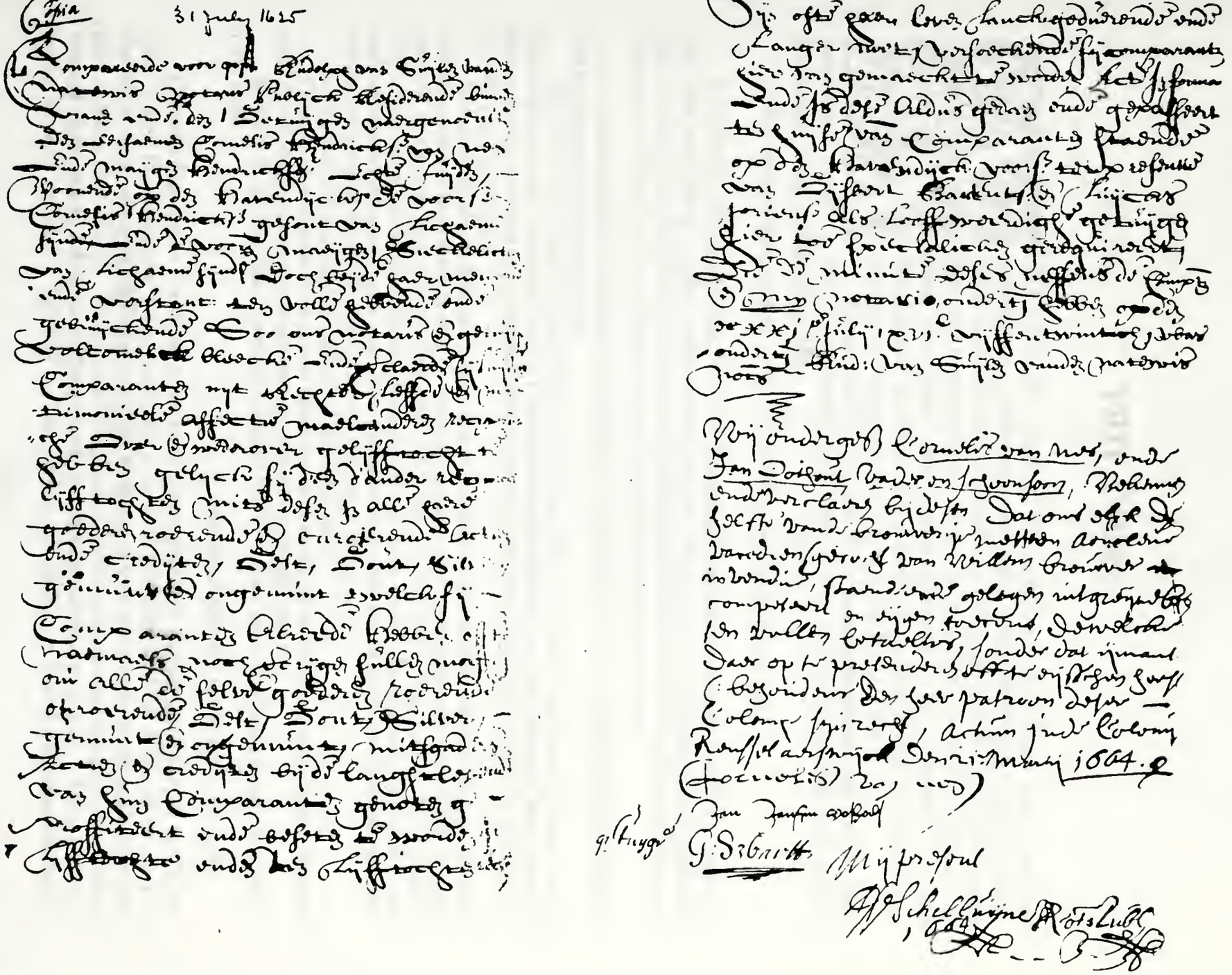
And the comparants declared openly that for the sake of mutual love and matrimonial affection to have instituted each other as they do herewith as each other's heirs and successors of their real and personal estate, acts and credits, money, gold and silver, coined or otherwise, which they possess or may obtain hereafter, so that the surviving party shall have for life the use and profit of that real and personal estate, money, gold and silver, coined or otherwise, and of all acts and credits. But that the use and profit of this shall only last for the lifetime of the survivor.

Comparants requesting informal act of this to be made.

This passed and done at their own house at the Havendyck in the presence of Gysbert Barents and Lucas Joriansz, as trustworthy witnesses, specially invited to this end.

Minutes of this has been passed and notarial fees have been paid accordingly on the 31st day of July, 1625.

RUD. VAN SUYLEN VAN DEN NATEWIS, not. publ.



JOINT WILL OF
CORNELIS VAN NES AND MARYKEN HENDRICKSE BURCHGRAEFF

van Ness

ALTHOUGH the origin of the surname of Van Ness, which does not appear in any of the surname books, is not definitely known, nevertheless it is thought to be a locality name, meaning that the family came from the town of Ness. The Van Ness family were early settlers in New Amsterdam and intermarried with the prominent Van den Burchgraeff, Van Eps, Van Doesburgh, and Wyckoff families, whose records still appear in the annals of the Empire State.

Hendrick Gerritse van Nes, from Emberland, married, in New Amsterdam, April 19, 1654, Anneken Wessels, from Colen, and had, probably by a former marriage, *Cornelis*, of whom further.

(S. V. Talcott: *Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families*, p. 343.)

I. Cornelis Hendricks van Ness (as he spelled the name), son of Hendrick Gerritse van Nes, was living in 1625, with his wife on the Havendyck, or Hazendyck, in Holland. They made a joint will, the translation of the original Dutch will of Cornelis van Ness and Maryken or Maryjen Hendrickse van den Burchgraeff reading as follows:

Compared before me Rudolph van Suylen van den Natewis, notary public, residing at Vianen, and the witnesses mentioned below.

The Honorable Cornelis Hendricksz van Nes and Maryjen Hendricks, his wife, living on the Havendyck; he the aforesaid Cornelis Hendricks healthy of body and the aforesaid Maryjen in ill health, both however in full possession of their memory and mental capacities as clearly appeared to us notary and witnesses.

And the comparants declared openly that for the sake of mutual love and matrimonial affection to have instituted each other as they do herewith as each other's heirs and successors of their real and personal estate, acts and credits, money, gold and silver, coined or otherwise, which they possess or may obtain hereafter, so that the surviving party shall have for life the use and profit of that real and personal estate, money, gold and silver, coined or otherwise, and of all acts and credits. But that the use and profit of this shall only last for the lifetime of the survivor.

Comparants requesting informal act of this to be made.

This passed and done at their own house at the Havendyck in the presence of Gysbert Barents and Lucas Joriansz, as trustworthy witnesses, specially invited to this end.

Minutes of this has been passed and notarial fees have been paid accordingly on the 31st day of July, 1625.

Rud. van Suylen van den Natewis, not. publ.

Cornelis Hendricks van Ness came to America probably in the year 1640, in the "Oak-tree" ("den Eyckenboom") and occupied a farm at Bethlehem, New York, from 1642 to the fall of 1648, when the difficulties he had with Arent van Slichtenhorst caused him to prepare to leave the Colony. He changed his plans, however, and August 25, 1650, leased for a term of eight years, a farm near Greenbush, at twenty-two florins a year. Here he had a house, lot and brewery. In 1663 he was captain of the Night Watch at Rensselaerwyck,

and in March, 1664, he was "Ralts Persoon" (Magistrate) of Rensselaerwyck, and still widower of Maryken or Maryjen van den Burchgraeff. He was acting Indian commissioner under Dutch rule, as well as Magistrate of Fort Orange (Albany), in 1665 and 1666. He, with Hendrick van den Burchgraeff, Roelff Cornelis (van Houten), husband and guardian of Hendrickje van Ness, Hendrick, Gerrit and Jan van Ness, Pieter Claesen, husband and guardian of Grietje Cornelise van Ness, residing in Amersfoort, Long Island, all sons and daughters, with their husbands, of Cornelis van Ness and Maryken or Maryjen van den Burchgraeff, applied for a division of their mother's estate. The will of Cornelis van Ness and Maria Damen, his second wife, both deceased, was presented in 1681 for letters of administration by her children.

Cornelis Hendricks van Ness married (first), the notarial papers, County Clerk's office, Albany, recording the betrothal July 31, 1625, Maryken or Maryjen Hendricks van den Burchgraeff. (Van den Burchgraeff III.) He married (second), in 1664, Maria Damen, widow of Dirk van Eps, and also of Hendrick Andriesse van Doesburgh. She had two children by her first husband, and one daughter by her second.

Children of Cornelis Hendricks van Ness, exact order not known:

1. *Grietje Cornelise*, of whom further.
2. Hendrickje, married Jan Jans Oothout.
3. Gerritje, married Rowlf Cornelis van Houten.
4. Gerrit, born in 1645; married (first), about February 14, 1676, Maritje Teller; (second), in 1677, Maria Pieterse Loockermans, widow of Pieter van Alen.
5. Hendrick, married (first) Annatie Evertse; (second), November 25, 1688, Catryn van Dam.
6. Jan, married, about 1683, Aaltje; lived in Greenbush in 1663, Cohoes Island in 1681, and Half Moon in 1700.

(S. V. Talcott: *Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families*, pp. 343-45. J. Munsell: *Collections on the History of Albany, New York*, Vol. IV, pp. 184-b, 184-c. *Van Rensselaer-Bowier Manuscripts*, p. 824. Pearson: *Contributions to the Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany, New York*, p. 128.)

II. Grietje Cornelise van Ness, daughter of Cornelis Hendricks van Ness and Maryken or Maryjen Hendricks van den Burchgraeff, married Pieter Claesen Wyckoff. (Wyckoff—Family in America—II.)

(*Ibid.*)

Contract to Superintend the Bouwery and Cattle of Director Stuyvesant at Amersfoort:

The Honble Cornelis van Tienhoven, Fiscal of New Netherland, attorney of the Honble Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of the one part, and Peter Claesen of the other part have agreed and contracted in a friendly and amicable manner in the form and on the terms underwritten, to wit:

The abovenamed Peter Claesen shall fodder and winter according to custom all the cattle, which the said Honble General has at present on his bouwery at Amersfoort, both young and old, big and little, without any exception; he shall also sow all the land that is fit for planting, provided that he shall deduct from the rent and bring into account the grain he has sowed therein. For said wintering of all the cattle and sowing of the suitable land, said Peter Claesen shall be paid the sum of 325 guilders, in words, three hundred and twenty-five guilders, on condition that he leave the manure of his own and the General's cattle on the bouwery.

For the performance thereof the respective parties pledge their persons and properties.

Done Amsterdam in New Netherland the 10th of July, 1655.

COR: VAN TIENHOVEN

This is the mark of ╪ Peter Claesen, made by himself.

Cornelis van Ruyven, Secretary.

("Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," Vol. XIV, p. 328.)

Discharge of Cornelius Van Ness for money received from Joost Aertsen Van den Burchgraeff recorded in Schepen protocol C, 1660-1665, in Van Rensselaer Manuscript

Discharge by Cornelis van Nes for moneys received by him from Joost Aertsen van den Burchgraeff out of the estate of his aunt Fyken Jans, deceased, and for rent due on his land at Scherperswyck, in Holland:

On this day, date underwritten, came (and appeared before me, Jeremias) van Rensselaer, director, (and the Hon. Ger)ard Swart, sheriff of the colony of Rensselaerswyck in New Netherland, the Hon. Cornelis van Nes, councilor of the said colony, who gratefully acknowledged that to his satisfaction he had been fully paid and satisfied by Joost Aertsen van den Burchgraeff, residing at Gorinchem, in Holland, for all that in the appearer's name he had received on account of the latter's inheritance from his aunt Fyken Jans, deceased; as also in payment of all the rent received by him from the appearer's brother Arien Hendricxsz van den Burchgraeff that was due him on his land at Scherperswyck, namely, for eight consecutive years, the payement for the first year being due on May 1, 1654, and for the last year on May 1, 1661. Promising, therefore, that he will nevermore do, nor allow anything to be done, contrary hereto, either directly or indirectly, and that accordingly he hereby releases the aforesaid Joost Aertsz van den Burchgraeff forever from all claims in the matter aforesaid. All in good faith, this is signed by the appearer at the secretary's office of the colony above mentioned, the 13th of September 1661.

CORNELIS VAN NES

JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER

G. SWARTT.

(Dutch Settlers Society of Albany: "Year Book 1940-41," p. 4.)

Text of Documents Relating to Pieter Claessen and Cornelis Hendrick Van Ness (spelled Peter Claesen and Cornelis Van Nes in the records), direct ancestors of the late WALTER P. CHRYSLER

Will of Annatje Jans





WILL OF ANNETJE JANS

(Dated June 12, 1635.)

Appeared Annegen Jans, widow of Hendrick Adriansz, dwelling at Laeckervelt, assisted by Roeloff Dircxe Stout, sheriff of Laeckervelt, her chosen guardian in this matter, sound in body and able to go about and in full possession of her understanding and memory as far as we, the sheriff and magistrates, can see and judge; considering that nothing is more uncertain to mankind than death, and nothing more uncertain than the hour thereof and in anticipation of this uncertainty desiring before all to dispose of her temporal estate which has been granted to her by God Almighty, and therefore in the first place revoking and annulling, as she hereby does revoke and annul, all former testamentary dispositions and last wills by her before the date hereof in presence of the court, or notary and witnesses in any manner made or executed, and therefore disposing anew, she has willed and provided, as she hereby does will and provide, that Adriaen Hendri*cksz*, her, the testatrix's son, after her death for his portion of the estate left by her shall have and inherit a certain home and a morgen and a half of land with the plants and crops thereon standing, such and in manner as said Adriaen Hendri*cksz* now occupies them; likewise that Mary*k*en Hendri*cx*, her, the testatrix's daughter, shall also have and inherit for her portion three morgens of land, more or less, with all the plants and crops on the same situate and lying in Scherperswijk in this jurisdiction, and the remaining estate shall be divided and received and enjoyed by said Adriaen and Mary*k*en Hendri*cx* equally share and share alike; instituting hereby with a (clasp of the) hand her said two children in manner aforesaid as her universal heirs or failing of them, their children in their place; provided that said Mary*j*en Hendri*cx* shall be holden to pay over to Adriaen Hendri*cx*, her brother, the sum of one hundred and fifty guilders, and also under the express condition and provision that the said Mary*j*en Hendri*cx*, the testatrix's daughter, shall not sell, encumber or alienate the said three morgens and whatever else may come to her, the testatrix, by the death of relatives; on the contrary, that she shall enjoy only the yearly fruits thereof and no more. And in case said Mary*j*en Hendri*cx* happens to die before her children, said three morgens of land shall neither wholly or in part be sold or alienated before the youngest thereof shall come of age; and should any of Mary*j*en Hendri*cx*'s children happen to die without lawful issue, the portion of the same shall devolve upon the others, and so on to the last, and all dying (the land shall revert) to the side whence it came. All of which she, the testatrix, declares to be her last will and testament, desiring that the same in all its points and manner aforesaid shall be executed, be it as testament, codicil, last will or otherwise as the same may best comport with the laws, notwithstanding that some formalities required in the matter may not have been observed herein. This done at the house of her, the testatrix, in presence of Roeloff Stout, sheriff, Adriaen Cornelisz and Adriaen Jansz Brouwer, magistrates at Laeckervelt, who with the testatrix and me, the secretary, have subscribed the original hereof, the 12th of June XVI and thirty-five.

(Underneath was written)

Extracted from the Schepen record of Laeckervelt and upon collections the foregoing was found to agree therewith. Done this 7th of Sept. 16*46* by me the secretary there.

Was subscribed: C v Muyden.

van den Burchgraeff

I

ADRIAEN VAN DEN BURCHGRAEFF is the earliest known ancestor of his family. He resided in Holland. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *Hendrick Adriaensz*, of whom further.
2. Sebastiaen, regarded by genealogists as a son; his son Aert Sebastiansz, bearing his father's name as his own middle name, and because Maryken or Maryjen, granddaughter of Adriaen, called his grandson, Joost Aertsz van den Burchgraeff, "cousin."

Child:

i. Aert Sebastiansz, born at Leksmond, South Holland, resided at Rotterdam, where he died during the week of April 11-17, 1632; married there, December 17, 1613, Elizabeth Joosten, of Nieupoort, Flanders.

Children, named in Orphans' Chamber Records of Rotterdam:

a. Joost Aertz, born in Rotterdam; was mentioned in the power of attorney at Albany, New York; married, at Gorinchem, March 13, 1640, Geertje Huyberts Trebellius, of Gorinchem.
b. Maria.
c. Herper.
d. Catalina Magdalena.
e. Bastiaen.

(W. J. Hoffman: *An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent* in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LXXII, p. 154.)

II. Hendrick Adriaensz van den Burchgraeff, son of Adriaen van den Burchgraeff, was born at Leksmond, South Holland, in 1582, and died before 1635, when his widow made her will, a copy of which is recorded among the notarial papers in the County Clerk's office at Albany, New York. She resided at Scherperswijk near Leksmond and owned land at Laeckervelt near Vianen, Holland.

Hendrick Adriaensz van den Burchgraeff married Annetje Jans, whose will, which was dated June 12, 1635, reads:

Appeared Annegen Jans, widow of Hendrick Adriaensz, dwelling at Laeckervelt, assisted by Roeloff Dircxe Stout, sheriff of Laeckervelt, her chosen guardian in this matter, sound in body and able to go about and in full possession of her understanding and memory as far as we, the sheriff and magistrates, can see and judge; considering that nothing is more uncertain to mankind than death, and nothing more uncertain than the hour thereof and in anticipation of this uncertainty desiring before all to dispose of her temporal estate which has been granted to her by God Almighty, and therefore in the first place revoking and annulling, as she hereby does revoke and annul, all former testamentary dispositions and last wills by her before the date hereof in presence of the court, or notary and witnesses in any manner made or executed, and therefore disposing anew, she has willed and provided, as she hereby does will and provide, that Adriaen Hendr*icksz*, her, the testatrix's son, after her death for his portion of the estate left by her shall have and inherit a certain home and a morgen and a half of land with the plants and crops thereon standing, such and in manner as said



Adriaen Hendri*cksz* now occupies them; likewise that Mary*k*en Hendri*cx*, her, the testatrix's, daughter, shall also have and inherit for her portion three morgens of land, more or less, with all the plants and crops on the same situate and lying in Scherperswijk in this jurisdiction, and the remaining estate shall be divided and received and enjoyed by said Adriaen and Mary*k*en Hendri*cx* equally share and share alike; instituting hereby with a (clasp of the) hand her said two children in manner aforesaid as her universal heirs or failing of them, their children in their place; provided that said Mary*j*en Hendri*cx* shall be holden to pay over to Adriaen Hendri*cx*, her brother, the sum of one hundred and fifty guilders, and also under the express condition and provision that the said Mary*j*en Hendri*cx*, the testatrix's daughter, shall not sell, encumber or alienate the said three morgens and whatever else may come to her the testatrix, by the death of relatives; on the contrary, that she shall enjoy only the yearly fruits thereof and no more. And in case said Mary*j*en Hendri*cx* happens to die before her children, said three morgens of land shall neither wholly or in part be sold or alienated before the youngest thereof shall come of age; and should any of Mary*j*en Hendri*cx*'s children happen to die without lawful issue, the portion of the same shall devolve upon the others, and so on to the last, and all dying (the land shall revert) to the side whence it came. All of which she, the testatrix, declares to be her last will and testament, desiring that the same in all its points and manner aforesaid shall be executed, be it as testament, codicil, last will or otherwise as the same may best comport with the laws, notwithstanding that some formalities required in the matter may not have been observed herein. This done at the house of her, the testatrix, in presence of Roeloff Stout, sheriff, Adriaen Cornelisz and Adriaen Jansz Brouwer, magistrates at Laeckervelt, who with the testatrix and me, the secretary, have subscribed the original hereof, the 12th of June XVI and thirty five.

(Underneath was written)

Extracted from the Schepen record of Laeckervelt and upon collections the foregoing was found to agree therewith. Done this 7th of Sept. 16*4*6 by me the secretary there.

Was subscribed: C. v. Muyden.

Children of Hendrick Adriaensz and Annetje (Jans) van den Burchgraeff:

1. Adriaen.
2. *Maryken* or *Maryjen*, of whom further.

(W. J. Hoffman: *An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent* in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LXXII, p. 154. J. Pearson (revised by A. J. F. Van Laer): *Early Records of City and County of Albany*, Vol. III (Notarial Papers), pp. 276-7.)

III. Maryken or *Maryjen Hendricks van den Burchgraeff*, daughter of Hendrick Adriaensz and Annetje (Jans) van den Burchgraeff, is called daughter in her mother's will. In the various translations from the early Dutch records, the name *Maryken* is found spelled in numerous ways.

She married Cornelis Hendricks van Ness. (Van Ness I.)

(J. Pearson (revised by A. J. F. Van Laer): *Early Records of City and County of Albany*, Vol. III, p. 278. *Index to Public Records of City and County of Albany*, Grantors, Vol. T-U-V, p. 7941. W. J. Hoffman: *An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent* in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LXXII, p. 154.)

Verdon

I

JACOB VERDON was the founder of the Verdon family of New York, but there is no evidence that he ever came to America. In the list of those who took the oath of allegiance to the British in September, 1687, his son, Thomas Verdon, is described as a resident of Brooklyn and native of New Netherland. The father may have located in the colony and died soon after his arrival, but there is no record of his actual existence here. The mother and maternal grandmother of Thomas Verdon are known to have been in New Netherland, and it is possible that his mother was left a widow in Holland and came to this country with an unborn child who was born after her arrival, and therefore a native.

Jacob Verdon married Maria or Mary Tomas Baddie.

Maria or Mary Tomas Baddie was the daughter of Tomas and Aeltje (Brackhoengie) Baddie. Aeltje (Brackhoengie) Baddie came to America with her daughter about 1636, and married (second) Cornelis Lambertse Cool. She later married (third) William Bredenbent, and they made a joint will, January 22, 1670, in which they devised property to "her daughter Mary Thomas Baddie by a former husband." Like her mother, Maria or Mary Tomas (Baddie) Verdon, was married three times; (first), as indicated, to Jacob Verdon; (second) to William Adriaense Bennet; and (third) to Paulus Van der Beek. September 9, 1644, Governor Kieft confirmed a patent of land in Brooklyn to her and in it she is described as widow of William Adriaense Bennet.

Children of Jacob and Maria or Mary Tomas (Baddie) Verdon:

1. *Magdalena Jacobs*, of whom further.
2. Thomas Jacobs, married (first) Barbara Imbroeck; (second) Jannetje Claes (Bonen) Lyers-Teunissen; (third) Ytte Jeuriaens.

(J. R. Totten: *Verdon Family Notes* in *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LXIV, pp. 105-109.)

II. Magdalena Jacobs Verdon, daughter of Jacob and Maria or Mary Tomas (Baddie) Verdon, was born in The Netherlands about 1625, and came to America with her mother and grandmother.

She married Adam Broüwer Berkhoven. (Broüwer I.)

(*Ibid.*)

Vermilye

VERMILYE (Vermeille) bears evidence of French origin, the French word for vermilion being vermeille, and its origin was probably the same as that of the Italian name Vermigli. That the Vermeille—Vermilye family was of the Walloons seems evident from the fact that the London Church, of which they were members, was composed almost wholly of Walloons. In Artois, southeasterly from Bethune, and near the source of the Papegay which flows northward into the Lys, near Armentières, is found a Walloon town named Vermelle.

(J. Riker: *Revised History of Harlem*, p. 104.)

I. Jean Vermeille, as the name was then spelled, was among the Walloon refugees in London near the end of the sixteenth century, and was counted among the members of the Walloon Church there.

He married Marie Roubley, and had several children, one of them being:

1. *Isaac*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

II. Isaac Vermeille, son of Jean and Marie (Roubley) Vermeille, was born in London, England, in 1601, and died probably in Harlem, in what is now New York City, in 1676. He emigrated to Harlem, New York, in 1662, by way of the Delaware River. The residents of Harlem upon hearing of the Esopus massacre in 1663 formed military companies, and Isaac Vermeille was appointed lancepesade for Corporal Pierre Cresson in the first company, his son Abraham Vermeille being a private in the same company. Isaac Vermeille and his wife were in 1664 members of the church of which Dominie Selyns was pastor. In 1666 and 1667 Isaac Vermeille was appointed town overseer. The list of Harlem landowners, May 1, 1670, and March 6, 1673, included his name. May 4, 1670, he sold his house and lot (part of lot 5) on Van Keulen's Hook, with the fruit thereon; but the bargain was not closed.

Upon the re-occupation of New York by the Dutch in 1673, Isaac Vermeille was one of those who swore allegiance. In 1675 he contributed toward the support of the parish clerk and schoolmaster. His last recorded act was August 29, 1676, when he witnessed a will.

Isaac Vermeille married, before 1629, Jacomina Jacobs, who is referred to as "hist Dutch vrouw."

Children:

1. Abraham, died after 1663, without issue.
2. Maria, born in 1629, buried November 23, 1689; married (first), June 10, 1663, John Montanye, or La Montagne; (second), after 1672, Isaac Kip.
3. *Johannes*, of whom further.
4. Rachel, born in 1637; married (first), June 10, 1663, John Tarbosch; (second), May 25, 1679, Dirck Wessels.

(J. Riker: *Revised History of Harlem*, pp. 104, 201, 204, 221, 237, 266, 288, 289, 302, 320, 641, 642, 793, 796, 799.)

VERMEIL
(VERMILYE)

Arms—Or, a bull rampant gules, horned vert.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)



Vermeil
(Vermilye)

Among these inhabitants of Harlem, and named in the Harlem Patent, are Johannes Vermilye (Vermeille) (spelled Vermillier and Vermillion in Patent), and Resolve Waldron, direct ancestors of the Chrysler line traced herein.

THE HARLEM PATENT
Recorded for the Inhabitants of Harlem

THOMAS DONGAN Cap:t Gen:ll Governour in Cheife & Vice Admirall in & over the Province of New Yorke & its Dependencyes thereon in America under his Majesty JAMES the Second by the Grace of God of England Scottland ffrance & Ireland King Defendor of the faith &c to all whom these presents shall come SENDETH GREETING Where as Richard Nicolls Esq formerly Gouvernour of this Province hath by his Certaine Writing or Pattent beareing Date the Eleventh Day of October Anno Dom one thousand six hundred Sixty seven Did Give Rattifie Confirme & Grant unto Thomas Dellavall Esq John Vervelin Daniell Turner Joost Oblene & Resolved Waldron AS Pattentees for & on the behalfe of themselves & their Afsociates the ffreeholders & Inhabitants of New Harlem their Heirs Succefsors & Afsigns all that tract together with the Severall Parcells of Land which they then had or after should bee Purchased or Procured for & on the behalfe of the said Towne within the Bounds & Limitts hereafter sett forth & Exprest Vizt that is to say from the West side of the ffence of the said Towne a Line being Runn Due West fouer hundred Englifh Poles without Variacon of the Compafse & att the end thereof another Line being Drawne Crofse the Island North & South with the Variacon that is to say—North from the end of a Certaine Piece of Meadow Ground Comonly Called the Meadow Ground the round Meadow neare or Adjoyning unto Hudsons or the North River & South to the Place where formerly Stood the Saw Mills over against Verckins or Hogg Island in the Sound or East River shall bee the Westerne Bounds of their Lands and all the Lands lyeing & being within the said Line so Drawne North & South as aforesaid Eastward to the end of the Towne & Harlem River or any Parte of the said River on which this Island Doth abutt & likewise on the North & East Rivers within the Limitts aforemenconed Described Doth & Shall belong to the said Towne as also fouer Lotts of Meadow Ground upon the maine marht with Number 1:2:3:4 lyeing over against the Spring where a Pafsage hath been used to fford over from this Island to the maine & from thence heither with a Small Island Comonly Called Stony Island lyeing to the East of the towne & Harlem River Goeing through Broncks Hill by the Little & Greate Barns Islands upon which their are also four other Lotts of Meadow Ground marked with Number 1:2:3:4 together with all the Soyles Creeks Quarryes Woods Meadows Pastures Marshes Waters Lakes ffishing hawking hunting & fowleing and all other Proffitts Commodityes Emoluments & Hereditam:ts to the said Land & Premifsefs within the Bounds & Limitts sett forth belonging or in any wise Appurtaineing & also fredome of Comonage for Range & feed of Cattle & Horses further West into the woods upon this Island as well without as within their Bounds & Limitts Sett forth & exprest TO have & to hold all & Singular the said Lands Island Comonage Hereditaments & Premifsefs with their & every of their Appurtennces & of every Parte & Parcell thereof unto the said Pattentees & their Afsociates their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes to the Proper use & behoofe of the said Pattentees & their Afsociates their Heirs succefsors & Afsignes forever and whereas Richard Nicolls Esq Did likewise Rattifie Confirme & Granr unto the said Pattentees & their Afsociates their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes all the Rights & Privilidges belonging to a Towne within the this Governm:t with this Proviso or Exception that in all matters of Debt or Trefspafse of or above the Value of five Pounds they shall have Relacon unto & Dependance upon the Courts of this Citty as the other Towns have upon the Severall Courts of Sefsions to which they Doe belong & that the Place of their Present Habitacon shall Continue & Retaine the name of New Harlem by which Namè & Stile it shall be Distinguished & knowne in all Bargaines & Sales Deeds Writeings & Records & that no Person whatsoever should be Suffered or Permitted to Erect any manner of House or Building upon this said Island within two Miles of the Limitts & Bounds aforemenconed without the Consent & Approbacon of the Major Parte of the Inhabitants of the said Towne & whereas the said Towne lyes Verry Commodious for Generall

A ferry to & from the maine which may Redound to the Perticuler beneffitt of the Inhabitants as well as to a ^ Good the ffreeholders & Inhabitants of the said Towne should in Consideracon of the beneffitts & Privilidges therein Granted as also for what Advantage they might Receive thereby be Enjoyned & Oblidged at their owne Proper Costs & Charge to Build or Provide, one or more Boats fitt for the Transportaqön of Men Horse or Cattle for which was to be a Certaine Allowance Given by each Particuler Person as should be then Ordered & & Adjudged fitt & Reasonable they the said Pattentees & their Afsociates their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes Rendring & Paying such Dutyes & Acknowledgm:ts as then were or after should be Established by the Laws of this Governm.t under the Obedience of his Roy.ll High.fs his Heirs & Succefsors as in & by the said Pattent Remaineing upon Record in the Secretatyes Office Refference being thereunto had Doth fully & att Large Appeare AND whereas the Present Inhabitants & Freeholders of the Towne of New Harlem aforesaid have made their Applycacon unto me for a more full & Ample Confirmacon of their Premifsefs

to them their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes for ever in their Quiett & Peaceable Pofsefsion NOW KNOW YEE that by Virtue of the Commifsion & Authority to me Derived & Power in me Resideing in Consideracon of the Premifsefs & of the Quitt Rent herein after Reserved I have Given Granted Rattified & Confirmed & by these Presents Doe Give Grant Rattifie & Confirme unto Jan Delavall Resolve Waldron Joost Van Oblinus Daniell Turneir Adolph Meyer John Spragge Jan Hendricks Brevort Jan Delamastre Isaac Delamater Baren Waldren Joannes Vermillier Lawrence Jansen Peter van Oblimus Jan Dyckman Jan Nagel Arent Harmanse Cornelis Jansen Jackelyne Turneir Hester Delamastre Johannes Vermillion William Waldron Abraham Mounteneir Peter Marmonder as Pattentees for & on the behalfe of themselves the Presents ffreholders & Inhabitants of the said Towne of New Harlem their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes All & Singuler the before recited Tract Parcell & Parcells of Land & Meadow Butted & Bounded as in the said Pattent is menconed & Exprest together w:th all & Singuler the Mefsuages Tennem.ts Houses Buildings Barnes Stables Orchards Gardens Pastures Mills Mill Dams runs Streams Ponds Woods Underwoods Trees Timber fenceing fishing Hawking hunting & fowleing Libertyes Privilidges Hereditam:ts & Improvemen:ts whatsoever to the said Tract of Land & Premifsefs belonging or in any wise Appurtaineing or Accepted Reputed taken or knowne or used Occupied & Enjoyed as Parte Parcell or member thereof with their & every of their Appurtennces alwayes Provided that nothing Contained therein shall bee Construed to Prejudice the Right of the Citty of New Yorke or any other Particuler Right & Saveing to the said Citty of New York & their Succefsors forever & also saveing to every Particuler Person his Heirs Afsignes that have any Right Interest or Estate within the Limitts of the said Towne of New Harlem as well as without the Limitts of the said Towne of Harlem full Power & Liberty & Privilidge to Build Cultivate & Improve all such Tracts & Parcells of Land as the said Citty of New Yorke now have or hereafter shall have within or w.thout & Adjacent to the Limitts of the Towne of Harlem aforesaid & also the Comonage of the Towne of Harlem aforesaid is to be Confirmed within the Limitts abovesaid & the Right of Comonage to Extend no further any Grant or thing Contained herein to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding TO have & to hold the said Severall Tracts & Parcells of Land & Premifsefs with their & every of their Appurtennces unto them the said John Delavall Resolve Waldron Joost Van Oblimus Daniell Turneir Adolph Meyer John Spragge Jan Hendrick Prevost Jan Delamastre Isaac Delamastre Baren Waldron Joannes Vermillion Lawrence Jansen Jan Dyckman Jan Nagel Arent Harmanse Cornelis Jansen Peter Van Oblimus Jackelyne Turneir Hester Delamastre Joannes Vermillion William Waldron Abraham Mounteyner Peter Marmendos as Pattentees for and on the behalfe of themselves their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes to the Sole & only Proper use benefitt & behoofe of the said Pattentes their Heirs Succefsors & Afsignes forever TO bee holden of his Most sacred Majesty his Heirs & Succefsors in ffree & Comon Soccage According to the tenure of East Grenwich in the County of Kent in his Majestyes Kingdom of England Yeilding Rendring & Paying therefore Yearly & every yeare forever on or before the five & twentyth Day of March in Lieu of all Services & Demands whatsoever as a Quitt Rent to his most Sacred Majesty aforesaid his Heirs & Succefsors or to such Officer or Officers as shall be Appointed to Receive the same sixteen Bushells of Good Winter Marchantable Wheat att the Citty of New Yorke IN testimony whereof I have Caused these presents to be entred upon Record in the Secretaryes Office & the Seale of the Province to be hereunto affixed this Seventh Day of March 1686 & in the third Yeare of his Ma.tys Reigne

May it Please your Excellency — Tho: Dongan

The Attourney Genll hath Perused this Pattent & finds nothing Contained therein Prejudiciall to his Ma.tys Interest—

Examd 23 March 1686 — Ja Graham

Att a Councill held in New Yorke
7th March 1686

PRESENT His Excellency the Governo.r
Major Brocholls
Major Fred: Phillips
Major Courtlandt
M.r John Spragge
Major Garvis Baxter

This Pattent was Approved off—

Js: swinton Cl Council—

I do hereby Certify the aforegoing to be a true Copy of the Original Record. The word unto 10.th line page 194 being written on a razure and the Word Generall being interlined between 19.th and 20.th Lines of same page.

Compared therewith By Me—
Lewis A. Scott. Secretary.

VERMILYE

III. Captain Johannes Vermilye, as the name was then spelled, son of Isaac and Jacomina (Jacobs) Vermeille, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1632, and died in March, 1696. In 1662, when he was thirty years of age, he emigrated to America with his father's family, and settled in Harlem, New York.

In 1665, he was appointed court messenger; in 1667 constable, also farmer of the excise; in 1669, and 1671, overseer; in 1679, constable; in 1681, overseer; in 1682, constable; in 1684, assessor; in 1685, 1687 and 1689, commissioner of the town court. His property was first taxed in 1671.

Captain Johannes Vermilye took a leading part in both civil and church affairs. In 1689, in a political crisis, he was chosen one of the Committee of Safety. From 1689, he was a member of Captain Jacob Leisler's council. In 1715, his widow sold her land in Harlem to her nephew, John Delamater.

Captain Johannes Vermilye married, August 27, 1670, Aeltie or Aeltje Waldron. (Waldron III.)

Children, born in Harlem, New York:

1. Rebecca, baptized December 17, 1671; married, June 27, 1700, Peter Bussing.
2. *Sara* or *Sarah*, of whom further.
3. Rachel, baptized November 10, 1675; married, in 1694, Charles Vincent.
4. Abraham, baptized December 19, 1677, died young.
5. Abraham (again), baptized January 24, 1680, died in 1734.
6. Isaac, baptized April 1, 1682, died in 1767; married, January 16, 1707, Josyntie Oblinus.
7. Maria, baptized April 13, 1684; married, in 1704, Peter Kierse.
8. Jacob, baptized November 24, 1686, died young.
9. John, died in 1782; married (first), October 29, 1713, Sarah Odell; (second) Maritie.
10. Hannah, born in 1690; married, October 29, 1713, Johannes Odell.

(J. Riker: *Revised History of Harlem*, pp. 105, 641, 642, 694, 793.)

IV. Sara or *Sarah Vermilye*, daughter of Captain Johannes and Aeltie or Aeltje (Waldron) Vermilye, was born in Harlem, New York, and was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, October 4, 1673, William Waldron and Rachel Vermilye being the sponsors or witnesses, and died before May 23, 1730.

She married Teunis van Dalsen. (Dolsen II.)

(J. Riker: *Revised History of Harlem*, p. 643. *Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Baptisms*, 1639-1730, p. 111.)

Waldron

WALDRON is of baptismal derivation, possibly "the son of Waleran," although Bardsley questions this. The "d" is intrusive. The name seems to have been fairly popular in the hereditary surname period. Walarinus de Cartone appears in the Hundred Rolls of 1273. John Walronde or Walderon appears on the Register of the University of Oxford, Volume I, in 1522. John Walroad of County Devon appears on the same record in 1600, in Volume II, Part II, page 245, and Francis Waldron of County Somerset likewise appears on the same record in 1603, page 265. Waldron is a name known in Holland and in various parts of the British Isles. According to "Genealogy of Southern New York," Vol. II, page 901, it appears to be of Teutonic origin and was borne by a Baron Waldron who figured in both English and Flemish history during the fourteenth century.

(T. G. Bergen, A.M.: *Genealogy of Southern New York*, Vol. II, p. 901. C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I. Resolved (1) Waldron, a resident of Amsterdam, Holland, was of an English family; "the name, of repute in England from the time of the Conqueror, had spread through nearly all its southern tier of counties." He raised his sons in Amsterdam, where they "acquired all the characteristics of Hollanders," became book printers and married Dutch wives.

Resolved (1) Waldron married, but the name of his wife is unknown.

Children:

1. Joseph, died in New Amsterdam, New York, in 1663; married (first) in Amsterdam, Holland, Aeltie Hendricks, daughter of Hendrick Koch; (second) in Amsterdam, Holland, April 4, 1649, Annetie Daniels; emigrated to America in 1652.
2. *Resolved* (2), of whom further.

(J. Riker: *Revised History of Harlem*, pp. 94, 691, 692.)

II. Resolved (2) Waldron, son of Resolved (1) Waldron, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, May 10, 1610, and died in Harlem, New York, before May 10, 1690. It is said that he made a voyage to Brazil before coming finally to New Amsterdam. To the latter place he emigrated late in 1654.

Resolved Waldron was appointed deputy schout fiscal or attorney general and provost marshal of New Netherland, May 25, 1658, ambassador to Maryland in September, 1659, magistrate of Harlem in 1673, and schout-fiscal in 1673.

Resolved (2) Waldron married (first), in Amsterdam, Holland, before 1647, Rebecca Koch, daughter of Hendrick Koch.

WALDRON

Arms—Argent, three bulls' heads sable armed or.
Crest—An heraldic tiger sable pelletée.
Motto—*Nec beneficii immemor nec injuriae.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)



Waldron



Child:

1. *Aeltie* or *Aeltje*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Aeltie or *Aeltje Waldron*, daughter of Resolved (2) and Rebecca (Koch) Waldron, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1651.

She married Captain Johannes Vermilye. (Vermilye III.)

(*Ibid.*)

Chrysler

First Royal Descent from William the Conqueror

WILLIAM I, called the Conqueror, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy (Dukes of Normandy V), and Arletta or Herleve, was born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027 or 1028 and died at Rouen, France, September 9, 1087.

While he was still a minor, his father died and he was acknowledged his successor by the Norman barons. The next twelve years were a period of anarchy, but in 1040, with the help of Henry I of France, he stamped out a serious rising and later recovered the fortress of Alençon from Geoffrey Martel, Count of Anjou. He also defeated an alliance of Henry I and Geoffrey against him and annexed Mayenne and Maine.

In 1065 Edward the Confessor, King of England, died and William claimed the succession. He invaded England and on October 14, 1066, defeated Harold II at the Battle of Senlac or Hastings. He was crowned King of England on Christmas Day at Westminster Abbey. For the next five years he continued military operations, reducing the south and west, and in 1070 completed the conquest by a march to Chester. To reward his followers, he redistributed land taken from its earlier owners, but in granting it each of his barons received portions in several counties. His administration was based on Norman feudalism, the barons having close personal relations with the King. At the same time the old courts of shire and hundred were preserved, as well as the system of governing through sheriffs. Although his heavy taxation caused complaints, he won the respect of his English subjects, who regarded him as their protector against feudal oppression on account of his regard for legal forms and his confirmation of the "laws of Edward." Two prelates, Lanfranc of Canterbury and Geoffrey of Coutances, were his chief advisers. Among his later military campaigns was that against Malcolm, King of Scotland, who submitted to him at the Forth; his suppression of two rebellions in Maine; and his invasion of the French Vexin. During the latter he was injured, when his horse plunged on the burning cinders of Mantes, which city he had sacked and burned. He was carried to Rouen, where he died.

William the Conqueror married Matilda or Maud of Flanders. (First Descent from House of Capet VII.)

Among his children were:

1. Robert, Duke of Normandy.
2. William II, called Rufus, King of England, 1087-1100; died unmarried.
3. *Henry I*, of whom further.
4. Constance, married, in 1086, Alain VI, Duke of Brittany. (q.v.)
5. Adela, married Etienne, Count of Blois, Chartres, Brie, and Champagne.
6. Gundred. (Third Descent from William the Conqueror II.)

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XIII, pp. 50-51; Vol. XXI, pp. 293-301.)

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

FITZ ALAN

Arms—Barry of eight or and gules.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage.*)

FITZ HENRY

Arms—Azure, fretty or, a chief of the last.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

CHRYSLER

Arms—Argent, three roses gules, quinquefoliated, stalked and leaved vert, growing separately from a mount vert.

(Arms on the tombstone of Friedrich Kreussler in the Johannis (St. John's) Cemetery at Jena, Saxony, Germany.)

WILLIAM I



Chart of Descent from William the Conqueror

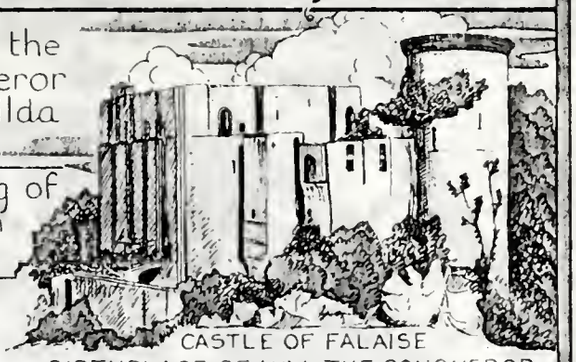
MATILDA of FLANDERS



29 William the Conqueror m Matilda of Flanders

28 Henry I, King of England from 1100 to 1135

27 Matilda m Conan III, Duke of Brittany



CASTLE OF FALAISE
BIRTHPLACE OF WM THE CONQUEROR



WILLIAM I



FLANDERS



FITZ ALAN



FITZ HENRY



CHRYSLER

26 Bertha of Brittany m Alan, Earl of Richmond

25 Brian Fitz Alan

24 Alan Fitz Brian m a daughter of Bertram Haget

23 Brian Fitz Alan m. Alice, daughter of Gilbert Hansard

22 Sir Alan Fitz Brian of Bedale, m Agnes, dau of Randolph Fitz Henry

21 Sir Brian Fitz Alan, Lord Fitz Alan

20 Katherine Fitz Alan m Sir John Grey, Lord Grey of Rotherfield

19 Maud Grey m John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt

18 Joyce de Botetourt m Sir Adam de Peshall

17 Margaret de Peshall m Sir Richard de Mytton

16 William Mytton m Margaret, dau of Thomas Corbet

15 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne

14 John Washburne, d in 1546; m Emma –

13 John Washburne, d. in 1593, m. Joan Bushall

12 John Washburne, d. in 1624, m. Martha Stevens

11 William Washburne, bapt Nov 9, 1601 at Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, d Oct 30, 1658 at Hempstead, Long Island, m Jane –

10 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits

9 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend

8 Thomas Willits m Rachel Powell

7 Isaac Willits

6 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

5 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen

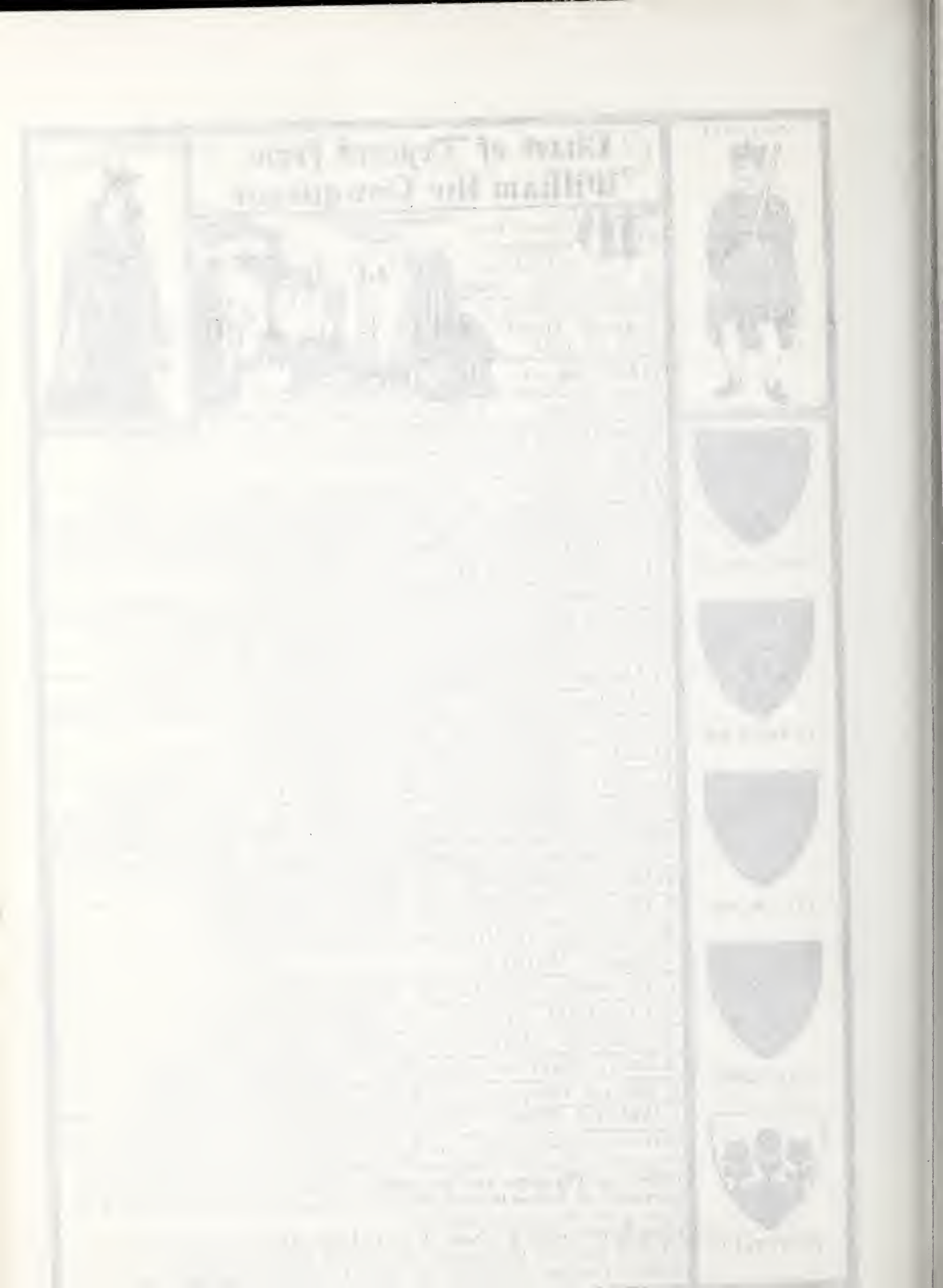
4 Martha Dolsen m Henry Chrysler

3 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy

2 Henry Chrysler m Anna Maria Breymann

1 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.





William the Conqueror Duke of Normandy after he had in Battaile slaine Harold Sirke Coppon him the Crowne of England He raigned 19 yeares 11 months died at the age of 74 Yeares And lieth buried at Caen in Normandy.

Are to be sold by Compts Holland over against the Exchange





Matilda of Flanders.



HENRY I





Matilda of Scotland



ROYAL DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

II. Henry I, King of England, called Beauclerc, son of William the Conqueror and Matilda or Maud of Flanders, was born in 1068 and died near Gisors, France, December 1, 1135. He was buried in the Abbey of Reading, which he had founded.

He was given an excellent education, including the English law and language. As a younger son he was not expected to inherit the crown. Of his elder brothers, William received England, and Robert became Duke of Normandy. When William died, in 1100, Robert was on a Crusade and Henry seized the crown. He issued a charter by which he promised to restore the "laws of Edward," exchange customary fees for the unlimited demands of his father and brother on the barons, stop the plundering of the church, and force the barons to do justice to their tenants. By marrying a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon kings he completed his policy of allying himself with the native English. In both England and Normandy he was more popular with the non-feudal classes than with the barons. English levies helped him repel an invasion of Robert and his victory at Tinchebray was regarded as an English victory in revenge for Hastings. Several times he was successful in putting down rebellions and conspiracies in Normandy. The chief institution created during his reign was that of the exchequer.

Henry I married (first) Matilda of Scotland. (Kings of Scotland X.) She died in 1118, and he married (second) Adelaide, daughter of Godfrey, Count of Louvain.

Children of the first marriage:

1. William, called the Aetheling; married Matilda, daughter of Fulk V, Count of Anjou (q.v.); died without issue in a shipwreck.
2. Matilda or Maud. (Second Descent from William the Conqueror III.)

A natural daughter was:

Matilda, of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. IX, p. 436.)

III. Matilda, natural daughter of Henry I, married Conan III, Duke of Brittany. (Dukes of Brittany VI.)

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table III.)

IV. Bertha, heiress of Brittany, married Alan, Count of Brittany and Earl of Richmond. (FitzAlan III.)

V. Brian FitzAlan.

VI. Alan FitzBrian married Agnes Haget.

VII. Brian FitzAlan married Alice Hansard.

VIII. Sir Alan FitzBrian of Bedale married Agnes FitzHenry.

IX. Sir Brian FitzAlan, Lord FitzAlan, married (first) Muriel; and (second) Maud.

X. Katherine FitzAlan married Sir John (2) de Grey, Lord Grey of Rotherfield. (de Grey IX.)

XI. Maud de Grey married John (2) de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt. (de Botetourt III.)

XII. Joyce de Botetourt married Sir Adam (3) de Peshall. (Peshall III.)

XIII. Margaret de Peshall married Sir Richard de Mytton. (Mytton IV.)

XIV. William Mytton married Margaret Corbet.

XV. Joan Mytton married John (4) Washburne. (Washburne—Family in England—VIII.)

XVI. John (5) Washburne married Emma.

XVII. John (6) Washburne married Joan Bushall.

XVIII. John (7) Washburne married Martha Stevens.

XIX. William Washburne married Jane.

XX. Mary Washburne married Richard Willets. (Willits I.)

XXI. Thomas (1) Willets married Dinah Townsend.

XXII. Thomas (2) Willets married (second) Rachel Powell.

XXIII. Isaac Willits married, but the name of his wife is not known.

XXIV. Lieutenant Thomas (3) Willits married Mary Allison.

XXV. Elizabeth Willits married Matthew Dolsen. (Dolsen V.)

XXVI. Martha Dolsen married Henry (2) Chrysler. (Chrysler—Family in America—V.)

XXVII. John Matthew Chrysler married (first) Hannah Lundy.

XXVIII. Henry (3) Chrysler married Anna Maria Breymann.

XXIX. Walter Percy Chrysler married Della V. Forker.

XXX-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler married Byron Cecil Foy.
Children:

1. Joan Chrysler, born September 18, 1926.
2. Cynthia, born September 25, 1930.

XXX-B. Bernice Chrysler married Edgar William Garbisch.
Children:

1. Gwynne Chrysler, born May 28, 1931.
2. Edgar William, Jr., born October 3, 1932.



HENRY II



XXX-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. married Jean Esther Outland.

XXX-D. Jack Forker Chrysler married Edith Helen Backus.
Children:

1. Helen Forker, born February 2, 1944.
2. Jack Forker, Jr., born May 31, 1946.

CHRYSLER SECOND ROYAL DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Generations I and II, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

III. Matilda or *Maud*, Queen of England and Empress, daughter of Henry I and Matilda of Scotland, was born in 1102 and died January 30, 1164.

On the death of her only brother she became heir to the throne of England and received formal recognition as her father's successor. The Great Council of England, however, was reluctant to acknowledge a female sovereign, and this feeling increased on her marriage to the heir of Anjou and Maine. On the death of her father in 1135, his nephew, Stephen of Mortain and Boulogne, son of Etienne, Count of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, was recognized in both England and Normandy and he rushed across the channel and was crowned King. Through extortionate demands on the barons and a quarrel with the church over the question of their secular jurisdiction, he lost their support. Matilda came to England and with the help of her half-brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, contested the royal title. The contest continued for years. Stephen was captured at Lincoln, but the Earl of Gloucester was soon afterward captured and an exchange was arranged. Meanwhile Geoffrey of Anjou completed the conquest of Normandy and Matilda retired there, still claiming the English crown. In 1153, Henry, son of Matilda and Geoffrey, appeared in England. After Stephen lost his son, Eustace, through a sudden illness, he recognized Henry as his heir and they cooperated to repress anarchy.

Matilda or Maud married (first) in 1114, Emperor Henry V, who died without issue by her in 1125. She married (second), in 1127, Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Maine. (Counts of Anjou X.)

Children of second marriage:

1. *Henry II*, of whom further.
2. Geoffrey VI, Count of Anjou, died without issue.
3. William.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VI, pp. 19-20.)

IV. Henry II, King of England, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and Matilda or Maud of England, was born at Le Mans, France, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, near Tours, France, July 6, 1189.

His mother had carried on a long struggle with her cousin, Stephen of Blois, for the crown and it ended with the recognition of Henry as King of England and Duke of Normandy. Through his father he also became Count of Anjou and by marriage greatly enlarged his French possessions. The early part of his reign was devoted to restoring public peace and recovering lands lost during the contest for the throne. He forced Malcolm of Scotland to restore the northern counties of England, which had been ceded to David. The keynote of the next period of his reign was a quarrel with the church over the subject of ecclesiastical courts. It became complicated by a personal quarrel with Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. After the latter's flight, in 1164, the King impounded the

revenues of Canterbury and for five years contrived to stave off a papal interdict on the kingdom. The Pope at length forced him, in 1170, to make peace with Thomas à Becket, who returned to England, but was murdered shortly afterwards. Although the King was not responsible, the deed was suggested by his impatient words. When he heard the news, he was panic-stricken and, to escape the Pope's censures, engaged in an expedition to Ireland. During the struggle in 1164 the Constitutions of Clarendon had been issued to settle the relations of church and state. Although they were not accepted by the clergy and Henry could not maintain them after the murder of Becket, some of them obtained a permanent place in English law, strengthening royal as opposed to ecclesiastical courts. The latter years of his reign were a succession of misfortunes. He alienated his Queen, who stirred up her sons to rebellion in 1173, and ten years later his heir apparent died in war against his father and his brother Richard. This was followed by a feud between the remaining sons, Richard and John.

Henry II married, in 1152, Eleanor of Aquitaine.

A natural son was:

William de Longsepée, of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 593-96; Vol. IX, pp. 452-53.)

V. William de Longsepée, natural son of Henry II, King of England, was born before 1176 and died March 6 or 7, 1226.

His father granted him Appleby, County Lincoln, and on his marriage he was recognized as Earl of Salisbury. As such he attended the coronation of King John on May 27, 1190. From 1200 to 1208, and from 1213 to 1226, he was sheriff of Wiltshire. In 1202, he was lieutenant of Gascony, and from 1204 to 1206, Warden of the Cinque Ports. He established the Cathedral of Salisbury in 1220.

William de Longsepée married Ela, Countess of Salisbury. (Earls of Salisbury V.)

Children:

1. Sir William, made Knight of the Bath in June, 1233.
2. Richard, Canon of Salisbury.
3. Stephen, Justice of Ireland.
4. Nicholas of Salisbury.
5. Isabella, married William de Vesci.
6. Petronella, died unmarried.
7. Ela, married (first) Thomas de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick; (second) Philip Basset.
8. *Ida*, of whom further.

(T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 645. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 30, 31-2. W. B. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 149.)

VI. Ida de Longsepée, daughter of William de Longsepée and Ela of Salisbury, married (first) Walter FitzRobert. (FitzWalter IV.) She married (second) William Beauchamp of Bedford.

(*Ibid.*)

CHRYSLER THIRD ROYAL DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Generation I, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

II. Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror and Matilda or Maud of Flanders, has been the topic of much discussion by some genealogists, who dispute her descent. Several British official records of high authority state that she was the Conqueror's child. Her

FLANDERS

Arms— Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

WARREN

Arms—Chequy or and azure.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

GOURNAY

Arms—Paly of six or and azure.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

CHART OF SECOND & THIRD DESCENTS
FROM

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

FLANDERS



MATILDA OF FLANDERS

19-30 WILLIAM I, called the Conqueror m Matilda of Flanders

28 Henry I, King of England 1100-1135, m Matilda, d of Malcolm III, K of Scotland

29 Gundred, d. June 24, 1088; m William de Warren

28 Edith de Warren m. Gerard de Gournay

27 Matilda or Maud, Queen of England, d 1164; m Geoffrey V, Plantagenet, Count of Anjou & Maine

27 Gundred de Gournay m Nele (or Nigel) d'Aubigny

26 Gundred d'Aubigny m Bertram Haget



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH AT CAEN, WHERE WILLIAM I IS BURIED

26 Henry II, King of England

25 Agnes Haget m Alan Fitz Brian

25 William de Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, m Ela, Countess of Salisbury

24 Brian Fitz Alan m. Alice, daughter of Gilbert Hansard

24 Ida de Longespée m 1st Walter Fitz Robert

23 Sir Alan Fitz Brian of Bedale m Agnes, daughter of Randolph Fitz Henry



HENRY II

23 Ela Fitz Walter m. Sir William de Oddingsseles

22 Sir Brian Fitz-Alan, Ld Fitz Alan

22 Margaret de Oddingsseles m 1st Sir John de Grey

21 Katherine Fitz Alan m.

21 Sir John de Grey, Lord Grey of Rotherfield

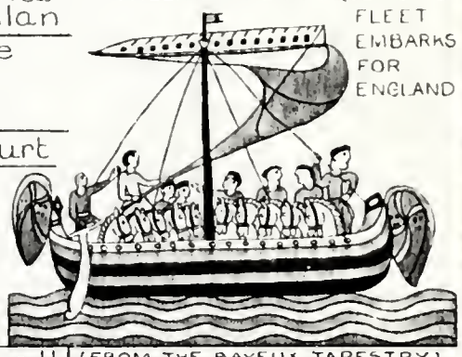
20 Maud de Grey m John de Botetourt, Ld Botetourt

19 Joyce de Botetourt m Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Rich de Mytton

17 Wm Mytton m Margaret, d. of Thos. Corbet

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S FLEET EMBARKS FOR ENGLAND



(FROM THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY)

16 Joan Mytton m John Washburne

15 John Washburne, d. in 1546; m Emma-

14 John Washburne, d in 1593; m Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne, d in 1624; m. Martha Stevens



WARREN

12 William Washburne, bapt Nov 9, 1601, at Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, d Oct. 30, 1658, at Hempstead, Long Island, m Jane-

11 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann



GOURNAY

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m Edith Helen Backus

i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



husband, in his will, names her as a daughter of King William I. John Watson, in his "History of the Warrens," page sixty, has the following:

INSCRIPTION ON TOMB OF GUNDRED

Within this pew stands the tombstone of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William, first Earl of Warenne and Surrey, which having been deposited over her remains in the Chapter House of Lewes Priory and lately discovered in Iffield Church, was removed to this place at the expense of William Burrell, Esquire, in 1775.

Gundred died June 24, 1088. She married William (2) de Warenne. (Warren V.)

(John Watson: "History of the Warrens," p. 60.)

Chrysler

First Royal Descent from Charlemagne

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin II and Alpaida or Chalpaida, was born about 688 and died October 22, 741. After the death of his father there was a period of anarchy. His nephews were proclaimed rulers and Charles was thrown into prison. He escaped and defeated the Neustrians at Amblève in 716 and at Vincy the following year. He took the title of Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, thus uniting the northern part of the country. In 719 he forced Duke Odo of Aquitaine to recognize his suzerainty. He also became renowned for his victories over the Moors. They had conquered Spain in 711 and later crossed the Pyrenees and advanced on Gaul as far as Tours. His brilliant victory at Tours, in October 732, over the Moors ended the last of the Arab invasions and led to his being called "Martel" (the Hammer). He then took the offensive against them in southern France. His victories over the Germans resulted in the annexation of Frisia, the end of the Duchy of Alemannia, intervention in Bavaria and the payment of tribute by the Saxons. Pope Gregory III attempted to gain his aid against the Lombards, but was unsuccessful. For a few years before his death there was no King of the Merovingian line and in 741 he divided the kingdom between his two sons, as though he were master of the realm.

Charles Martel married (first) Chrotrudis. He married (second) Sonichilde, daughter of Grimoald II, Duke of Bavaria. (Descent from Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain XIV.)

Children of first marriage:

1. Carloman, succeeded his father in Austrasia and western Germany; abdicated in 747.
2. *Pepin III*, of whom further.

Child of second marriage:

1. Landrave. (Descent from Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain XV.)

(G. Kaufmann: "Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen," 2 Vols. E. Muehlbacher: "Deutsche Geschichte unter den Karolingern, Gotha," 1896.)

II. Pepin III, called Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel and Chrotrudis, succeeded his father in Neustria, the western part of the kingdom, while his brother, Carloman, held the eastern part. They both kept the title of Mayor of the Palace and were the actual rulers of the country. They appointed Childeric III, probably a Merovingian, as King, but presided over the tribunals, convoked councils of the church, and made war themselves. Carloman abdicated and retired to a monastery in 747. Pepin was thus sole master of both Austrasia and Neustria and after consulting Pope Zacharias took the title of King. He was crowned at St. Boniface in 751 and later was recrowned by Pope Stephen II, who also



Charles Martel



Pepin le Bref Roi des Francs

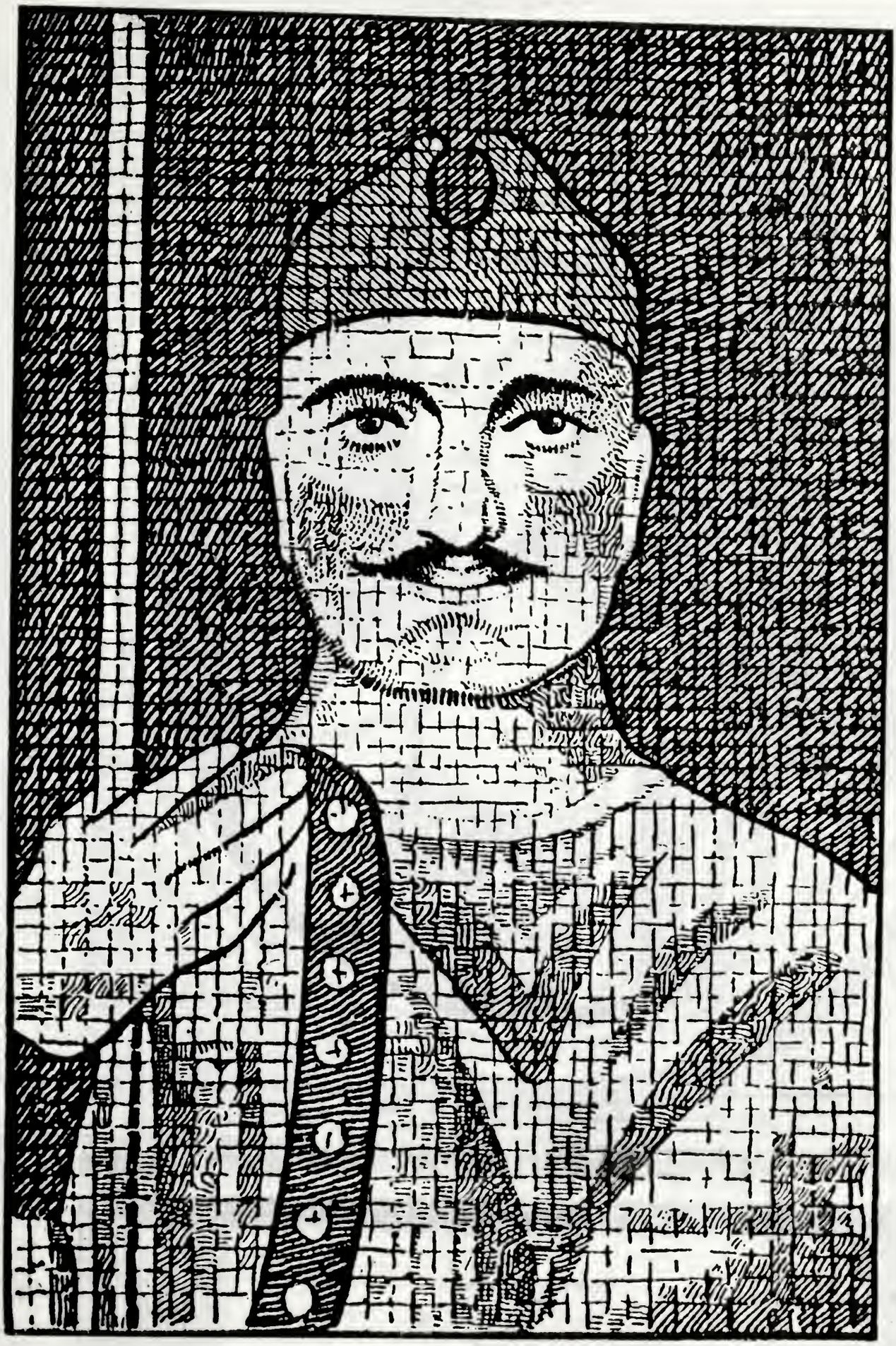
† 768





Berthe reine de France
femme de Pépin-le-bref 768





CHARLEMAGNE





Hildegarde

Wife of Charlemagne





Louis I.er le débonnaire ;

Roi des Francs, 840





Charles II (Le Chauve)

Roi de France + 877



made him a Patrician of Rome. In return for these favors Pepin made two expeditions against the Lombards. He took the exarchate of Ravenna from them and conferred it on the Pope. This marked the beginning of the Papal States. After a war lasting eight years he occupied Aquitaine.

Pepin III married Bertha or Berthe, daughter of Chiribert, Count of Laon.

Children:

1. *Charlemagne*, of whom further.
2. Carloman.

(G. Kaufmann: "Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen," 2 vols. Einhard's Jahrbuecher, ed. Abel, 1824.)

III. Charlemagne, son of Pepin III or Pepin the Short, and Bertha or Berthe of Laon, was born April 2, 742/43, died January 28, 814, and was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle. Charlemagne, in the early part of his reign, invaded Northern Italy, putting an end to the Lombard kingdom. From 774 to 799 he was at war with the Saxons, at that time a heathen race east of the Rhine. In 785, Widukind, Saxon leader, submitted and was baptized a Christian, but resistance continued in the outlying portions of the region. Bavaria was next annexed and this brought Charlemagne in conflict with the Avars, whose Khan became a Christian in 805. Expeditions were also sent against the Arabs of North Spain. On December 25, 800, while in Rome, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III, thus assisting in the revival of the early Christian Roman Empire. After a naval war in the Adriatic, in which he surrendered some disputed territory, Charlemagne was saluted by the Greek envoys as Basileus, the equality of the two empires thus being recognized. The reign of Charlemagne witnessed a revival of arts and letters, a revision of Frankish law, and the writing of the laws of the Saxons, Thuringians and Frisians.

Charlemagne married (first), in 770, Hermengarde or Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, King of Lombardy; (second), in 771, Hildegarde, born in 757, died April 30, 782, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia; (third), in 783, Fastrade, who died in 794, daughter of Rudolph, Count of Franconia; and (fourth) Liutgarde, who died June 4, 800.

Children of second marriage:

1. Charles, born in 772, died December 4, 811, was King of Germany; left no issue.
2. Rothrude or Rotrude, born in 773, died June 6, 810; married Roricon I, Count of Maine.
3. Adelaide, Abbess of Fara, born in 775, died June 6, 810.
4. Pepin. (Third Descent from Charlemagne IV.)
5. *Louis I*, of whom further.
6. Lothaire, born in 779, died in 780.
7. Bertha, died in 853; married Angilbert, Count or Governor of Ponthieu. (Counts of Boulogne & Ponthieu—I.)
8. Gisele, born in 781.
9. Hildegarde, Abbess of Argenteuil, born in 782, died in 822; married Eberhard I, Lord Beutelsbach.

Children of third marriage:

10. Theodrade, Abbess of Argenteuil.
11. Hildrude, Abbess of Faremontier.

Child of fourth marriage:

12. Emma, died in 839; married Eginhard, Abbot.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 325-26, 417. P. Anselme: Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, pp. 28-29.)

IV. Louis I, called the Pious, son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde of Swabia, was born at Chasseneuil in central France in 778 and died near Ingelheim, June 20, 840. As a child, in 781, he was crowned King of Aquitaine. His father planned to divide the empire among his three sons, but on the death of the other two, Louis became successor in the Empire,

his nephew Bernard, son of Pepin, becoming King of Italy. Louis was crowned Emperor by his father at Aachen in 813. Three years later he was crowned a second time by Pope Stephen IV at Reims. His tastes were ecclesiastical rather than military, and he earned the name Pious through his liberality to the church and for his attempt to reform and purify monastic life. Soon after his coronation he arranged for a division of the empire among his three sons, but he later married a second time and included Charles, a son by the second marriage, in a new arrangement. The remainder of his reign was marked by a series of revolts on the part of the elder sons. At times they fought among themselves, at times against their father, and on two occasions practically deposed him. With the death of Pepin, the empire was divided among the other three, including Charles.

Louis I married (first), about 794, Ermengarde of Hasbaigne. (Descent from Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain XVIII.) She died October 3, 818, and he married (second), in 819, Judith, who was born in 800, and died April 19, 843, daughter of Welfe or Guelph I, Count of Bavaria.

Children of first marriage:

1. Lothaire. (Seventh Descent from Charlemagne V.)
2. Pepin, born in 803, died in 838, King of Aquitaine.
3. Louis. (Fourth Descent from Charlemagne V.)
4. Adelaide. (Fifth Descent from Charlemagne V.)
5. Alpaida, married Begon Conrad, Count of Paris.
6. Hildegarde, died in 842; married Count Thierri.

Children of second marriage:

7. Gisele. (Second Descent from Charlemagne V.)
8. *Charles II*, of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 326-27, 574.)

V. Charles II, called the Bald, son of Louis I, and Judith of Bavaria, was born in 823 and died October 5, 877. The death of Louis the Pious in 840 led to war between his three surviving sons, Charles allying himself with Louis in resisting the claims of Lothaire as Emperor. Their victory led to the oaths of Strasbourg and the treaty of Verdun in 843, which definitely broke the unity of the empire. Charles secured the kingdom of the West Franks, corresponding largely to what is now France, while Louis secured the portions of the empire which were German. Lothaire had the title of Emperor and a region between France and Germany including Italy and the valleys of the Rhone, Saône and Meuse. After a few quiet years, following this treaty, various attempts were made by each of the brothers to increase his dominions and it was at this time that Norman raiders reached Northern France. Following the death of Emperor Louis II, Charles went to Italy, securing the imperial crown at Rome with the support of Pope John VIII. He made a second expedition to Italy to aid the Pope against the Saracens and died on his way back to France.

Charles II married (first), in 842, Ermentrude, who died October 6, 869, daughter of Eudes, Count of Orleans. He married (second), in 870, Richilde, daughter of Thierry I, Duke of Burgundy.

Children of first marriage:

1. Judith. (Sixth Descent from Charlemagne VI.)
2. Carloman, born in 845, died in 877, Abbot of Esternach.
3. *Louis II*, of whom further.
4. Charles, born in 848, died in 866, King of Aquitaine.
5. Lothaire, died in 866, Abbot of St. German of Auxerre.
6. Ermentrude, Abbess.
7. Rothilde, married Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks. (q.v.)

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 328.)



Louis II (Le Bègue)

Roi de France &c.





Louis IV dit d'Outremer

Roi de France 936



VI. Louis II, King of France, called *le Bégue* or the Stammerer, son of Charles II the Bald and Ermentrude of Orleans, was born November 1, 846, and died April 10, 879. In 877, he succeeded his father as King of France, but not as Emperor, and was crowned by Hincmar, Archbishop of Reims, December 8 following. His reign lasted only eighteen months. During his reign, as well as that of his father and of his successors, the feudal system gained in strength at the expense of the monarchy, the great nobles establishing strong principalities, such as Flanders, Aquitaine and Burgundy, with the King possessing little except the appearance of royalty.

Louis II married (first), in 863, Ansgard, daughter of Adelis, Count of Harduin; (second) Lieutgarde or Liutgarde, also called Adelaide, daughter of Ludolfe, Duke of Saxony.

Children of first marriage:

1. Louis III, King of Neustria, called Louis III of France, died without issue.
2. Carloman, King of Aquitaine, called King of France, died without issue.

Child of second marriage:

3. *Charles III*, of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 174. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, pp. 34-35.)

VII. Charles III, King of France, called the Simple, son of Louis II and Liutgarde or Adelaide of Saxony, was born in 879 and died October 7, 929. After the death of his father, France came into the possession of the German branch of the Carlovingians and, with the deposition of Charles the Fat in 887, was ruled for a time by Odo, son of Robert the Strong. Charles gained the recognition of many notables as heir to the throne in 893, but secured possession of the whole kingdom only by the death of his rival five years later. The most important event of his reign was the treaty with the Normans in 911, by which they secured the territory later known as Normandy and their leader was baptized as a Christian. In 920 the barons, jealous of royal authority, rebelled and elected Robert, brother of Odo, as King. After being defeated, Charles was imprisoned at Château Thierry and Peronne, where he died.

Charles III was married three times. The name of his first wife is not known. He married (second), in 907, Frederona, sister of Bovo, Bishop of Chalon; (third) Eadgifu or Eadgyfu. (First Descent from the Saxon Kings XVII.)

Child of first marriage:

1. Gisele.

Children of second marriage:

2. Ermentrude.
3. Frederune.
4. Hildegarde.
5. Rotrude.

Child of third marriage:

6. *Louis IV*, of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Table XII.)

VIII. Louis IV, King of France, called d'Outremer, son of Charles III and Eadgifu or Eadgyfu of England, was born in 921 and died September 10, 954. At the time his father was deposed and imprisoned, his mother fled with him to England and for this reason he was later given the name "d'Outremer" or "from overseas." After the death of Rudolph of Burgundy, who for a time was King of France, Hugh the Great and other French nobles

chose Louis King and he was consecrated at Laon in 936. His reign was marked by a series of rebellions on the part of the nobles, who refused to recognize royal authority although he was backed by the Pope and Otto the Great. In 937 the Hungarians invaded Burgundy and Aquitaine and they later made a second invasion of Southern France.

Louis IV married, in 939, Gerberge.

Children:

1. Lothaire, born in 941, died in 986; his son, Louis V, was the last Carlovingian King of France, and died without issue.
2. Carloman, born in 942, died in 947.
3. *Maud* or *Matilda*, of whom further.
4. Louis, born in 948, died in 954.
5. Gerberga, married Albert I, Count of Vermandois.
6. Charles, born in 953, died in 991 or 994.
7. Alberade, married Renaud, Count of Roucy and Reims. (Counts of Roucy I.)
8. Hildegarde.

(*Ibid.*)

IX. Maud or *Matilda*, daughter of Louis IV, King of France and Gerberge, was born in 943 and died in 992.

She married Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy.

Children:

1. Rudolf III, reigned as King of Burgundy from 993 to 1032, died without issue.
2. *Bertha* or *Berte*, of whom further.
3. Gerberga, married Herman II, Duke of Swabia.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Table XII.)

X. Bertha or *Berte*, daughter of Conrad the Peaceful and Maud or Matilda, of France, married (first) Eudes I, Count of Blois and Champagne. (Counts of Champagne II.) She married (second), as his second wife, Robert II, called the Pious, King of France. (q.v.)

Children:

1. Thibaut II, succeeded his father as Count of Blois, but died without issue.
2. *Eudes II*, of whom further.
3. Theodoric.
4. Roger, Bishop of Beauvais.
5. Heloise.
6. Agnes, married Guy de Thouars.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 835. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 121-22. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1562.)

XI. Eudes II, Count of Blois, Chartres, Tours, Troyes and Meaux, son of Eudes I and Bertha or Berte of Burgundy, was born in 983 and was killed in battle on November 15, 1037. He was a favorite of King Robert of France and became Count Palatine of Champagne, the chief title of his descendants. He claimed the succession to the Kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy after the death of Raoul III to the prejudice of Emperor Conrad and marched on Toul in 1036, took Bar the following year, but was killed by Gosselon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, in a combat on November 15, 1037. His head was sent to the Emperor, while his body was buried in the Abbey of Marmoutier.

Eudes II married (first) Maud, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy (q.v.); married (second) Ermengarde, daughter of Robert I, Count of Auvergne, and Ermengarde of Arles.

Children of second marriage:

1. Etienne (Stephen), Count of Champagne.
2. Thibaut III, Count of Blois and Champagne.
3. *Bertha*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 124. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1582.)

FRANCE

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

ANJOU

Arms—Azure, eight lioncels rampant or, four two and two.

(Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry.*)

BOTETOURT

Arms—Or, a saltire engrailed sable.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

PESHALL

Arms—Argent, a cross fleurettée sable, on a canton gules, a wolf's head erased argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

(WASHBOURNE)
WASHBURNE

Arms—Argent, on a fess between six martlets gules three cinquefoils of the field.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

BLOIS ET CHAMPAGNE

Arms—Azure, a bend argent cottised potent counter potent or and sable.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

BRITTANY AND RICHMOND

Arms—Pure ermine.

(Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry*, p. 232.)

HANSARD

Arms—Gules, three estoiles or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

GREY

Arms—Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux, a bend gules.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

MYTTON

Arms—Per pale argent and azure a double-headed eagle and bordure or.

(*Visitation of Shropshire.*)



CHARLEMAGNE

CHART OF DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

42 Charles Martel, d Oct 22, 741, m Chrotrudis

41 Pepin III, the Short, m Bertha of Laon

40 CHARLEMAGNE, crowned Emperor in 800; m Hildegarde, dau of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia

39 Louis I, Emperor called the Pious, b 778, d 846, m Judith, dau of Guelph I, Count of Bavaria

38 Charles II, Emperor called the Bald, b 823; d 877, m Ermentrude, dau of Eudes, C of Orleans

37 Louis II, K of France, called le Bégue, b 846; d 879 m Lieutgarde, dau of Ludolphe, D of Saxony

36 Charles III, K of France, called the "Simple", b 879 d 929; m Eadgifu, d of Edward the Elder, K of England

35 Louis IV, K of France, called d'Outremer b 921, d 954 m Gerberge, dau of Henry I, Duke of Saxony

34 Maud or Matilda m Conrad the Peaceful, K of Burgundy

33 Bertha m Eudes I, C of Blois, b 978, d 995

32 Eudes II, C of Blois & Champagne m 2nd Ermengarde of Auvergne

31 Bertha of Blois & Champagne m Alain V, D of Brittany

30 Havise m Hoel, C of Cornouaille & D of Brittany

29 Alain VI, D of Brittany m Ermengarde, d of Fulk IV, C of Anjou

28 Conan III, D of Brittany m Matilda, d of Henry I, K of England

27 Bertha, heiress of Brittany m Alan, Earl of Richmond

26 Brian Fitz Alan

25 Alan Fitz Brian m a daughter of Bertram Haget

24 Brian Fitz Alan m Alice, dau of Gilbert Hansard

23 Sir Alan Fitz Brian of Bedale m Agnes d of Randolph Fitz Henry

22 Sir Brian Fitz Alan, Lord Fitz Alan, m twice

21 Katherine Fitz Alan m Sir John Grey, La Grey of Rotherfield

20 Maud Grey m John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt

19 Joyce de Botetourt m Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m Sir Richard de Mytton

17 William Mytton m Margaret, d of Thomas Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m John Washburne

15 John Washburne, d 1546, m Emma —

14 John Washburne, d 1593, m Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne, d 1624; m Martha Stevens

12 William Washburne, bapt Nov 9, 1601 at Bengeworth, Worcestershire, Eng, d Oct 30, 1658 at Hempstead, Long Island, m Jane

11 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp 1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris 1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland 1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



FRANCE



ANJOU



BOTETOURT



PESHALL



WASHBOURNE (WASHBURNE)



HILDEGARDE



BLOIS & CHAMPAGNE



BRITTANY & RICHMOND



HANSARD



GREY



MYTTON



XII. Bertha of Blois, daughter of Eudes II, Count of Blois and Ermengarde of Auvergne, married Alain V, Duke of Brittany. (Counts of Brittany III.)

XIII. Havoise or *Havise* of Brittany, married Hoel, who became Duke of Brittany.

XIV. Alain VI, Duke of Brittany, married Ermengarde of Anjou.

XV. Conan III, Duke of Brittany, married Matilda, natural daughter of Henry I, King of England.

XVI. Bertha, heiress of Brittany, married Alan, Count of Brittany and Earl of Richmond. (FitzAlan III.)

XVII. Brian FitzAlan.

XVIII. Alan FitzBrian married Agnes Haget.

XIX. Brian FitzAlan married Alice Hansard.

XX. Sir Alan FitzBrian of Bedale married Agnes FitzHenry.

XXI. Sir Brian FitzAlan, Lord FitzAlan, married (first) Muriel; married (second) Maud.

XXII. Katherine FitzAlan married Sir John (2) de Grey, Lord Grey of Rotherfield. (de Grey IX.)

XXIII. Maud de Grey married John (2) de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt. (de Botetourt III.)

XXIV. Joyce de Botetourt married Sir Adam (3) de Peshall. (Peshall III.)

XXV. Margaret de Peshall married Sir Richard de Mytton. (Mytton IV.)

XXVI. William Mytton married Margaret Corbet.

XXVII. Joan Mytton married John (4) Washburne. (Washburne—Family in England—VIII.)

XXVIII. John (5) Washburne married Emma.

XXIX. John (6) Washburne married Joan Bushall.

XXX. John (7) Washburne married Martha Stevens.

XXXI. William Washburne married Jane.

XXXII. Mary Washburne married Richard Willets. (Willits I.)

ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

XXXIII. Thomas (1) Willets married Dinah Townsend.

XXXIV. Thomas (2) Willets married Rachel Powell.

XXXV. Isaac Willets married, but the name of his wife is not known.

XXXVI. Lt. Thomas (3) Willets married Mary Allison.

XXXVII. Elizabeth Willets married Matthew Dolsen. (Dolsen V.)

XXXVIII. Martha Dolsen married Henry (2) Chrysler. (Chrysler—Family in America—V.)

XXXIX. John Matthew Chrysler married Hannah Lundy.

XL. Henry (3) Chrysler married Anna Maria Breymann.

XLI. Walter Percy Chrysler married Della V. Forker.

XLII-A. Thelma Irene Chrysler married Byron Cecil Foy.
Children:

1. Joan Chrysler, born September 18, 1926.
2. Cynthia, born September 25, 1930.

XLII-B. Bernice Chrysler married Edgar William Garbisch.
Children:

1. Gwynne Chrysler, born May 28, 1931.
2. Edgar William, Jr., born October 3, 1932.

XLII-C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. married Jean Esther Outland.

XLII-D. Jack Forker Chrysler married Edith Helen Backus.
Children:

1. Helen Forker, born February 2, 1944.
2. Jack Forker, Jr., born May 31, 1946.

CHRYSLER SECOND ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I-IV, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

V. Gisele, daughter of Louis I and Judith of Bavaria, was born in 820. She married in 843, Eberhard, Duke of Frioul.

(C. M. Allstrom—"Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 326-7.)

VI. Hedwiga or *Liutgarde*, daughter of Eberhard, Duke of Frioul, and Gisele, married Ludolf, Duke of the East Saxons, great-grandson of Widukind, who died in 866.

(*Ibid.*, p. 574.)

CHART OF SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH & FIFTH DESCENTS
FROM

CHARLEMAGNE



CHARLEMAGNE, FROM AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE AT PARIS



43 Charles Martel, d Oct 22, 741; m Chrotludes

42 Pepin III, the Short, m Bertha of Laon

41 CHARLEMAGNE was crowned Emperor in 800 He m Hildegarde, dau of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia

2ND DESCENT	3RD DESCENT
37-40-39 Louis I, Emperor called the Pious, b 778, d 846, m 2nd m 1st Ermengarde, d of Ingram, D of Hasbaigne	Judith, dau of Guelph I, C. of Bavaria
	37 Pepin, K of Italy b 777, d 810
	38 Bernard, K of Italy from 810 to 818

CHARLEMAGNE IS BURIED AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

5TH DESCENT	4TH DESCENT
36 Adelaide m Conrad II, C of Auxerre, who d in 866	39 Louis, K of the E. Franks
	38 Gisele b 820, m 843, Eberhard, D. of Friaul
	37 Hedwiga m Liudolf, Duke of the East Saxons who d. in 866

37 Pepin II, Seigneur of Peronne & St Quentin

36 Heribert I was the 1st C. of Vermandois & d in 902

35 Adelaide m. in 888 Richard, the Justician, D of Burgundy & Autin, who d in 921

m Emma, d of Welf I, C of Bavaria

38 Carloman, K of Bavaria & Italy, m Litovinda, d of Ernest, C of the Bohemian mark

34 Adelaide m Rainier II, C. of Hainault

37 Arnulf, Holy Roman Emp, m Ota, d of Theudon, C of Bavaria

33 Rainier III, C of Hainault, m, according to some historians, Alix, d of Hugo of Dagsbury & Egisheim

36 Hedwiga m 36 Otto the Illustrious, D of Saxony

35 Henry I, the Fowler, D. of Saxony & K of Germany, m Matilda, d of Thiederich, a Saxon Count

35 Beatrix of Vermandois m Robert I, King of the Franks, who d in 923

34 Hedwiga m in 936, 34 Hugh the Great, D of the Franks

33 Hugh Capet, K of France m Adelaide, d of Wm. III, D of Aquitaine

32 Rainier IV, C of Hainault, d 1013, m as 1st husband, 32 Hedwiga

31 Beatrice of Hainault m Ebles, Count of Roucy, who lived in 1025

30 Alix or Adelaide m Hilduin IV, Count of Mondidier, who d in 1063

29 Marquerite of Roucy m Hugh, Count of Clermont

28 Adeliza of Clermont m Gilbert FitzRichard

27 Adeliza m Alberic de Vere

26 Rohesia de Vere m 2nd Payri de Beauchamp

25 Simon de Beauchamp, d about 1210

24 William de Beauchamp, d about 1260

23 Beatrice de Beauchamp m 1st Thomas FitzOtho

22 Maud FitzOtho m John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt

21 Thomas de Botetourt, d in 1322; m Joan Somery

20 John de Botetourt, b 1318; d. 1385, m 1st Maud de Grey

19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton

17 William Mytton m Margaret, dau of Thomas Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m John Washburne

15 John Washburne, d in 1546, m Emma —

14 John Washburne, d. in 1593, m Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne, d in 1624; m. Martha Stevens

12 Wm Washburne, b. in England; d Oct 30, 1658, at Hempstead, L I., m Jane —

11 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr m Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus

i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr



PEPIN THE SHORT AND BERTHA





LOUIS I



HUGH CAPET



VII. Otto the Illustrious, Duke of Saxony, son of Ludolf of Saxony and Hedwiga of Frioul died November 30, 912. He married Hedwiga or Liutgarde. (Chrysler Fourth Royal Descent from Charlemagne VIII.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 574-5.)

VIII. Henry I, called the Fowler, Duke of Saxony and King of Germany, son of Otto the Illustrious by Hedwiga, was born about 876 and died in 936. He was crowned King of Germany in 919 on the advice of King Conrad I. He married (second), in 909, Matilda, daughter of Thiederich, a Saxon Count, reputed descendant of the hero Widukind.

(*Ibid.*)

IX. Hedwiga, daughter of Henry I of Saxony and Matilda, married in 936, Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks. (First Descent from House of Capet III.)

(*Ibid.*)

CHRYSLER THIRD ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I-III, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

IV. Pepin (Counts of Vermandois-Line One-I), son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde of Swabia, was born in 777 and died on July 8, 810. He became King of Bavaria and Italy.

(P. Anselme "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," p. 48.)

V. Bernard, son of Pepin, succeeded his father as King of Italy in 810 and died in 818.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Pepin II, son of Bernard, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin.

VII. Heribert I, son of Pepin II, was the first Count of Vermandois and died in 902.

(*Ibid.*)

VIII. Beatrix, daughter of Heribert I, Count of Vermandois; married Robert I, King of the Franks. (First Descent from House of Capet II.)

(*Ibid.*)

CHRYSLER FOURTH ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I-IV, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

V. Louis, the German, King of Bavaria, son of Louis I and Ermengarde, was born in 805 and died in 876. He married Emma, daughter of Welf I, Count of Bavaria.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table XII.)

VI. Carloman, son of Louis, King of the East Franks and Emma of Bavaria, became King of Bavaria and Italy. He was born in 828 and died in 880.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Arnulf, King of Germany, natural son of Carloman, was born in 850 and died in 899. He married Otta, daughter of Theudon, Count of Bavaria.

(*Ibid.*)

VIII. Hedwiga or *Liutgarde*, daughter of Arnulf, Holy Roman Emperor, and Otta of Bavaria, married Otto, the Illustrious, Duke of Saxony. (Chrysler Second Royal Descent from Charlemagne VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

CHRYSLER FIFTH ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I-IV, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

V. Adelaide, daughter of Louis I and Ermengarde, married Conrad II, Count of Auxerre, who died in 866.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 325.)

VI. Adelaide, daughter of Conrad II, Count of Auxerre, and Adelaide, married, in 888, Richard the Justiciar, Duke of Burgundy, and Count of Autun, who died in 921.

(*Ibid.*, p. 203.)

VII. Alix or *Adelaide*, daughter of Richard the Justiciar, Duke of Burgundy, and Adelaide of Auxerre, married Rainier or Reginar II, Count of Hainault. (Counts of Hainault II.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 203.)

CHRYSLER SIXTH ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I-V, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

VI. Judith, daughter of Charles II, the Bald, and Ermentrude of Orleans, married (first) Aethelwulf or Ethelwulf, King of England. (q.v.) She married (second) Aethelbald or Ethelbald, and (third) Baldwin I, Count of Flanders.

(E. Duemmler: "Geschichte der Ostfraenkischen Reiches," Leipzig, 1887/88. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Tables XII, XXIX.)

VII. Winidilde, daughter of Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, and Judith of France, married Wifred, Count of Barcelona. (Counts of Barcelona I.)

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," 1818 Edition, Vol. IX, p. 399.)

DE GREY

Arms—Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux, a bend gules.
(Burke: *General Armory.*)

FITZ ALAN

Arms—Barry of eight or and gules.
(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage.*)

FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules.
(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

FRANCE

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.
(Burke: *General Armory.*)



DESCENTS FROM

Charlemagne~

A CHART SHOWING THE SIXTH & SEVENTH LINES OF DESCENT FROM THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER~~



CHARLEMAGNE, FROM HIS SHRINE IN THE CATHEDRAL AT AACHEN ∴

+1 Charlemagne, King of the Franks 768-814, & Emperor 800-814; m. 2nd, Hildegarde, d of Godfrey, D of Swabia

40-39 Louis I, the Pious, King & Emperor, m. 1st, Ermengarde of Hasbaigne m 2nd, Judith of Bavaria

39 Charles II, the Bald, m 1st, Hermentrude of Orleans

38 Judith m. 3rd, Baldwin I, C of Flanders

37 Winidilde m. Wifred, C of Barcelona

36 Suniare, Count of Urcel

35 Borrel, Count of Barcelona

34 Raimond-Borrel, C of Barcelona, m. 2nd, D'Ermessinde, d. of Roger, C. of Carcassonne

33 Berenger-Raymond, C of Barcelona, m. 1st, Garcia, d. of Sancho-Guillaume, D of Gascony

32 Raimond Berenger I, m Almodis de la Marche

31 Raimond Berenger II m Matilda, d of Robt Guiscard

30 Etiennette m. Wm. I, C. of Burgundy

29 Mathilda (Maud etc.) m. Eudes I, D of Burgundy

28 Hélène m 2nd, Wm. III, C of Alençon

27 Ela m. 2nd, Patrick, E. of Salisbury

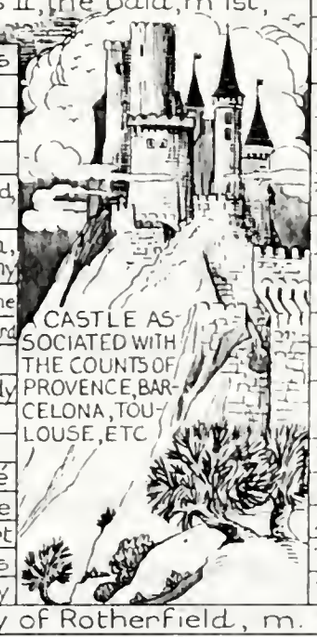
26 Wm., E of Salisbury, m. Eleanor de Vitré

25 Ela, C of Salisbury, m. Wm. de Longespée

24 Ida de Longespée m Walter Fitz Robert

23 Ela Fitz Walter m Wm de Oddingsseles

22 Marg. de Oddingsseles m. Sir John de Grey



CASTLE ASSOCIATED WITH THE COUNTS OF PROVENCE, BARCELONA, TOULOUSE, ETC

38 Lothaire I, Holy Roman Emperor, m Ermengarde, d. of Hugh, C. of Alsace

37 Lothaire, K. of Lorraine, m. twice

36 Bertha, m. 1st, Thibaut, C. of Arles

35 Boson, Marquis of Tuscany

34 Bertha m 2nd, Raimond III, C. of Toulouse

33 Wm I, C of Arles, m. Adele of Anjou

32 Constance m Robert II, K. of France

31 Adela of France m. Baldwin V, C of Flanders

30 Matilda of Flanders m. William the Conqueror, King of England.

29 Henry I, King of England

28 Matilda m. Conan III, D. of Brittany

27 Bertha, heiress of Brittany, m. Alan, Earl of Richmond

26 Brian Fitz Alan

25 Alan Fitz Brian m. a dau. of Bert Hagel

24 Brian Fitz Alan m. Alice Hansard

23 Sir Alan Fitz Brian m. Agnes Fitz Henry

22 Sir Brian Fitz Alan m. twice

21 Sir John de Grey, Ld. Grey of Rotherfield, m. 21 Katherine Fitz Alan



DE GREY

20 Maud de Grey m. John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt

19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton

17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne

15 John Washburne m. Emma —

14 John Washburne m. Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne m. Martha Stevens

12 William Washburne m Jane —

11 Mary Washburne m. Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus

i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



FITZALAN



FLANDERS



FRANCE



CHRYSLER SEVENTH ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I-IV, same as Chrysler First Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

V. Lothaire I, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Louis I and Ermengarde of Hasbaigne, was born in 795 and died in 855. He was first placed in charge of Lombardy by his father in 820 and succeeded his father in 840. As was customary, the empire was divided between him and his brothers and for a time they fought over their shares. In 843 they made peace at Verdun. This treaty marks the beginning of the formation of France and Germany as separate states, Lothaire receiving the eastern portion, now part of Germany, as well as Italy and the imperial title. He had been crowned by Pope Pascal I in 820.

Lothaire I married Ermengarde, daughter of Hugh, Count of Alsace.

Children:

1. Louis, Holy Roman Emperor.
2. *Lothaire II*, of whom further.
3. Charles, King of Provence.
4. Betrade, married a Count named Berenger.
5. Ermengarde.
6. Rotrude.
7. Bertha.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, Part II, p. 94.)

VI. Lothaire II, King of Lorraine, son of Lothaire I and Ermengarde of Alsace, died in 869. In the division of his father's domains he received what was called Lotheringia or Lorraine. It included, in addition to the present Lorraine, the Palatinate of the Rhine, Alsace, Luxemburg, Holland and Belgium, and formed an independent kingdom between France and Germany.

Lothaire II, King of Lorraine, married (first) Thietberge; and (second) Valtrade.

Children of second marriage:

1. Hugh, Duke of Alsace.
2. Gisele, married Godfrey, Duke of Fresia.
3. *Bertha*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 126, 127.)

VII. Bertha, daughter of Lothaire II, King of Lorraine and Valtrade, married (first) Thibaut, Count of Arles; and (second) Adalbert, Marquis of Ivrée and Tuscany.

Children of first marriage:

1. Hugh, Count of Provence; crowned King of the Lombards in 926.
2. *Boson*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 127; Vol. IV, p. 235; Vol. VI, p. 284.)

VIII. Boson, son of Thibaut, Count of Arles, and Bertha of Lorraine, became Marquis of Tuscany through his brother Hugh, King of the Lombards.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, pp. 284-85.)

IX. Bertha, daughter of Boson, Marquis of Tuscany, married (first) Eosin, Count of Arles and Provence, and (second) Raimond III, Count of Toulouse. (Counts of Toulouse V.)

(*Ibid.*)

Noble and Royal Lineages

COUNTS OF ALENÇON



LENÇON was an ancient château on the Sourche or Sarthe in the Diocese of Séez, Normandy, sixty-eight miles southeast of Caen. It is now the capital of the department of Orne and noted for the manufacture of lace. The river Huigne, which rises near Bellême, separates Alençon from Perche. By the eighth century Alençon was the chief town in the region.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 48. Lippincott: "New Gazetteer of the World," p. 36.)

I. Yves or *Ives de Creil*, surnamed "de Bellême," son of Fulk, died about 997. About 940 he was in possession of the town of Bellême, the region around Alençon and part of Perche. William of Jumiège describes him as a wise and prudent man, and it was by his advice that the young duke Richard of Normandy was rescued from Louis d'Outremer. He is last mentioned in a donation to Mont Saint-Michel in 997.

Yves or Ives de Creil married Godechilde.

Children:

1. *William I*, of whom further.
2. Avesgaud, Bishop of Mans.
3. Yves or Ivon, Seigneur of Château-Gontheir.
4. Hildeburge, married Aimon de Chateau-du-Loir.
5. Godechilde.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 48, 58. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1534.)

II. William I, Count of Alençon, son of Yves de Bellême and Godechilde, died in 1028. He succeeded his father at Bellême and added to it the countship of Perche. He aided Hugh Capet against Charles of Lorraine in their contest for the crown of France. Frequently he was at war with Herbert Eveille-Chien, Count of Maine, and was encouraged in those hostilities by Richard II of Normandy who gave him the château of Alençon and its dependencies. From this time the seigneurs of Bellême took the title Count of Alençon.

William I married Mathilda.

Children:

1. Fulk, killed in an expedition against Robert of Normandy.
2. Robert, Count of Alençon, succeeded his father at Bellême and Alençon.
3. Warin, Seigneur of Domfront, ancestor of the Counts of Perche.
4. Yves, Bishop of Séez, succeeded his nephew Arnoul as Count of Alençon.
5. *William II*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 48-49. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1534.)

III. William II, called "Talvas," Count of Alençon, son of William I and Mathilda, succeeded his brother Robert at Bellême and Alençon in 1033 or 1034. He reconquered land taken from his father by Herbert, Count of Maine. After a rebellion of his subjects, he retired about 1048 and resided with his son-in-law, Roger de Montgomery.

William II, married (first) Hildeburge, daughter of a knight named Arnoul; (second) Hadeburge, daughter of Raoul, Vicomete de Beaumont.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Arnoul, Count of Alençon, succeeded his father about 1048, but died the same year.
2. *Mabel*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 49-50. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1534.)

IV. Mabel, Countess of Alençon, daughter and heiress of William I, Count of Alençon, and Hildeburge, died in 1082. She married, as his first wife, Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Shrewsbury and first Earl of Arundel or Sussex.

Roger de Montgomery, son of Roger de Montgomery, called "The Great," was born about 1030 and died about 1094. The family name, also spelled Montgomerie and Montgomray, is of local derivation, from Mont-Gomery or Montgomerie near Lisieux in Normandy, meaning "the castle or hill of Gomeric." In feudal times the name sometimes appeared as de Montgomeri and de Monte Gomerico.

He was a councillor of William, Duke of Normandy, before the invasion of England and remained in Normandy as Regent during the expedition of 1066. Before Christmas of the following year he came to England and received extensive grants of land in different parts of the country, including about one-third of the county of Sussex, with the city of Chichester and the castle of Arundel. Later, when Mercia was dismembered in 1070, he obtained nearly all of Shropshire and the Lordship of the West Marches. In Domesday Book he is called "Comes Rogerus." Through his first marriage he became heir to the countship of Alençon after the death of his wife's uncle, Yves, Bishop of Séez. Roger de Montgomery married (second) Adelaide, daughter of Hugh de Puiset.

Children, of the first marriage:

1. Hugh, second Earl of Shrewsbury and heir to his father's English possessions, was killed in the invasion of the Isle of Anglesey by Magnus, King of Norway.
2. *Robert*, of whom further.
3. Roger, Earl of Lancaster.
4. Philip, killed at the siege of Antioch.
5. Arnulph, Earl of Pembroke.
6. Emme, Abbess of Almayne.
7. Maud, married Robert, Count of Mortain and Earl of Cornwall. (Counts of Mortain I.)
8. Mabel, married Hugh de Nova Castello or Châteauneuf.
9. Sibyl, married Robert FitzHamon.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 49-50. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. I, pp. 230-33. "Victoria History of the Counties of England: Sussex," Vol. I, pp. 421-435; "Shropshire," Vol. I, p. 288. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. I, p. 6.)

V. Robert de Bellême, Count of Alençon, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, son of Roger de Montgomery and Mabel, Countess of Alençon, succeeded his parents in 1082 in their Norman estates, including Alençon. In 1098 he succeeded his brother Hugh, and William II confirmed his inheritance of the Earldoms of Arundel and Shrewsbury.

Robert de Bellême married, before September 9, 1087, Agnes, Countess of Ponthieu. (Counts of Boulogne & Ponthieu XIV.)

Child:

1. *William*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, p. 135. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 51-52.)

VI. William III, Count of Alençon and Ponthieu, son of Robert de Bellême and Agnes of Ponthieu, died June 29, 1172. He had the French possessions of his parents restored to him through a treaty between Henry I of England and the Count of Anjou in 1119.

William III married, as her second husband, Hélène, also called Hélie, Alix, Ela or Eleute of Burgundy. (Dukes of Burgundy IV.) (Second Descent from House of Capet IX.)

Children:

1. Guy, Count of Ponthieu.
2. John, Count of Alençon.
3. Adele, married Juhel, Seigneur de Mayenne.
4. *Ella*, *Ela* or *Hèle*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 52. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1534.)

VII. Ella, *Ela* or *Hèle* of Alençon and Ponthieu, daughter of William III and Hélène, Helie, Alix, Ela, or Eleute of Burgundy, married (first) William (5) Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey. She married (second) Patrick, Earl of Salisbury. (Earls of Salisbury III.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF ANJOU

The region known as Anjou, the old name of a French territory, takes its name from its inhabitants, called *Andes* by Julius Caesar and *Andecavi* by Tacitus. It occupied the greater part of what is now the Department of Maine-et-Loire. It was early divided into two counties by the river Maine. On one side of the river it belonged to the Carlovingian kings, while on the other it was governed by Robert the Strong, Duke of France, and his son Eudes, Count of Paris and later King. The portion belonging to the Carlovingians was given by Louis II to the second of the line which follows.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VI, p. 3.)

I. Tertulle, a Breton, resided in the Diocese of Rennes. For his services to Charles II, King of France and Emperor, he was made Seneschal of Gatinais.

He married Petronille, described as daughter of Conrad, Count of Paris, and also described as daughter of a Duke of Burgundy and as granddaughter of Hugh, Duke of Burgundy.

Child:

1. *Ingelger*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

II. Ingelger, son of Tertulle and Petronille, was rewarded for his services to Louis II by being made Vicomte of Orleans and later Count of Anjou, a portion of the county re-

maining in possession of Eudes, Count of Paris and King. He defended his country against the attacks of the Normans and returned the body of St. Martin to Tours, after it had been taken to Auxerre for safety and that town had refused to return it. He died at Châteauneuf in 888.

Ingelger married Aelinde, niece of Adalard, Archbishop of Tours.

Child:

1. *Fulk I*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 4.)

III. Fulk I, called the Red, Count of Anjou, son of Ingelger and Aelinde, added to his domain the portion of the country in possession of Eudes, Count of Paris, but authorities differ as to how he secured it. Some say it was because his mother was related to Eudes. He fought both the Britons and Normans, and died in 938.

Fulk I married Roscille, Lady of Loches, Villenstras and la Haye, daughter of Garnier.

Children:

1. Ingelger, died as a young man, fighting the Normans.
2. Guy, Bishop of Soissons.
3. *Fulk II*, of whom further.
4. Roscille, married Alain, Count of Brittany.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.)

IV. Fulk II, Count of Anjou, son of Fulk I and Roscille, called the Good, died in 958. He was devoted to the Church of St. Martin of Tours and renowned for virtue and piety. He composed a hymn used there for several centuries and it is said that he loved literature.

Fulk II married Gerberge of Gatinais. (Counts of Thurgovie and Gatinais VII, Child 2.)

Children:

1. *Geoffrey I*, of whom further.
2. Guy, Abbot of Cormery.
3. Drogo, Bishop of Puy.
4. Adelaide, married Etienne, Count of Gévaudan.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.)

V. Geoffrey I, called Grisegonelle, Count of Anjou, son of Fulk II and Gerberge, died July 21, 987. He was the first Seneschal of France known to history. This office was one of the most important in the kingdom and included among its duties that of administering royal revenues and commanding the army. It was long held by the Counts of Anjou. He fought the Normans and Germans and engaged in a policy of expansion.

Geoffrey I married, as her second husband, Adelais or Adelaide of Vermandois. (Counts of Vermandois—Line Two—VII.)

Children:

1. *Fulk III*, of whom further.
2. Maurice.
3. Ermengarde, married in 970, Conan I, Count of Rennes. (Dukes of Brittany I.)
4. Adele married William I, Count of Arles. (Counts of Toulouse VI.)
5. Gerberge, married William II, Count of Angoulême.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.)

VI. Fulk III, Count of Anjou, son of Geoffrey I and Adelais or Adelaide of Vermandois, was called Fulk Nerra or Fulk the Black. He engaged in feudal warfare in France against his brother-in-law, Conan I, Duke of Brittany, Eudes II of Blois and the Count of Champagne, and fought in support of Robert, King of France. He has been described as

the "great builder," on account of the numerous castles he built. He also founded several religious homes, including the abbeys of Beaulieu near Loches and St. Nicholas at Angers. To expiate crimes of violence he made three pilgrimages to the Holy Land. On his return from the last of these he died at Metz, June 21, 1040.

Fulk III, married (first) Elizabeth of Vendôme; (second) Hildegarde.

Child, of the first marriage:

1. Adele, married Odon de Nevers; their descendants were Counts of Vendôme.

Children, of the second marriage:

2. Geoffrey II, called Martel, Count of Anjou; died without issue; married Agnes of Burgundy.
3. *Ermengarde*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 8-10.)

VII. Ermengarde, daughter of Fulk III and Hildegarde, married Geoffrey IV, Count of Gatinais. (Counts of Thurgovie & Gatinais XII.)

Children:

1. Geoffrey III, Count of Anjou, died without issue.
2. *Fulk IV*, of whom further.
3. Hildegarde, married Joselin I de Courtenay.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 12-13. "La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XVIII.)

VIII. Fulk IV, called Le Rechin, Count of Anjou, son of Geoffrey, Count of Gatinais, and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born in 1043 and died April 14, 1109. On the death of Geoffrey II without issue the male line of the first house of Anjou ended, but he bequeathed the countship to his nephew, Geoffrey III, giving Fulk, brother of Geoffrey III, an appanage consisting of Saintonge and Vihiers.

Fulk IV married (first) Hildegarde, daughter of Lancelin II of Baugency. (Counts of Maine III, Child 1.) He married (second) Ermengarde, daughter of Archambault IV, Sire de Bourbon; (third) Arengarde, daughter of Isembert de Castellion; (fourth) Bertrade de Montfort. (de Montfort III.)

Child of the first marriage:

1. Ermengarde, married (first) William, Count of Poitou; married (second) Alain VI, Duke of Brittany. (Dukes of Brittany V.)

Child of the second marriage:

2. Geoffrey IV, Count of Anjou, died without issue.

Child of the fourth marriage:

3. *Fulk V*, of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VI, pp. 13-16.)

IX. Fulk V, Count of Anjou, son of Fulk IV and Bertrade de Montfort, succeeded his brother Geoffrey as Count of Anjou and died November 13, 1142. He is known as Fulk the Young. By marriage he became Count of Maine and as a result came into conflict with Henry I, King of England and Duke of Normandy. In 1120 Fulk made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and in 1127 made a second, during which he married Melisinda, daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem. In 1131 he succeeded Baldwin as King of Jerusalem, making his eldest son, Geoffrey, Count of Anjou.

CORBET

Arms—Or, a raven sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

KINGS OF JERUSALEM

Arms—Argent, a cross potent between four plain crosslets or.

(J. Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry*, p. 175.)

FITZWALTER

Arms—Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

BRITTANY

Arms—Pure ermine.

(Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry*, p. 232.)

DUKES OF BURGUNDY

Arms—Bendy or and azure, a border gules.

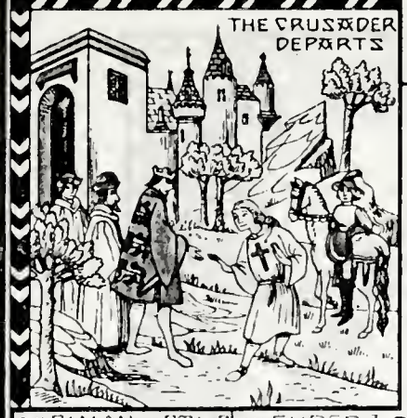
(Rietstap: *Armorial Général*.)

DE GOURNAY

Arms—Paly of six or and azure.

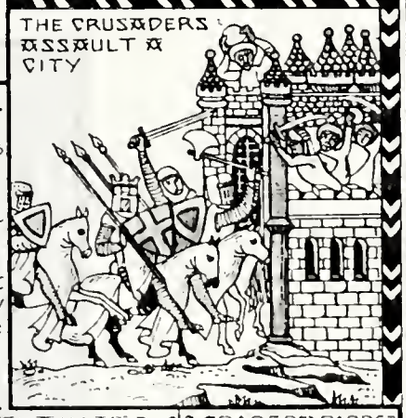
(Burke: *General Armory*.)

CRUSADER & KING OF JERUSALEM ANCESTORS OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER



History speaks of the First, Second, etc. Crusades, but in reality it was one long intermittent conflict, lasting two centuries. Starting as a movement of the people, it finally included even the sovereigns of Christendom. Quarrels and feuds raged between the Crusaders; many wrongs were done, but the spur behind them all, good and bad, was a devotion to what they believed to be the greatest of earthly causes. They underwent indescribable hardships and millions lost their lives.

The Church held a Crusade to be the most arduous penance of all.



28 SIMON DE ST LIS E. of Huntingdon, took part in the First Crusade, & set out on a second but died en-route in 1111; m. Maud, d. of Waltheof

27 Maud de St. Lis m. Robt. FitzRichard

26 Walter FitzRobert m. Matilda de Lucy

25 ROBERT FITZ-WALTER joined the Fifth Crusade in 1219 & was a leader at the siege of Damietta; m. 2nd, Rohese

29 EUDES I, D. of Burgundy, took part in the First Crusade, besides assisting Alfonso VI of Castile & Leon against the Moors. He d. May 27, 1102 or Mar. 23, 1103 at Er-Rama or Tarsus; m. Mathilda, Maud or Mahaut of Burgundy

28 Hélène m. 2nd, Wm. III, C. of Alençon

27 Ella m. 2nd, Patrick, E. of Salisbury

26 Wm. E. of Salisbury m. Eleanor

28 FULK V, C. of Anjou, d. Nov. 13, 1142 in 1120 he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land & in 1127 he went again. He succeeded Baldwin II, father of his 2nd wife, as KING OF JERUSALEM in 1131; m. 1st, Eremburge, d. of Elias, C. of Maine

27 Geoffrey V, C. of Anjou, m. Matilda or Maud, Queen of England

26 Henry II, King of England

25 Ela m. 25 William de Longespée

26 GERARD DE VOURNAY left Normandy in 1096 to take part in the First Crusade, & died in the Holy Land, some time after the capture of Nicea; m. Edith de Warren

25 Gundred m. Nele d'Aubigny

24 Gundred m. Bertram Haget

23 Agnes Haget d. in 1191; m. 23 Alan Fitz Brian

22 Brian FitzAlan m. Alice, d. of Gilbt Hansard

21 Sir Alan FitzBrian m. Agnes FitzHenry

27 ALAIN VI, D. of Brittany called Fergent, joined the Crusade in 1096 & spent five years in the Holy Land. He m. 2nd, Ermengarde, d. of Foulque, C. of Anjou

21 Conan III, D of Brittany, m. Matilda, nat. d. of Henry I of Eng.

22 Bertha m. Alan, E. of Richmond

21 Brian Fitz Alan

20 Sir Brian Fitz Alan, Lord Fitz-Alan

19 Katherine Fitz Alan m.

25 ROBERT CORBET accompanied Richard I on a Crusade & took part in the Siege of Acre

CORBET

24 Thos. Corbet m Isabel de Vailetort

23 Peter Corbet m. Joan Mortimer

22 John Corbet b. in 1298

21 Sir Roger Corbet

Knight of the shire for Shropshire, inherited Leigh

24 Walter FitzRobert m. 24 Ida de Longespée

20 Sir Roger Corbet, d. in 1398



23 Ela FitzWalter m Wm. de Oddingsseles

22 Margaret m. Sir John de Grey

21 Sir John de Grey, Ld. Grey, K.G.

20 Maud de Grey m. John de Botetourt, Ld. Botetourt

19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard Mytton

19 Peter Corbet succeeded his father at Leigh

18 Thos. Corbet, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1427

17 William Mytton m. 17 Marg. Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne

15 John Washburne m. Emma

14 John Washburne m. Jane Bushall

13 John Washburne m. Martha Stevens

12 William Washburne m. Jane –

11 Mary Washburne m. Rich. Willits

10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

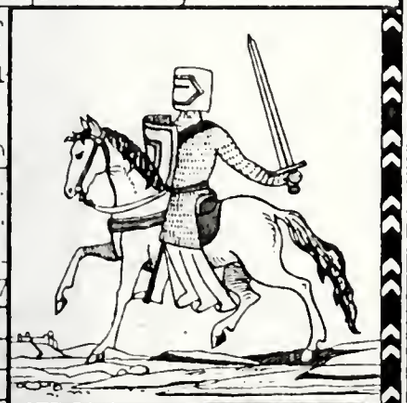
2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



KINGS OF JERUSALEM



FITZWALTER



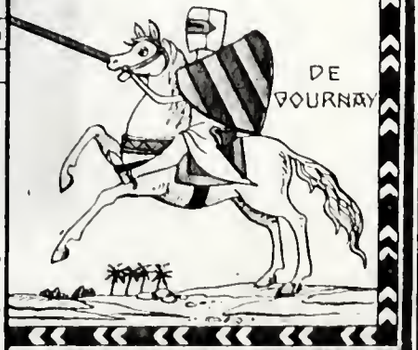
BRITTANY



DUKES OF BURGUNDY











EFFIGY OF GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET



Fulk V married (first) Eremburge of Maine. (Counts of Maine VI.) He married (second) Melisinda, daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Geoffrey V*, of whom further.
2. Elias, Count of Maine.
3. Matilda, married William, only son of Henry I of England. (q.v.)
4. Sibyl, married (first) William Clito, son of Robert Curthose, but the marriage was annulled; married (second) Thierry, Count of Flanders.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Baldwin III, King of Jerusalem.
6. Amaury, King of Jerusalem.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 16-18. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition Nos. XXIX, L.)

X. Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou, K.B., son of Fulk V and Eremburge of Maine, died September 7, 1151. He was also known as Geoffrey the Young and as Plantagenet from the habit of wearing in his hat a sprig of broom (*plante genêt*). This personal nickname of Geoffrey V of Anjou later came to be applied to the royal line descended from his marriage to Empress Matilda, though this line is now called by most historians the Angevin house. When his father became King of Jerusalem, he succeeded him as Count of Anjou. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1127.

Geoffrey V married Matilda or Maud of England. (Second Descent from William the Conqueror III.)

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VI, pp. 19-20, 26. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. III.)

DUKES OF AQUITAINE

Aquitaine was an ancient province of France, whose boundaries differed considerably at various times. First a Roman province, it was later ruled by the Franks and the Merovingian kings. In the seventh century a line of independent dukes came into power, but they were forced to ask the protection of Charles Martel, and Aquitaine then became a kingdom in the Carlovingian succession.

I. Bernard I, Count of Poitiers, considered by modern authorities to be son of Adeline, also called Adaleme, and nephew of St. William of Gellone, was killed in war with the Bretons in 844. He was in some way related to the family of Charlemagne. The first of his line to bear the title, he became Count in 815 after sharing authority with Ricuin, who also was Count.

Bernard I married Bilichilde, daughter of Roricon I, Count of Anjou and Mons.

Children:

1. Raynulfe.
2. *Bernard II*, of whom further.
3. Emenon.
4. Gauzbert.

(C. A. Auber: "Histoire générale civile, religieuse et littéraire du Poitou," Vol. IV, pp. 130, 215-19, 501. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 511.)

II. Bernard II, Count of Poitiers and Marquis of Gothia or Septimania, son of Bernard I and Bilichilde of Anjou and Mons, became Count in 865, succeeding to his father's

title following the rule of Raynulfe I, Count of Poitiers, who according to some authorities was his brother, but according to others was son of Gerard, Count of Poitiers and Auvergne. Bernard II was the first Duke of Aquitaine in the ducal succession of this period.

Child of Bernard II:

1. *Ranulfe*, of whom further.

(C. A. Auber: "Histoire générale civile, religieuse et littéraire du Poitou," Vol. IV, pp. 201, 343.)

III. Raynulfe II, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, son of Bernard II, but sometimes wrongly described as son of Raynulfe I, succeeded his father. He was poisoned in 893 by order of King Charles III, the Simple.

Raynulfe II married Adelaide, sometimes said to be a daughter of Louis II, King of France, but whose parentage is not definitely known.

Child:

1. *Ebles*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Vol. V, pp. 230-332, 343, 368, 442, and note on p. 489. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726, 749. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 513.)

IV. Ebles, son of Raynulfe II, died in 932 or 935 as Duke of Aquitaine. His inheritance was in the hands of enemies during much of his lifetime. King Charles III, who had ordered the murder of Ebles' father, bestowed the duchy of Aquitaine on William the Pious, Count of Auvergne, who founded the Abbey of Cluny. From him it passed to his nephew, Count William II, son of Acfred, Count of Carcassone, who died in 926. At length Ebles was returned to power for a few years. His descendants retained the title of Aquitaine and bore the hereditary name of William.

Ebles married (first) Aremburge; (second) Emiliane; (third) Adèle or Aelfgifu, daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England. (First Descent from Saxon Kings of England XVI, Child 10.)

Children of the third marriage:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. Ebles, Bishop of Limoges.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," pp. 726-50. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. C. A. Auber: "Histoire générale civile, religieuse et littéraire du Poitou," Vol. VI, pp. 31, 61.)

V. William III, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Poitiers and Count of Auvergne, son of Ebles and Adele or Aelfgifu of England, abdicated and died in 963. In some records he is called Duke of Guyenne. He married Gerlotta or Gerloc, also called Adele or Adelaide, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. (Dukes of Normandy I, Child 2.)

Children:

1. William, abdicated in 990.
2. *Adelais* or *Adelaide*, of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726, 749, 750. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. "Bibliothèque de l'école des hautes études-sciences historiques et philologiques," Vol. LXXXVII, pp. 358-61; Vol. CXLVII, p. 201.)

VI. Adelais or *Adelaide*, daughter of William III and Gerlotta or Gerloc of Normandy, married Hugh Capet. (First Descent from House of Capet IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

D'AUBIGNY

I. Roger d'Aubigny of St. Sauveur, Normandy, was Seigneur of Aubigny, now Saint-Martin d'Aubigny in the department of Coutances, France.

He married a sister of Grimald de Plessis.

Children:

1. William, father of William d'Aubigny, first Earl of Arundel.
2. *Nigel* or *Nele*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. IX, p. 366. Sir B. Burke: "Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire," pp. 2, 386.)

II. Nigel or *Nele d'Aubigny*, son of Roger d'Aubigny, was born early in the reign of Henry I, and died November 21 or 26, 1129. He was one of the most frequent members of the court of Henry I and was granted the English lands of Robert de Stuteville after the battle of Tinchebray. For loyalty during a rebellion in 1119 and the capture of Montfort-sur-Risle in 1125, he was granted the forfeited lands in Normandy of Robert de Mowbray. His descendants assumed that name and he was the ancestor of the long line of English Lord Mowbrays.

Nigel d'Aubigny married (first) Maud, daughter of Richard de l'Aigel and widow of Robert de Mowbray. He married (second), in 1118, Gundred, daughter of Gerard and Edith (Warren) de Gournay. (de Gournay VIII.)

Children:

1. Roger, assumed surname of de Mowbray.
2. *Gundred*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Gundred d'Aubigny, daughter of Nigel, or Nele and Gundred (de Gournay) d'Aubigny, married Bertram Haget. (Haget II.)

(H. W. Aldred: "Suffolk Records," p. 97.)

MARGRAVES OF AUSTRIA

I. Leopold I, Margrave of Austria, was a son of Adalbert, Count of Mertal, and ruled from 976 until his death in 994. According to one twelfth century chronicler he saved the life of Emperor Otto the Great in a bear hunt by handing him a bow to replace one that was broken, and received Austria as a reward. The territory included the Wiener Wald in Lower Austria, a thin strip of territory on the left bank of the Danube River, a small part of Upper Austria from Furt downstream, and the southeast corner of Upper Austria. He was nominally subordinate to the Duke of Bavaria, but other feudal nobles in the region indicated were required to obey his orders. His duties were to guard the region from Magyar invasion and secure internal order.

Leopold I, Margrave of Austria, married Richilde or Richeza, daughter of Emperor Otto the Great.

Children:

1. *Henry*, of whom further.
2. Ernest, Duke of Swabia.
3. Poppon, Archbishop of Treves.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," p. 618. A. W. A. Leeper: "History of Medieval Austria," pp. 154, 158, 164: 1941.)

II. Henry I, Margrave of Austria, son of Leopold I and Richilde or Richeza of Germany, ruled from 994 to 1018. In 996 the region was called Osterreich for the first time. Emperor Henry II enlarged the territory by adding districts on the Hungarian and Polish frontiers.

Henry I, Margrave of Austria, married Swanhilde.

Children:

1. *Albert* or *Adalbert*, of whom further.
2. A daughter, who married Peter the German, King of Hungary.

(A. W. A. Leeper: "History of Medieval Austria," p. 164: 1941.)

III. Albert or *Adalbert*, Margrave of Austria, son of Henry I and Swanhilde, ruled from 1018 to 1056. In 1031, Austria made peace with King Stephen of Hungary, and a large part of Austria was ceded to Hungary. This land was regained by Austria during the reign of Peter of Hungary, who succeeded King Stephen.

Albert or Adalbert married Adelaide or Frowila Orseolo. (Orseolo IV.)

Children:

1. Leopold, died before his father.
2. *Ernest*, of whom further.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 616-617.)

IV. Ernest, Margrave of Austria, son of Albert or Adalbert and Adelaide or Frowila, ruled from 1056 to 1075. He was an ally of Henry IV against the Saxons and was killed in the battle of Hohenburg.

He married Adelaide or Maud, daughter of Dédon, Count of Lausnitz.

Children:

1. *Leopold*, of whom further.
2. Albert.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 616-617. Turton: "Plantagenet Ancestry," p. 110.)

V. Leopold II, Margrave of Austria, son of Ernest and Adelaide or Maud of Lausnitz, ruled from 1075 to 1095. Prior to that time the Margraves had favored the emperors but, by 1078 he joined the party of Rudolph of Swabia. After being defeated, he submitted for a time, and then aided Pope Gregory against the emperor. The latter received the aid of Bohemia, and in 1084 attacked Leopold in person.

Leopold II married Itha, daughter of Henry III Emperor.

Children:

1. *Leopold III*, of whom further.
2. Ida, married Leopold, Duke of Znaym.
3. Heilberge, married Boriyoj II, King of Bohemia.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 616-617. A. W. A. Leeper: "History of Medieval Austria," pp. 209, 210.)

VI. Leopold III, son of Leopold II and Itha of Germany, ruled from 1095 to 1136. He was an ally of Emperor Henry IV, whose sister he married. He fought against Hungary, but most of his reign was peaceful. During his lifetime there were three emperors and six popes. In spite of their many quarrels he was on friendly terms with all of them. He founded numerous monasteries and devoted himself to the internal government of the country whose prosperity he increased. In 1485 he was canonized a Saint and has been considered the Patron Saint of Austria.

Leopold III married Agnes of Germany. (Third Descent from Saxon Kings of England XXIV.)

Children:

1. Albert II, Margrave of Austria, died in 1136, the same year as his father.
2. Leopold IV, Margrave of Austria and Duke of Bavaria, died in 1147.
3. Henry II, Margrave and first Duke of Austria.
4. Otto, Bishop of Freising.
5. Conrad, Archbishop of Salzburg.
6. *Gertrude*, of whom further.
7. Elizabeth, married Herman, Landgrave of Thuringia.
8. Judith, married William the Old, Marquis of Montferrat.
9. Bertha.
10. Agnes, married Vladislav II of Poland.

(A. W. A. Leeper: "History of Medieval Austria," pp. 49, 233. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas Universal d'histoire et de Géographie," pp. 616, 617.)

VII. Gertrude, daughter of Leopold III of Austria and Agnes of Germany, was born in 1119 and died in 1174.

She married Vladislav II, Duke and King of Bohemia. (Dukes and Kings of Bohemia IX.)

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 616, 617.)

Bagot

BAGOD is named in the Domesday Book as holding "Branselli," later called Bramshall, in Staffordshire of Robert de Stafford, and later in 1122 was witness to a deed in the Kenilworth Chartulary. He is regarded as progenitor of the various branches of the Bagot family.

Child:

1. *Hervey*, of whom further.

(G. Wrottesley: "History of the Family of Bagot," pp. 3-4.)

II. Hervey FitzBagod, son of Bagod, witnessed a grant to the Priory of Kenilworth in 1130, and various deeds in the reigns of King Stephen and Henry II.

Children:

1. Hervey.
2. *William* (*1*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 4.)

III. William (*1*) *Bagot*, probably son of Hervey Bagot, is named in 1166 in the "Liber Niger," as holding land of Robert de Stafford. While places are not named in this record, it is believed that this was the manor of Bromley Bagot, one of the largest in Staffordshire containing over 4,000 acres. In a deed of about 1160 witnessed by those holding land of the Staffords, the names Hervey Bagot, Hervey and Roger, sons of Hervey Bagot, and William Bagot are found. This Hervey would be Hervey, Jr. After naming his two sons, the next named would be his brother. William (1) Bagot married Ivetta.

Child:

1. *Simon*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 10, 15.)

IV. Simon Bagot, probably son of William (1) and Ivetta Bagot, is named as holding Bromley Bagot in 1198. With him the line is definitely provable for twenty-two generations to the present Lord Bagot.

Child:

1. *Hugh*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15-7.)

V. Sir Hugh Bagot, son of Simon Bagot, is first named in a suit in 1203 against the Abbot of Burton regarding land boundaries and as a Knight Juror in 1212.

Child:

1. *Richard*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 17-19.)

GOURNAY

Arms—Paly of six or and azure.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

WARENNE

Arms—Chequy or and azure.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

BOTETOURT

Arms—Or, a saltire engrailed sable.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

DE VERE

Arms—Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.* T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, Vol. III, p. 582.)

Seigniorial & Manorial Chart

A CHART LISTING ANCESTORS OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER WHO WERE SEIGNIORS OF ANCIENT FRANCE AND LORDS OF ENGLISH MANORS. IN NUMEROUS INSTANCES THEY HAD MULTIPLE HOLDINGS AS WELL AS FAMILY SEATS. ANCESTORS IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK ARE NOT INCLUDED~

GOURNAY

1 Conon I, C. of Renner & D. of Brittany, founded 2nd dynasty of Dukes of Burgundy

2 Alain Cagnart, C. of Cornouaille

3 William d'Aubigny, S. of Aubigny, now Saint Martin d'Aubigny

WARENNE

4 Renaud, S. of Gournay, a town in le Bray in Normandy. The family took an important part in the Norman Conquest of England

5 Robert, D. of Burgundy, founded the 1st ducal succession of the House of Capet

6 Dalmace, S. de Semur in Auxois

7 Robert de Conteville, C. of Mortain in France & E. of Cornwall in England

8 Olivier I, S. de Dinan, held that town in northeastern France

9 Angilbert was the 1st recorded C. of Ponthieu

10 Otto William, C. of Burgundy, Mâcon & Dijon

11 Renaud, C. of Reims & Roucy

12 Hilduin IV, C. of Montdidier

13 Ranier or Reginar was the 1st definitely established C. of Hainault, located partly in Belgium & partly in France

14 Bernard II, C. of Poitiere & M. of Gothia, was 1st D. of Aquitaine of his line

15 Heribert I, S. of Peronne & St. Quentin, became C. of Vermandois

16 Renaud, C. of Clermont

17 Osborne de Bolebec, S. of Longueville in Normandy, ancestor of the Giffard family in England

18 William I, C. of Alençon

19 Ruiuallon or Rivallon, S. of Vitre & Aubry

20 Gaultier Hay, S. de la Guerche

21 Eudes, C. of Penthievre (Penthier) in Normandy, ancestor of the English FitzAlans of Bedale

22 Richard FitzGilbert, S. of Bienfaite & Orbec in Normandy, ancestor of the de Clares of England

23 William, E. of Warenne in Normandy, ancestor of the English Earls of Warren

24 Hugh, the 1st C. of Maine

25 Lanceline I, S. de Baugency

26 Gervais, S. of Chateau-du-Lair

27 Guy, C. of Boulogne

28 Lambert, C. of Lens

29 Fulk I, C. of Anjou

30 Guerin, C. of Auvergne, Chalon & Mâcon

BOTETOURT

1 William de Percy held the manors of Ormsby & Kildale in the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1197

2 Patrice or Patricius de Chaources held Kempford in Gloucestershire

3 Sir William de Oddingsseles held manors in the counties of Warwick, Harts, & Northampton, prior to 1295

4 Bertram Haget held the manor of Helagh in Yorkshire during the reign of King Stephen

5 Nele or Nigel d'Aubigny held land forfeited by Robert de Mowbray including the manor of Masham, Yorkshire, prior to 1129

6 Robert Fitz Richard, granted the manor of Little Dunmow, Essex, which became the seat of the Fitz Walters

7 Simon de Lis, E. of Huntingdon, held many manors in Huntingdon & N'hampton

8 Richard de Lucy, granted Ongar in Essex by Henry I for service as justiciar

DE VERE

9 Brian Fitz Alan held Bedale & other manors in Richmondshire in 12th century

10 Gilbert Hansard held Evenwood & Harworth on Tees, Durham

11 John Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, held one-third of the barony of Bedford in 1324

12 Adam de Peshall held Peshall & Eccleshall in Stafford

13 Ralph de Somery held the royal manors of Mare, Clent etc.

14 William Mytton had a large estate in Staffordshire & Shropshire, including Weston-under-Lizard

15 Simon Bagot held Bromley Bagot in Staffordshire which remained in the family for 22 generations

16 Sir Henry de Kniveton held Bradley & Beelz in Derbysh.

17 Herman held Blithefield in Staffordshire in 1156

18 Geoffrey Mallory held Kirkby Mallory in Leicestershire in the reign of King Stephen

19 Fulke Paganel held Dudley in Staffordshire

20 Sir Roger Corbet held Leigh in Shropshire

21 Robert de Eyton held Eyton in the Wild Moor in the time of Henry II

22 Robert de Lughencot held that manor in Devon

23 Sir Roger Washburne held Little Washburne & Stanford

24 Wm. de Longespée, E. of Salisbury, held Appleby in Co. Lincoln & many others belonging to Earldom of Salisb'y

25 Robert de Bellême, C. of Alençon, E. of Arundel & Shrewsbury, held many manors in Sussex & Shropshire

26 Henry Fitz Harvey held Ravensworth in Richmondshire

27 Wm. de Beauchamp held many manors in Bedfdshire

28 Alberic de Vere had vast estates in many counties

29 Gilbert Fitz Richard held many manors

30 Gerard de Gournay



VI. Sir Richard Bagot, son of Sir Hugh Bagot, is named in various deeds and died before June 1271. He married Christina, daughter of Sir William Mauvoisin.

Children:

1. *William* (*2*), of whom further.
2. Robert.
3. Emma.
4. Hugh.
5. Avice.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 19-21, 116.)

VII. Sir William (*2*) *Bagot*, son of Sir Richard and Christina (Mauvoisin) Bagot, is named in numerous deeds by which small portions of the manor of Bromley Bagot were rented. He died before November 1290. He married Hawyse.

Children:

1. *John* (*1*), of whom further.
2. William.
3. Sibilla, married William de Sulney.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 21-23.)

VIII. John (*1*) *Bagot*, son of Sir William (2) and Hawyse Bagot, is named in various deeds and law suits, and died before Easter 1334. He married Lucy Mountjoy.

Child:

1. *John*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 23-26. J. C. Wedgwood: "Staffordshire Parliamentary History," in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, 1917-18, pp. 149-150.)

IX. Sir John (*2*) *Bagot*, son of John (1) and Lucy (Mountjoy) Bagot, was a minor at the death of his father and died about 1350. He took part in the victory of Edward III over the Scots at Halidown Hill in 1333, and in 1346 served in Scotland in the retinue of the Earl of Huntingdon. He was elected to Parliament for Staffordshire in 1347 and 1348. He married Egelina Mallory. (Mallory X.)

Child:

1. *Ralph*, of whom further.

(G. Wrottesley: "History of the Family of Bagot," pp. 26-30.)

X. Ralph Bagot, son of Sir John (2) and Egelina (Mallory) Bagot, was a minor at the death of his father and died between 1367 and 1376. There is little record of him except in land records. He married Elizabeth de Blithfield. (de Blithfield X.) In this way the manor of Blithfield came to the Bagot family and is still held by them.

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. William, member of the Council of Richard II.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 30-33.)

XI. Sir John (*3*) *Bagot*, son of Ralph and Elizabeth (de Blithfield) Bagot, is first named in 1376 and died about 1437. He was probably knighted at the coronation of Richard II. He took part in the expedition to Spain in 1385 led by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who attempted to secure the crown of Castile. He was summoned to a great council by Henry IV in 1402, and for service against Owen Glendower the following year. In 1408, he became lieutenant to Sir Thomas Beaufort, who had been appointed captain of the Castle of Calais, and while in France was one of the ambassadors to treat with the

Duke of Burgundy regarding Flanders. With the opening of the reign of Henry V, he was made Knight of the Household and sheriff of Staffordshire. He served in France in 1415 and 1420 and probably took part in the Battle of Agincourt. He was sheriff of Staffordshire in 1413-14 and in 1426, and represented that county in the Parliaments of 1391, 1397, 1398, 1400/1, 1404, 1407, 1411, and 1421. He married Beatrice Villers, daughter of Sir John Villers.

Children:

1. Richard, succeeded his father.
2. Margery, married Henry Bradeburn.
3. Joan, married John Curson.
4. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 33-43. J. C. Wedgwood: "Staffordshire Parliamentary History," Staffordshire Record Society Collections, pp. 149-50.)

XII. Elizabeth Bagot, daughter of Sir John (3) and Beatrice (Villers) Bagot, married Henry (4) Kniveton. (Kniveton VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF BARCELONA

Barcelona, once known as Barcinona, is said to have been founded by the Carthaginian Hamilcar Barca in the third century B.C. After the Roman Conquest the city received from the Emperor Augustus the status of a Roman colony, and became the leading seaport of the western Mediterranean. A bishopric was founded there in 343, and in the fifth and sixth centuries the city was made a Visigothic capital. Barcinona, or Bardjaluna, as it was then called, was captured by the Moors in 713, and in 801, with the rest of Catalonia, passed to the Franks. As a part of the marquisate of Septimania, divided by Charles the Bald in 864, Barcelona became capital of the March of Spain.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part I, pp. 81-82, 241-43.)

I. Wifred, son of a seigneur named Sunifred and descendant of earlier Counts of Barcelona, died in 906. He revived the title after his father and uncles had driven out the Saracens.

Wifred married Winidilde of Flanders. (Sixth Descent from Charlemagne VII.)

Children:

1. Wifred II, Count of Barcelona.
2. Miron, Count of Barcelona.
3. *Suniare*, of whom further.
4. Borrel.
5. Rudolph, a monk.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," 1818 Edition, Vol. IX, p. 399.)

II. Suniare, son of Wifred, was Count of Urgel.

Child:

1. *Borrel*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 400.)

III. Borrel, Count of Barcelona, succeeded his cousin Sunifred, son of Miron, and died in 993. He fought the Saracens and for a time was driven from his capital which he recovered in 988.

Borrel married (first) Leutgarde; and (second) D'Ermeruge.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Raimond Borrel*, of whom further.
2. Ermengaud, Count of Urgel.

Child of second marriage:

3. Aldrie.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 400-401.)

IV. Raimond Borrel, Count of Barcelona, who succeeded his father, was born in 972 and died in 1017 fighting the Saracens.

He married (first) Marie, daughter of a seigneur named Rodrigue; and (second) D'Ermessinde, daughter of Roger, Count of Carcassonne.

Child of first marriage:

1. A daughter, married Bernard, Count of Besalv.

Children of second marriage:

2. *Berenger Raimond*, of whom further.
3. Etiennette, married Garcia III, King of Navarre.
4. ....., married Roger, a Norman prince.

(*Ibid.*, p. 401.)

V. Berenger Raimond, Count of Barcelona, son of Raimond Borrel and D'Ermessinde of Carcassonne, died in 1035. He was a child when he succeeded his father, and his mother as Regent carried on the struggle against the Saracens with the aid of Roger, named above. The government was placed in the hands of her son in 1023. He died in battle at Cerdague.

Berenger Raimond married (first) Sanchie or Garcia of Gascony. (Descent from Clovis, Founder of the Frankish Monarchy XXIII.) He married (second) Guisle.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Raimond Berenger I*, of whom further.
2. Sanche, a monk.

Child of second marriage:

3. Guillaume, Count of Manresi.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 401-402.)

VI. Raimond Berenger I, Count of Barcelona, son of Berenger Raimond and Sanchie or Garcia of Gascony, died in 1076. He enlarged his territory at the expense of the Saracens and by inheritance from the house of Carcassonne. In 1068 he assembled a group of his vassals and drew up a code of laws.

He married (first) Isabel; and (second) Almodis de la Marche.

Child of first marriage:

1. Peter, who died before his father.

Children of second marriage:

2. *Raimond Berenger*, of whom further.
3. Berenger-Raymond.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 407, 408.)

VII. Raimond Berenger II, called "the Towhead," Count of Barcelona and Carcassonne, son of Raimond Berenger I and Almodis de la Marche, was assassinated December 6, 1082. He divided his inheritance with one of his brothers, who also took the title, Count of Barcelona, but only Raimond Berenger retained that of Carcassonne.

Raimond Berenger II married, in 1079, Matilda, daughter of Robert Guiscard. (Descent from Invaders of Medieval Italy—Robert Guiscard the Norman III.)

Children:

1. Raimond Berenger III.
2. *Étiennette*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, p. 82. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1619.)

VIII. Étiennette, daughter of Raimond Berenger II and Matilda, married William I, Count of Burgundy. (Counts of Burgundy III.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE BEAUCHAMP

Beauchamp, with its variants Beacham, Beachem and Beecham, is a French surname of locality origin, meaning literally, "the fair field," and corresponding to the English surname Fairfield, the Scottish Campbell, German Schönau and Italian Campo-bello. At the time of the Norman Conquest there was a place called Beauchamp near Avrandres, and a Beaucamp near Havre, in France. Either of these may have given rise to the family name, which appears in early English records as de Bechehom, de Bello-Campo, de Belchamp and de Becham.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

I. Hugh de Beauchamp or *Hugo de Belcamp*, attested the foundation charter of Lesay Abbey at Caen, July 14, 1081, and was still living about 1091, when he witnessed the charter granted to Ramsey Abbey. He is named in Domesday Book as holding land in the counties of Bucks and Herts, and in 1086 had succeeded Ralf Tailgebosch at Bedford Castle. He was, at that time, one of the largest land owners in Bedfordshire, holding property in forty-five parishes and hamlets and held the castle by service of acting as almoner at the coronation.

Child:

1. *Robert*, of whom further.

("Victoria County History: Bedford," Vol. III, p. 9.)

II. Robert de Beauchamp is regarded as son of Hugh and brother of Simon, who inherited the castle and barony of Bedford but who died, leaving a daughter whose marriage to Hugh the Pauper had been arranged by King Stephen. He had a son among others:

1. *Payn*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Payn de Beauchamp, son of Robert de Beauchamp, aided his brother, Miles de Beauchamp, in resisting King Stephen who attempted to give the castle and barony to Hugh the Pauper. The castle was besieged, and they surrendered it for a short time. They later returned and, taking the side of Matilda the Empress, recovered it. He was

GIFFARD

Arms—Gules, three lions passant in pale argent.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

DE VERE

Arms—Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.

(Burke: *General Armory*. T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, Vol. III, p. 582.)

MORTAIN

Arms—Argent, three acorns slipped vert.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général*.)

DE LEMESI

Arms—Gules, an eagle displayed or, membered and langued azure.

(Burke: *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry*.)

BEAUCHAMP

Arms—Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a swan's head gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

DE CLARE

Arms—Or, three chevrons gules.

(T. C. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, Vol. III, p. 179.)

SOMERY

Arms—Or, three lions passant in pale azure.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

DE DINAN

Arms—Gules, a cross anchory argent, charged with five ermine spots sable.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général*.)

EARL OF SALISBURY

Arms—Paly of six, gules and vair, on a chief or a lion passant sable.

(Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*.)

ODDINGSSELES

Arms—Argent, a fess gules in chief two mullets of the last.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

DE CHAWORTH

Arms—Barry of ten or and gules, an orle of martlets sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

DE VITRÉ

Arms—Gules, a lion argent, crowned or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général*. W. L. Bowles: *History and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey*, p. 267.)



GIFFARD



DE VERE



DOMESDAY BOOK AND CHEST





MORTAIN



DE LEMESI

Domesday Book Ancestors

of

Thelma Irene (Chrysler) Foy, Bernice (Chrysler) Garbisch,
Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. & Jack Forker Chrysler

30 Walter Giffard held 107 manors, m Emm Flaitel
29 Rohesia m Rich Fitz Gilbert de Clare who held 175 manors
28 Gilbert de Clare m Adeliza of Clermont
27 Adeliza de Clare m.

26 Albenic de Vere is recorded in Domesday Book as holding land in the counties of Middlesex, Huntingdon, Essex & Suffolk
27 Albenic de Vere

28 Hugh de Beauchamp is recorded in Domesday Book as holding property in 45 parishes
27 Robert de Beauchamp succeeded his father
26 Payn de Beauchamp

2 Bardolf is named in Domesday Bk as holding Ravensworth & other manors in Richmond
2 Akaris Fitz Bardolf
2 Hervey held Ravensworth
2 Henry Fitz Hervey m Alice Fitz Wauter
2 Randolph Fitz Henry m Alice de Staveley
2 Agnes Fitz Henry m 3 Alan Fitz Brian
2 Sir Brian Fitz Alan, Lord Fitz Alan

1 Anschetil de Grey is named in Domesday Book as holding land in Oxfordshire
1 Richard de Grey
1 Thomas de Grey
1 — de Grey m Hawise
1 Robt. de Grey held Rotherfield
2 Sir Walter de Grey m Isabel de Duston
2 Sir Robert de Grey m Joan de Valoines
2 Sir John de Grey m
2 Katherine Fitz Alan m 2 Sir John de Grey

1 Roger de Reimes held land in many counties
1 Edward of Salisbury held great holdings
1 Walter of Salisbury m
1 Patrick, Earl of Salisbury m
1 William, E of Salisbury m 2 Eleanor de Vitré
5 Ela, Countess of Salisbury m William de Longespée
4 Ida de Longespée m Walter Fitz Robert
3 Ela Fitz Walter m 3 Wm de Oddingsseles
2 Sir John de Grey m Oddingsseles

3 Arnulf de Hesding held land in the west counties
1 Matilda m Pat de Chaworth
1 Sibilla de Chaworth
2 Fla of Alencon & Ponthieu

3 Roger de Montgomery held much of Co Sussex, m Mabel, C of Alencon
2 Robt de Bellême m Agnes, C of Ponthieu
2 Wm III, C of Alencon & Ponthieu m Helene of Bigund
2 Robert II, Seig de Vitré m Emma Hay
2 Robt III, Seig de Vitré m Emma de Dinan

3 Robert, C of Mortain & E of Cornwall held 797 manors, m Maud de Montgomery
2 Agnes m Andre I, Seigneur de Vitré
2 Wm de Oddingsseles m Joan

Ralph de Lemesi held land in many counties
Ralph de Lemesi
1 Alan de Lemesi
Gerald de Lemesi m Amy de Briar
Basilia m Sir Hugh de Oddingsseles

BEAUCHAMP

DE CLARE

SOMERY

DE DINAN

SALISBURY

ODDINGSSELES

DE CHAWORTH

DE VITRÉ

22 Maud Fitz Otho m John, Lord Botetourt
21 Thomas de Botetourt m Joan Somery
20 John de Botetourt m. 21 Maud de Grey
19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall
18 Margaret de Peshall m Sir Richard de Mytton
17 William Mytton m Margaret Corbet
16 Joan Mytton m John Washburne
15 John Washburne, d 1546, m Emma
14 John Washburne, d 1593; m Joan Bushall
13 John Washburne, d 1624, m Martha Stevens
12 Wm Washburne, b in England, d Hempstead, Long Island, m Jane
11 Mary Washburne m. Richard Willits
10 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend
9 Thomas Willits m Rachel Powell
8 Isaac Willits
7 Thomas Willits m Mary Allison
6 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen
5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler
4 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy
3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann
2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR was crowned King of England on Christmas Day, 1066, in Westminster Abbey. He assumed to himself the absolute property of practically all England. Those holding grants under William were called TENANTS IN CHIEF. Before 1086 he ordered a survey and valuation made of all lands, the returns of which were set down in two large volumes called the DOMESDAY BOOK.



described as heir of Hugh, in a grant made to Bermondsey Priory. He married Rohesia (de Vere) de Mandeville. (de Vere III.)

Child:

1. *Simon*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XII, p. 908.)

IV. Simon de Beauchamp, son of Payn and Rohesia (de Vere—de Mandeville) de Beauchamp, was under age in 1155 and died about 1210. He is mentioned as one of the knights of Ramsey Abbey in 1184. He had:

1. *William*, of whom further.

("Victoria County History: Bedford," Vol. III, pp. 9, 10.)

V. William de Beauchamp, son of Simon de Beauchamp, succeeded his father in 1210 and died about 1260. During the revolt of the nobles which led to Magna Carta, they were welcomed at Bedford Castle, but soon afterwards, during the temporary absence of its owner, it was besieged by the king's forces. King John gave the castle to Falkes, who occupied it for nine years and made it a center for plundering the neighborhood. He finally grew so bold that he seized one of the king's justices. Henry III, who had in the meantime come to the throne, beseiged the castle for two months and finally captured it. He ordered the castle destroyed, but returned the site of it to William de Beauchamp, who also received part of the stones resulting from the destruction to build a dwelling house. On the division of the property in 1265, the site went to the Mowbrays.

William de Beauchamp restored to favor, claimed in 1260, the right to act as almoner at coronations through the similar right of his great-great-grandfather. His duty was to lay the cloth which was spread under the king's feet from the room where he assumes the regalia to the pulpitum in Westminster Abbey, and after the ceremony to give the portion lying in the Church to the sacristan and the rest to the poor. He performed this service at the coronation of Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III.

Child:

1. *Beatrice*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.)

VI. Beatrice de Beauchamp, daughter of William de Beauchamp, was one of his heirs. Through the successive deaths of her three brothers, William, Simon and John, in a short space of time, the heirs were three daughters, the other two being Maud, wife of Roger de Mowbray, who received the site of Bedford Castle, and the other property vested in the Mowbrays until 1475, and Ela, wife of Baldwin, Lord Wake. Beatrice received the manors of Dilewick, Wooton, Cardington, Rondale, and Bromham with twenty knights fees in various parishes of Bedfordshire.

Beatrice de Beauchamp married (first) Thomas FitzOtho. She married (second) William de Monchensey.

Child, of the first marriage:

1. *Maud*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 13.)

VII. Maud FitzOtho, daughter of Thomas and Beatrice (de Beauchamp) FitzOtho married John (1) de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt. (de Botetourt I.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE BLITHFIELD

The Blithfield family derive their name from the Parish of Blithfield in Staffordshire which in turn takes its name from the River Blithe which forms its boundary for one mile and then runs through it for three miles. Within it is the Manor of Blithfield, as well as five other manors. At the time of Domesday Book, the manor was held by Roger de Montgomery and later by his son Robert de Belême, who forfeited it through rebellion. Later it was held by Ferrers, Earl of Derby, Roger de Lacy, and then by Payn FitzJohn. The resident owners, however, were the family of Blithfield who held it for nine generations.

(D. S. Murray: "Notes on the Early History of the Parish of Blithfield" in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, pp. 2-4.)

I. Herman of Hill Croom, Worcestershire, was established at Blithfield before 1136. In addition to the manor of Blithfield, he held Walton in the same parish.

Children:

1. Walter, received part of Walton.
2. *William*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 4.)

II. William FitzHerman, son of Herman, succeeded his father in the manor of Blithfield.

Children:

1. Amaury de Hilcrombe.
2. *John* (*1*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 5.)

III. John (*1*) *de Blithfield*, as he was called, son of William FitzHerman, was deeded Blithfield by his father. The deed was confirmed by his elder brother, Amaury, who had adapted the surname Hilcrombe. He resisted certain claims of the de Gresleys over the chapel at Kingston.

Child:

1. *Henry*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 5, 6.)

IV. Sir Henry de Blithfield, son of John (1) de Blithfield, had his rights to Blithfield confirmed by William, son of Amaury de Hilcrombe. He was a benefactor to the Priory of St. Thomas at Stafford in the time of Richard I. He married Margery.

Child:

1. *James*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. James de Blithfield, son of Sir Henry and Margery de Blithfield, succeeded his father about 1234 and died in 1255. He brought suit against the Abbot of Rocester over the chapel at Kingston, the Abbot being aided by the de Gresleys. Just what these rights or claims were based upon is now vague, but they seem to have been established about this time. There is record of the Abbot of Rocester paying ten shillings annually to the Rector of Blithfield on behalf of his Vicar at Kingston in 1534 and similar payments were still being made in the eighteenth century.

Children:

1. John, died before his father.
2. *Richard* (*1*), of whom further.
3. James.
4. Agnes.
5. Margery.
6. Petronilla.

(*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

VI. Richard (*1*) *de Blithfield*, son of James de Blithfield, was under age at the death of his father in 1255 and died in 1293. It is supposed that the present church at Blithfield was constructed at this period since the architecture is that of the later thirteenth century. At the junctions of the hood-moulding of the nave several heads are carved and those on the north side include Richard de Blithfield, the King (Henry III), and either Roger de Verney or the architect of the building. Various members of the Bagot family who inherited the manor from the Blithfields are buried in this church.

Richard (1) de Blithfield married a daughter of Roger de Verney of Bramshall.

Children:

1. *Richard* (*2*), of whom further.
2. Thomas, killed at Penkridge.
3. John.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Richard (*2*) *de Blithfield*, son of Richard (1) de Blithfield, was born about 1270 and died in 1344/5. In 1322, he bought the Manor of Littlehay from Robert de Colton and it is still in possession of his Bagot descendants. He represented Staffordshire in the Parliament of 1328/9. He married Cicely.

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Henry.

(*Ibid.*, p. 10. J. C. Wedgwood: "Parliamentary History of Staffordshire" in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, p. 56.)

VIII. John (*2*) *de Blithfield*, son of Richard (2) and Cicely de Blithfield, succeeded his father in 1344/45, and died in or before 1354. He made additions to the family holdings in the parish of Blithfield. He married Margaret.

Children:

1. Henry, died about 1361.
2. *Richard* (*3*), of whom further.

(D. S. Murray: "Notes on the Early History of the Parish of Blithfield" in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, pp. 12-15.)

IX. Richard (*3*) *de Blithfield*, son of John (2) and Margaret de Blithfield, was of age in 1348 and died about 1361. He succeeded his brother Henry for a short time. He married Catherine de Baliden, who in 1391 quit-claimed to Sir John Bagot her dower rights at Blithfield as well as Berdunton.

Child:

1. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 15.)

X. Elizabeth de Blithfield, daughter of Richard (3) and Catherine (de Baliden) de Blithfield, married Ralph Bagot. (Bagot X.)

(*Ibid.*)

NOBLE AND ROYAL LINEAGES

DUKES AND KINGS OF BOHEMIA

Bohemia is located in eastern Central Europe and is divided by high mountains from the neighboring regions of Bavaria and Austria. It is inhabited by a Slavish race, the Czechs, who came there in the middle of the fifth century, but whose earliest records are obscure. In the middle of the seventh century they were ruled by Samo who defeated Dagobert, King of the Franks. Another early ruler was Krokus, who was succeeded by his three daughters. The genealogical line of its early rulers begins with Premysl or Przemysl, the names of whose successors are listed, but without dates and exact relationships not given.

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," p. 1.)

I. Borivoj, the first Christian ruler of Bohemia, died in 910. He ruled in the second half of the ninth century at a time when the Germans under Louis the German were attacking both Bohemia and Moravia, and he became an ally of Svatopluk, Prince of Moravia, in resisting them. Conversion to Christianity was resisted on the ground that it would place the country under the control of German bishops. St. Methodius, known as the Apostle of the Slavs, obtained from the Pope recognition of the Cyrillic alphabet and baptized Borivoj.

Borivoj married Ludmilla, daughter of Slavibor, Count of Mielnick.

Children:

1. Spytihnev, Duke of Bohemia, died without issue.
2. *Vratislav I*, of whom further.

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," pp. 16, 17. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 642, 643.)

II. Vratislav I, Duke of Bohemia, son of Borivoj and Ludmilla, succeeded his brother Spytihnev, and died about 920. He defended the country against numerous enemies including Germans and Magyars.

Vratislav I married Drahomira of Stodor.

Children:

1. Wencelas.
2. *Boleslav*, of whom further.

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," p. 19. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 642, 643.)

III. Boleslav I, Duke of Bohemia, son of Vratislav I and Drahomira, succeeded his brother Wencelas and died in 967. In 938 Otto I invaded the country and, although Boleslav was successful in defending himself for a time, he finally had to agree to pay tribute. He later aided Otto in fighting the Magyars, taking part in the battle of Augsburg and freeing Moravia from them. His dominions included Croatia and much of Hungary.

Boleslav I married Bolzine of Stochau.

Children:

1. *Boleslav II*, of whom further.
2. Christian, Bishop of Prague.
3. Mlada, Abbess of Saint Georges at Prague.
4. Dubravka, married Mieszko I, Duke of Poland. (Kings of Poland V.)

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," pp. 20, 21. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 642-645.)

IV. Boleslav II, Duke of Bohemia, son of Boleslav I and Bolzine, called the Pious, succeeded his father in 967 and died in 999. His territory extended from the Carpathians to the Danube and included parts of Hungary and Poland with Moravia and Silesia. He rendered the Bohemian Church less dependent on Germany by getting the Pope's consent to making Prague the seat of a bishop. He also strengthened the central government.

Boleslav II married Emma of Saxony.

Children:

1. Boleslav III, Duke of Bohemia, 999-1002.
2. Jaromir, Duke of Bohemia, 1005-1012.
3. *Ulrich*, of whom further.

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," p. 22. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 642-645.)

V. Ulrich, Duke of Bohemia, son of Boleslav II and Emma of Saxony, succeeded Jaromir in 1012 and died in 1037. During the reign of his brother, Bohemia lost much territory to Poland under Boleslav the Brave, and to Hungary under Stephen. Ulrich recovered much of it and a line was agreed upon between Bohemia and Hungary which remained the frontier until recent times.

Ulrich married Bozena, daughter of Wladyken Kresina.

Child:

1. *Bretislav*, of whom further.

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," pp. 26, 27.)

VI. Bretislav, Duke of Bohemia, son of Ulrich and Bozena, succeeded his father in 1037 and died in 1055. He restored internal order, defeated Poland, annexed Silesia, and began the formation of a West Slav Empire. In 1040 the country was invaded by the Emperor Henry III, who forced him to give up his conquests in Poland and to pay tribute.

Bretislav married Judith, daughter of Henry, Margrave of Nordgau.

Children:

1. Spytihnev, Duke of Bohemia.
2. *Vratislav*, of whom further.
3. Conrad, Duke of Bohemia.
4. Otto, Duke of Moravia.
5. Jaromir, Bishop of Prague.

(*Ibid.*, p. 27. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 642-643.)

VII. Vratislav II, King of Bohemia, son of Bretislav I and Judith of Nordgau, succeeded his brother Spytihnev in 1061 and died in 1092. He sided with Emperor Henry IV against Pope Gregory VII in what was known as the struggle for investiture and was rewarded with the title of King as well as land in Austria, and agreement that tribute was no longer necessary.

Vratislav II married (first) Svatava of Poland. (Kings of Poland IX.) He married (second) Adelaide, daughter of André I of Hungary.

Children of first marriage:

1. Judith.
2. Bretislav II, Duke of Bohemia, 1092-1110.
3. Borivoj II, Duke of Bohemia, 1110-1120.
4. *Vladislav*, of whom further.
5. Sobeslav, Duke of Bohemia, 1125-1140.

(Count Luetzow: "Bohemia, An Historical Sketch," pp. 29-30. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 642-643.)

VIII. Vladislav I, Duke of Bohemia, son of Vratislav II and Svatava of Poland, died in 1125. His father had been succeeded by his eldest son Bretislav, and he by a second son

Borivoj, who was dethroned by Swatopluk, representative of a younger branch of the family. On the death of the latter there were several candidates all of whom attempted to win the favor of the Emperor Henry V. Much of his reign was taken up with a civil war over the succession. He is described as a kind-hearted man who attempted to aid the people on account of their losses.

Vladislav I married Richenza, daughter of Henry, Count of Berg.

Children:

1. *Vladislav II*, of whom further.
2. Henry Bretislav, Bishop of Prague.
3. Thibaut, Regent of Bohemia.

(F. Gregor: "Story of Bohemia," 1895, pp. 58-59. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 644, 645. F. Palacky: "Geschichte von Boehmen.")

IX. Vladislav II, Duke and King of Bohemia, son of Vladislav I and Richenza of Berg, became Duke in 1140 and died in 1174. His father had been succeeded by a brother Sobeslav, who attempted to have his son also named Vladislav succeed him, but the nobles chose the son of the first Vladislav. He took part in the Second Crusade and later prepared an army to aid the Emperor Conrad III in a campaign in Italy. The Diet refused to grant money for this and declared that troops could not leave the country without their consent. He then raised an army of ten thousand volunteers at his own expense, and for so doing the Emperor granted him and his successors the title of King. To keep the crown in his own family rather than have it go to the sons of Sobeslav, he persuaded the Diet to elect his son Frederick as King, and he spent his last days in a monastery.

Vladislav II married (first) Gertrude, daughter of Leopold Margrave of Austria. (Margraves of Austria VII.) He married (second) Judith, daughter of Louis II of Thuringia.

Children of first marriage:

1. Frederick, King of Bohemia.
2. Adalbert, Bishop of Seltzburg.
3. *Premysl-Ottocar* or *Przemysl-Ottokar*, of whom further.
4. Vladislav III.

(F. Gregor: "Story of Bohemia," 1895, pp. 62, 65, 70, 74. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 644, 645.)

X. Premysl-Ottocar or *Przemysl-Ottokar*, King of Bohemia, son of Vladislav II and Gertrude of Austria, was born in 1150 and died in 1230. After the death of Henry VI Emperor, he favored the election of Philip of Hohenstaufen and, as a reward, Philip declared him King of Bohemia. Both were crowned the same day. He later withdrew his allegiance on account of Philip's difficulties with Pope Innocent III who confirmed the rights and privileges of Bohemia. Later, on the election of Frederick of Hohenstaufen, still more concessions were gained.

Premysl-Ottocar or Przemysl-Ottokar married (first) Adelaide or Adele, daughter of Otto the Rich, Margrave of Misnie; and (second), in 1200, Constance, daughter of Bela III of Hungary.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Marguerite Dankmar* or *Dragomir*, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

2. Anne, married Henry II, Duke of Silesia.
3. Agnes, Abbess of St. Clara in Prague.
4. Wenceslas, King of Bohemia, 1230-1253.
5. Vladislav, Margrave of Moravia.
6. Agnes, the younger, married Henry, Margrave of Misnie.

BAGOT

Arms—Ermine, two chevrons azure.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

CORBET

Arms—Or, a raven sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

KNIVETON

Arms—Gules, a bend vair between six crosses formée or.

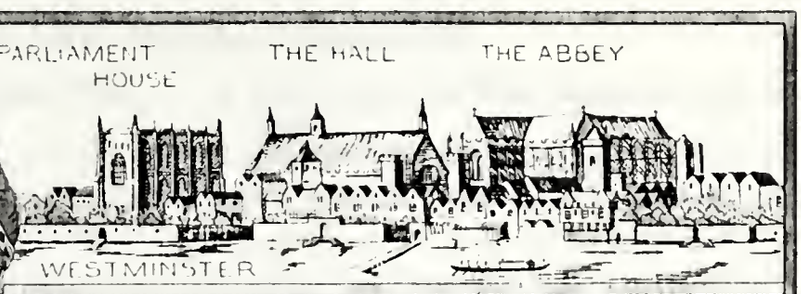
(Burke: *General Armory*.)



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE. WESTMINSTER ABBEY



KING JOHN



House of Lords, House of Commons & 2nd Domesday Chart

Some Ancestors of WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER who were summoned to Parliament & an additional list of Ancestors who appeared in the Domesday survey.

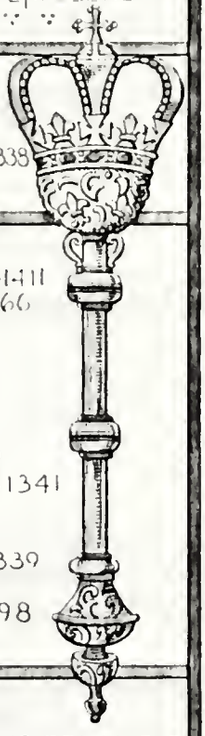
The British Parliament dates from 1213, two years before Magna Charta, when King John summoned four representatives from each shire to meet in council at St Albans. This was the first time that the nobles, clergy & commons met at the same time. Known first as the Great Council these assemblies were spoken of as Parliament by 1244, but the first true Parliament was called by Edward I in 1295 in the Chapter House at Westminster. Later Westminster became the fixed meeting place. Before 1332 Parliament had separated into an upper & lower house, the former consisting of nobility & upper clergy, being known as the House of Lords, & the latter as the House of Commons. In 1377 the Chapter-House was placed at the service of Commons & here for 175 years they continued to meet. The House of Commons is made up of members who represent counties, boroughs & universities. The clergy & peers are ineligible.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

1 Brian FitzAlan, Lord FitzAlan, summoned to Parliament in 1295
2 John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, summoned to Parliament in 1305
3 John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, summoned to Parliament in 1341
4 Sir John de Grey, K.G., Lord Grey of Rotherfield, summoned to Parliament in 1338
5 Peter Corbet, Lord Corbet, summoned to Parliament in 1295

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1 Adam de Peshall, represented Shropshire in Parliament in 1341
2 Adam de Peshall, represented Shropshire in Staffordshire in Parliament 1373-1411
3 Thomas de Mytton, elected member of Parliament for Shropshire in 1354 & 1366
4 Sir John Bagot, elected to Parliament in 1317 & 1318
5 Sir John Bagot, represented Shropshire in Parliament from 1391 to 1421
6 Sir Ralph Mallory, elected to Parliament for Leicestershire in 1320
7 Henry Kniveton, elected to Parliament for Derbyshire in 1294
8 Henry Kniveton, elected to Parliament for Derbyshire in 1335
9 Richard de Blithfield, represented Staffordshire in Parliament in 1328-29
10 Sir Roger Corbet, represented Shropshire in 1309, 11, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29-32, 37, 38 & 1341
11 Reginald Mytton, represented the Borough of Shrewsbury in 1373 & 1377
12 William Mytton, represented Stafford in Parliament in 1447
13 William le Skinner, represented the Borough of Shrewsbury in 1322, 31-36 & 1339
14 William le Skinner, Jr., represented Shrewsbury in 1335, 1336 & 1340
15 Peter de Eyton, represented Shropshire in the Parliament held at York in 1298 & at Lincoln in 1301



THE ORNAMENTAL MACE OF PARLIAMENT MAY BE TRACED TO THE 12TH & 13TH CENTURIES



BAGOT

LANDHOLDERS IN DOMESDAY SURVEY

1 Roger Corbet held 24 manors in Shropshire
2 Hugh de Gournay held 3 manors in Essex
3 William de Warenne held land in the Counties of Sussex, Hants, Berks, Buckingham, Oxford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, York & Lincoln
4 Bagod held "Branselli", later called "Bramshall", in Staffordshire
5 William FitzAnsulph held the manor of Dudley in Staffordshire His heiress m. Fulke Paganel
6 Henry de Ferrers held 90 manors in Derbyshire
7 Judith, the Countess, held manors in many counties in England, probably given her by her uncle, William the Conqueror. Her daughter, Maud, m. Simon de St. Liz



CORBET

William the Conqueror was crowned King of England on Dec. 25, 1066, in Westminster Abbey. Before 1086 he ordered a survey & valuation made of all lands outside of London, except a few northern counties, the returns of which were set down in two large volumes called the Domesday Book



KNIVETON



7. Premysl-Ottocar or Przemysl-Ottokar, Margrave of Moravia.
8. Bohuslava, Abbess of Tisnow.
9. Beatrice, married Otto, Margrave of Brandenburg.
10. Ludomille, married Louis I, Duke of Bavaria.

(F. Gregor: "Story of Bohemia," 1895, pp. 70-74. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 644, 645.)

XI. Marguerite Dankmar or *Dragomir*, daughter of Premysl-Ottocar or Przemysl-Ottokar, King of Bohemia, and Adelaide or Adele of Misnie, died in 1212.

She married Vlademir or Valdemar II, King of Denmark. (First Descent from Kings of Denmark IX.)

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 644-645.)

DE BOTETOURT

I. John (1) de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, whose parentage is unknown, is first mentioned in 1291, and died November 25, 1324. He was governor of St. Briavels Castle in Gloucestershire in 1291 and from 1294 to 1297, and in 1315 was an Admiral for the Northern Seas. He was summoned to Parliament from 1305 to 1324 and is thus considered to have been the first Lord Botetourt. In 1322, he joined in the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and took part in the Battle of Boroughbridge.

John (1) de Botetourt married, about 1285, Maud FitzOtho. (de Beauchamp VII.)

Child:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. II, pp. 233-4.)

II. Thomas de Botetourt, son of John (1) de Botetourt and Maud FitzOtho, died before his father in 1322. He married Joan de Somery. (de Somery V.)

They had:

1. *John*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 235.)

III. John (2) de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, son of Thomas and Joan (de Somery) de Botetourt, was born in 1318 and died in 1385. He became heir to his grandfather and received his estate in 1341. He was summoned to Parliament as Lord Botetourt and distinguished himself in the French Wars.

John (2) de Botetourt married (first) Maud de Grey. (de Grey X.) He married (second) Joyce Zouche, daughter of William Zouche, Lord Zouche of Mortimer.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Joyce*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Joyce de Botetourt, daughter of John (2) and Maud (de Grey) de Botetourt, died in 1420. She married (first) Sir Baldwin de Freville, who died in 1388, and (second) Sir Adam (3) de Peshall. (Peshall III.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 234.)

COUNTS OF BOULOGNE AND PONTHIEU

Boulogne-sur-mer, a fortified seaport of northern France, situated on the shore of the English Channel at the mouth of the river Liane, was during the Carlovingian period the chief town of a countship of that name, also known as "le Boulonnais," whose possession was long disputed by the Counts of Ponthieu and Flanders. It belonged to Ponthieu from about 965 until the thirteenth century, when it passed to the houses of Brabant and Auvergne. The city of Boulogne, known to the Romans as the important harbor of *Gessoriacum*, was called *Bononia* in the third century, and later on, *Bolonia*. Among the ruins to be seen there are the rude brick remains of an old building called "Tour d'Ordre," said to have been a tower built by the Emperor Caligula at the time of his intended invasion of Britain.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. II, p. 294.)

I. Angilbert, who lived a century later than Walbert, the first recorded Count of Ponthieu, died February 18, 814, at the Abbey of Centule, or St. Riquier. He was appointed by Charlemagne as Count or Governor of Ponthieu, or strictly, of the sea-coasts. In 791 he retired to St. Riquier while at the same time retaining his rule, and in 793 became abbot of the monastery.

Angilbert married Bertha, daughter of Charlemagne and Hildegrade. (First Descent from Charlemagne III, Child 7.)

Children:

1. *Nithard*, of whom further.
2. Harnid.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 285.)

II. Nithard, son of Angilbert and Bertha, succeeded his father in the rule of the sea-coasts and died in 853. He supported Louis the Pious in the quarrels between that monarch and his sons, and later was faithful to Charles the Bald who also was attacked by his heirs. Nithard, like his father, retired to St. Riquier without relinquishing his power. Upon the death of Louis, uncle of Charles the Bald and Abbot of St. Riquier, Nithard was made his successor, but held this office only a short time. At the order of Charles the Bald, he wrote four books on the history of his times, covering the period from 815 to 844. He was killed in an effort to drive out the invading Northmen.

Possible son:

1. *Helgaud I*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Helgaud I, who was either a son of Nithard or the grandson of his brother Harnid, succeeded, in 859, Rodolphe, maternal uncle of Charles the Bald, who followed Nithard in the duchy of the sea-coasts of Ponthieu and as Abbot of St. Riquier. Helgaud, who died before 864, gave his vassals in Ponthieu a legal system which was retained up to the twelfth century.

Children:

1. *Herluin I*, of whom further.
2. Berthe, married Hernequin, in whose favor Helgaud I detached Boulogne from Ponthieu and made it a separate countship.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Herluin I, son of Helgaud I, succeeded his father in the government of the seacoasts but not as Abbot of St. Riquier, which at this time began to separate from Ponthieu. The date of his death is not known, but he was succeeded in 878.

Probable son:

1. *Helgaud II*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Helgaud II, probably son of Herluin I, succeeded him, and was killed in battle with the Normans in 926. He fortified the town of Montreuil, and is sometimes regarded as the founder of the Abbey of St. Salve, or St. Sauve, of Montreuil. In 925 he allied himself with Herbert, Count of Vermandois, in the war between Raoul and the Duke of Normandy.

Children:

1. *Herluin II*, of whom further.
2. Lambert, killed in 945 while attempting to avenge the death of his elder brother.
3. Evrard, Seigneur de Ham.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 285-86.)

VI. Herluin II, son of Helgaud II, succeeded his father with the title Count of Montreuil, and died in 945. He was excommunicated for bigamy, but obtained absolution at the Council of Trôli in 927. In 929 he was beseiged in Montreuil by Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, and Herbert, Count of Vermandois. In recognition of certain services, Louis d'Outremer of France gave Herluin II the château and countship of Amiens. He accompanied the King in 945 to the siege of Reims, but was murdered in the same year by a Danish captain who accused him of partial responsibility for the death of William "Longsword."

Son:

1. *Roger* or *Rotgaire*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 286.)

VII. Roger or *Rotgaire*, Count of Montreuil and Amiens, son of Herluin II, succeeded his father after being released from prison in England through the efforts of Louis d'Outremer. In 947, however, Louis, displeased with Roger, attacked Montreuil in alliance with Arnoul, Count of Flanders. The outcome is not known, but it appears that Roger lost the countship of Amiens.

Probable son:

1. *William I*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VIII. William I, Count of Montreuil, is believed to have been the son of Roger or Rotgaire. With the aid of King Lothair he recovered Montreuil from Arnoul the Young in 965. Later he conquered Boulogne and the territories of Guines and St. Pol.

Children:

1. *Hilduin*, of whom further.
2. Arnoul or Ernicule, died in 972.
3. Hugh, Count of St. Pol.
4. A son "N.," who inherited the lordship of Ardres.
5. Elizabeth, Abbess of St. Austreberthe of Montreuil.

(*Ibid.*)

IX. Hilduin, called also Haudouin, Gilduin and Guilain, Count of Montreuil, son of William I, inherited Ponthieu in the division of his father's estate. He was in the company of Hugh Capet on July 3, 981, when he received the bodies of Saints Valeri and Riquier, recovered from Arnoul II of Flanders, who had taken them in 948. Hilduin is said to have been added to his inheritance the countships of Breteuil and of Clermont in Beauvais.

Hilduin married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *Hugh*, of whom further.
2. Hilduin, called Nanteuil-Haudouin, Seigneur of Rameru, Breteuil and Nanteuil.

(*Ibid.*, p. 286. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1663.)

X. Hugh, Count of Montreuil, son of Hilduin, succeeded his father. He was a follower of Hugh Capet, who gave him the château of Abbeville, and he added to his territories by the conquest of Encre and Dommart, where he built many fortresses. According to some authorities, he was not called Count, but only Avoué of St. Riquier.

Hugh married Giselle. (Third Descent from House of Capet V.)

Children:

1. *Enguerand*, of whom further.
2. Guy, Abbot of Forest-Moutiers.

(L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1663. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 286-87.)

XI. Enguerand I, also called Isambart, Count of Ponthieu, son of Hugh, Count of Montreuil, and Giselle, succeeded his father and lived until about 1045. He was Avoué of St. Riquier and assumed the title, Count of Ponthieu, in 1033. In that year, he defeated and slew Baldwin, Count of Boulogne. Between 1028 and 1035, he defeated Gilbert, Count of Brionne, who invaded le Vimeu, part of Enguerand's territory, with a force of 3,000 men.

Enguerand I married Adelaide de Gand, widow of Baldwin, Count of Boulogne.

Children:

1. Fulk, Abbot of Forest-Moutiers.
2. *Hugh*, of whom further.
3. Guy, Bishop of Amiens.

(L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1663. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 287.)

XII. Hugh II, Count of Ponthieu, son of Enguerand I and Adelaide de Gand, succeeded his father. He died November 20, 1052, and was buried in the Abbey of St. Riquier. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Enguerand II, Count of Ponthieu, succeeded his father in 1052, but was killed the following year in battle with William, Duke of Normandy.
2. *Guy I*, of whom further.
3. A daughter, "N.," married William de Talou, Count of Argues.

(*Ibid.*)

XIII. Guy I, Count of Ponthieu, son of Hugh II, succeeded his brother, Enguerand II in 1053, and died October 13, 1100 or 1101. In 1054, he joined the alliance of Henry of France and Geoffrey Martel against William of Normandy, but was soon taken prisoner. He recovered his liberty and patrimony only by doing homage to the Duke and engaging

to serve him in time of war with one hundred knights. In 1056 he took part in the coronation of Philip I of France. In 1097, he had charge of the ceremony of knighting Louis, son of Philip I of France.

Guy I married Ada, whose parentage is not known.

Children:

1. Yves, died before his father.
2. *Agnes*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 288. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1663.)

XIV. Agnes, Countess of Ponthieu, daughter of Guy I and Ada, was heiress to her father's estates. She married Robert de Bellême, Count of Alençon. (Counts of Alençon V.)

(*Ibid.*)

DUKES OF BRITTANY

Brittany, also known as *Armorica*, was an ancient province and duchy of France. It consists of a peninsula in northwestern France, extending into the Atlantic towards Great Britain. After the invasion of that island by the Anglo-Saxons many of the native Celtic inhabitants crossed the channel and populated a large part of the peninsula. They later maintained a long struggle against the Frankish kings. Louis the Pious placed a native chief Nomenoe in charge of Brittany. He was followed by his son and then by a nephew. They were followed by local nobles, the succession changing several times.

I. Conan I, Count of Rennes and later Duke of Brittany, was founder of the second dynasty of Dukes of Brittany. He was son of Juhael, Count of Rennes, a leading city of the region, and grandson of Judicall, Count of Rennes, both of whom fought the Normans. He first had to conquer Nantes, which had been ruled by a rival house. In 990, the Breton nobles signed a charter recognizing him as "princepe Britannorum." In attempting to extend his boundaries to where they had been in the time of Nomenoe, he went to war with his brother-in-law Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou. The name of his first wife is not known. He married (second) Ermengarde of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou V, Child 3.)

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.

Child, of the second marriage:

2. Judith, married Richard II, Duke of Normandy. (Dukes of Normandy IV.)

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 66-7. R. Kerviler: "Bio-Bibliographie Bretonne," Vol. X, p. 149.)

II. Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, son of Conan I of Brittany and first wife, succeeded his father and died in Italy in 1008. He married Havoise of Normandy. (Dukes of Normandy III, Child 5.)

Children:

1. *Alain*, of whom further.
2. Eudon, Count of Penthiévre. (FitzAlan I.)
3. Adela, a nun.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 67.)

III. Alain V, Duke of Brittany, son of Geoffrey of Brittany and Havoise of Normandy, was a minor at the time of his father's death and died in 1040. The regency of his mother was troubled by attempts to gain power by the count and bishop of Nantes. After coming to power, he went to war with Fulk Nerra of Anjou in 1029. During the absence of Robert, Duke of Normandy, he was made regent of that region. He founded the Abbey of St. George de Rennes in honor of his sister Adele. He married Bertha of Blois. (Counts of Champagne IV.)

Children:

1. Conan II, Duke of Brittany.
2. *Havoise*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 67-8. R. Kerviler: "Bio-Bibliographie Bretonne," Vol. I, p. 72.)

IV. Havoise or *Havise* of Brittany, daughter of Alain V, Duke of Brittany, and Bertha of Blois, married Hoel, who became Duke of Brittany. Hoel, who was son of Alain Cagnart or Caignard, Count of Cornouaille, was recognized as Duke of Brittany after the death of Conan II in 1066, and died in 1084. He allowed refuge to Ralph de Gael who had revolted against William I of England in 1074 and the following year William invaded Brittany and besieged the town of Dol. Philip I of France came to the aid of Hoel.

Children:

1. *Alain VI*, of whom further.
2. Mathias, Count of Nantes.
3. Eudon.
4. Adele, Abbess of St. George de Rennes.
5. Havoise.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 67-68.)

V. Alain VI, Duke of Brittany, called Fergent, son of Hoel of Cornouaille and Brittany and Havoise or Havise of Brittany, succeeded his father in 1084 and died October 13, 1119. He refused to do homage to William the Conqueror who besieged Dol a second time. Terms of peace were arranged without capturing the town and the two dukes became friends. In 1090, he joined the Crusade and spent five years in the Holy Land. His last days were spent in a monastery at Redon. He married (first) Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror, (q.v.) who died without issue, and (second) Ermengarde, daughter of Fulk IV, Count of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou VIII, Child 1.)

Children, of the second marriage:

1. *Conan*, of whom further.
2. Geoffrey, died in Jerusalem.
3. Agnes, also called Havoise, married Baldwin VII, Count of Flanders.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 68-9. R. Kerviler: "Bio-Bibliographie Bretonne," Vol. I, p. 73.)

VI. Conan III, Duke of Brittany, son of Alain, Duke of Brittany and Ermengarde of Anjou, succeeded his father in 1116 when his father retired and died September 17, 1148. He aided Louis le Gros against the emperor and was known for his vigorous steps against the depredations of the seigneurs under him. He married Matilda of England. (First Descent from William the Conqueror III.)

Children:

1. Hoel.
2. *Bertha*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 67-8.)

VII. Bertha, daughter of Conan III, Duke of Brittany, and Mathilda of England, married Alan, Earl of Richmond. (FitzAlan III.)

(*Ibid.*)

NOBLE AND ROYAL LINEAGES

COUNTS OF BURGUNDY

The name Burgundy is one of the most confusing in medieval geography, because it was used to denote various geographical and political divisions in different periods of history. It is derived from the Burgundians, a Germanic tribe who settled in Gaul in the fifth century and established a kingdom whose chief towns were Vienne, Lyons, Besançon, Geneva, Autun and Mâcon. In the middle of the sixth century this kingdom was conquered by the Merovingian Franks who entrusted its government to a prince of the ruling house.

"Burgundy" gradually became restricted to the duchy, founded by the Carlovingian kings in that portion of the old kingdom which remained French, and to the countship which included the district between Jura and the Saône, corresponding to the Roman province *Maxima Sequanorum*. This province, called in later years Franche-Comté, was in the early middle ages split up into the four countships of Portois, Varais, Amons, and Escuens, which in the tenth century were united to form what was to become known as the Countship of Burgundy, at that time in the possession of the Counts of Mâcon.

(V. Plancher: "Histoire générale et particulière de Bourgogne.")

I. Otto William, Count of Burgundy, Mâcon and Dijon, was the son of Adelbert, King of Lombardy, and his wife Gerberga, Countess of Dijon, daughter of Lambert of Autun, Count of Châlon, and his wife Adelais or Adelaide of Vermandois. (q.v.) Otto William attempted to seize the Duchy of Burgundy, in the right of his mother Gerberga, as well as in that of her second husband, Henry the Great, on the latter's death. The former was a descendant of Richard the Justiciar, Duke of Burgundy, and thus had a claim on that title. Her second husband had also been granted the title and passed it to his step-son, whom he adopted. However, Robert, King of France, contested this succession and Otto William took up arms to sustain his position; he had many allies, such as Brunon, Bishop of Langres, and Landry, Count of Nevers. A charter shows that Otto William later recognized Henry I of France as Duke of Burgundy, but retained his power in the countship of that name, the boundaries of which were definitely established during this time.

Otto William married Ermentrude of Reims and Rouci. (Counts of Roucy I, Child 3.)

Children:

1. Guy, Count of Mâcon, died before his father.
2. *Renaud* or *Rainald*, of whom further.
3. Bernon, Archdeacon of Langres.
4. Matilda, married Landry IV, Count of Nevers.
5. Agnes, married (first) William V, the Great, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers; (second) Geoffrey II Martel, Count of Anjou. (q.v.)
6. Gerberga, married William II, Count of Provence.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part II, pp. 36-37.)

II. Renaud or *Rainald I*, Count of Burgundy, son of Otto William and Ermentrude, died either September 3, 1052, or September 4, 1057. He succeeded to the countship at a period when it was still a fief dependent upon the Kingdom of Burgundy. In 1026 he was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Auxerre and the Count of Châlon, but Richard II, Duke of Normandy, secured his release. When the Kingdom of Burgundy was joined to the Germanic Empire, Renaud refused to pay homage to Emperor Henry III until 1045, and the Emperor acknowledged his virtual independence by obliging all recalcitrant barons in the Countship of Burgundy to pay homage to the count.

Renaud or Rainald I married Adelais, Alix or Judith of Normandy. (Dukes of Normandy IV, Child 4.)

Children:

1. *William I*, of whom further.
2. Guy, Count of Vernon and Brionne.
3. Hugh.
4. Fouges or Faucon.
5. Sibylle, married Henry of Burgundy. (Dukes of Burgundy II.)

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VIII, pp. 410-11. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part II, pp. 7, 37-38.)

III. William I, Count of Burgundy and Mâcon, called *Tête hardie*, or the Headstrong, son of Renaud or Rainald I and Adelais, Alix or Judith of Normandy, died November 11, 1087. In 1059 he succeeded as Count of Burgundy, and in 1078 as Count of Mâcon, when his cousin, Guy II, Count of Mâcon, became a monk at Cluny.

William I married Étiennette of Barcelona. (Counts of Barcelona VIII.)

Children, according to Allstrom and Saint-Allais:

1. Renaud or Rainald II, Count of Burgundy, died in 1097.
2. William, also called *Tête hardie*, died in 1090; married Gertrude of Limbourg.
3. Stephen, died in 1102 in the Holy Land.
4. Raymond, died in 1108; married, in 1090, Urraca of Castile and Leon.
5. Hugues, Archbishop of Besançon.
6. Guy, Archbishop of Vienne, later became Pope under the name of Calixtus II, died December 12, 1124.
7. *Mathilda*, *Maud*, or *Mahaut*, of whom further.
8. Giseala, Gisele or Guille, married (first) Humbert II, Count of Savoy and Maurienne. She married (second) Rainier, Marquis of Montferrat.
9. Ermentrude, married Thierry II, Count of Bar-le-Duc.
10. Clemence, married (first) Robert II, Count of Flanders; (second), in 1130, as his second wife, Godfrey I, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Count of Brabant.
11. (Possibly) Berthe, married Alfonso VI, King of Castile and Leon.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royal de France," Vol. VIII, p. 411. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 212. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part II, pp. 7, 37-38.)

IV. Mathilda, *Maud*, or *Mahaut*, daughter of William I, Count of Burgundy, and Étiennette of Barcelona, married Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy. (Dukes of Burgundy III.)

(*Ibid.*)

DUKES OF BURGUNDY

The Duchy of Burgundy, which, with the countship of that name, became distinct from the old Kingdom and Province of Burgundy in the tenth century, took its name from the Germanic tribe called Burgundians, who as allies of the Romans established themselves in certain cantons of the Sequani and of Upper Germany. The duchy, originally created by the Carlovingian kings and granted to Richard the Justiciar, Count of Autun, in order to limit the power of his brother Boso, founder of the Kingdom of Provence, comprised at that time the countships of Autun, Mâcon, Chalon-sur-Saône, Langres, Nevers, Auxerre and Sens, but its boundaries and designations changed many times in the course of the tenth century.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. VII, pp. 770-93.)

I. Robert I (House of Capet—Line Two—VI.) Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert II, the Pious, King of France, died at Fleury-sur-Ouche, March 21, 1075/76. He was called "the Old," because of the advanced age to which he lived. Robert I was made Duke of Burgundy in 1032 by his brother, King Henry I of France, and was the founder of the first ducal succession of the House of Capet.

Robert I married Hélie, daughter of Dalmace, Seigneur of Semur in Auxois, but later repudiated her.

Children:

1. Hugh, died without issue between 1057 and 1060, while at war with William I, Count of Nevers.
2. *Henry*, of whom further.
3. Robert, married the daughter of Roger, Count of Sicily.
4. Simon.
5. Constance, married (first) Hugh II, Count of Chalon. She married (second) Alfonso VI, King of Castile and Leon.
6. Aldéarde or Hildegarde, married, as his third wife, Guy Geoffrey or William VIII, Duke of Aquitaine.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. VII, p. 774. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 14.)

II. Henry of Burgundy, son of Robert I and Hélie of Semur, died before his father, perhaps in 1060.

He married Sibylle of Burgundy. (Counts of Burgundy II, Child 5.)

Children:

1. Hugh I, Duke of Burgundy, born in 1040, died in 1093; married Iolande or Sibylle of Nevers.
2. *Eudes*, of whom further.
3. Robert, Bishop of Langres, died in 1110.
4. Henry, born about 1058-60, died either in 1112 or May 11, 1114; became Count of Portugal upon his marriage in 1095 to Thérèse, daughter of Alfonso VI, King of Castile and Leon.
5. Renaud, Abbé of St. Pierre de Flavigny.
6. Hildegarde, Aldéarde or Alderada, died in 1119.
7. Beatrix, married, according to one authority Guy I, Seigneur de Vignory, according to another, Roger, Sire de Joinville.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. VII, p. 774. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, Part 2, p. 1; Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 14-15. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 205.)

III. Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy, also called Odo and Borrel, son of Henry of Burgundy and Sibylle, succeeded his brother and died either at Er-Rama in Palestine or at Tarsus in Asia Minor, May 27, 1102, or March 23, 1103. His body was sent to France and buried in the Monastery of Citeaux, which he had helped to found.

Eudes I was an ardent warrior, and in 1085 he went to Spain to assist Alfonso VI of Castile and Leon in the wars against the Moors. Despite his war-like nature, however, he was very devout; he founded a number of priories and took part in the First Crusade.

Eudes I married Mathilda, Maud or Mahaut of Burgundy and Macon. (Counts of Burgundy IV.)

Children:

1. Hugh II, died at Citeaux in February, 1142/43.
2. Henry, became a monk at the monastery of Citeaux.
3. Florine, married a noble of Philippi in Macedonia.
4. *Hélène*, of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. VII, p. 775. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 15-16.)

IV. Hélène, also called Hélie, Alix, Ela or Eleute, daughter of Eudes I and Mathilda of Burgundy, married (first), in 1095, Bertrand, Count of Tripoli. She married (second) William III, Count of Alençon. (Counts of Alençon VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

The Candiano Family, Doges of Venice

IN the early centuries of the Christian era there was a movement of population from older cities in the northeastern part of Italy to the islands and lagoons now forming the city of Venice. A communal life grew up under tribunes, but as the city grew there was need of a more powerful authority and, about 700, the first Doge or Duke was elected. The office was for life but elective, although at times it remained in a family for several generations. Among the families who held the office were those of Candiano and Orseolo.

(A. Richardson: "Doges of Venice," pp. 1-2.)

I. Pietro Candiano I, Doge of Venice, was elected to that office April 17, 887, due to the old age of his predecessor John Particiaco II, who placed the biretta on his head, handed him the sword and sceptre, and led him to the throne. A few months afterward he commanded an expedition against Slav pirates near Zara. Although successful in defeating them he was killed by an arrow and was the first Doge to be killed in battle.

Child:

1. *Pietro*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 29. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. VI, p. 246.)

II. Pietro Candiano II, Doge of Venice, son of Pietro Candiano I, ruled from 932 to 939. During his reign the port of Comacchio was annexed to the republic after detaining some Venetian vessels. A picturesque custom of that era was for the state to endow twelve maidens who were to be joined in marriage at the old Cathedral of St. Peter's on St. Mary's Eve. Da Canale relates that in his time "the Brides of Venice" were accustomed to wear robes of cloth of gold with a crown or coronet set with jewels. It was also a part of the ceremony that the Doge honor it with his presence. On one occasion a group of pirates kidnaped the brides and sailed for Trieste. The Doge commandeered vessels from the Carselleri or Casemakers, also referred to as Trunk-Makers, who had the right to take material from the Venetian woods for their trades or crafts free of charge. They followed the pirates and defeated their unlawful purposes. This rescue of the brides was annually commemorated by the Doge and clergy paying a visit to the quarters of the Carselleri at Santa Maria Formosa, where they were hospitably received by the Trunk-Makers. The tradition is, that when the latter waited on the Doge after the event, and solicitated his Serenity to originate the *Andata* to commemorate the rescue of the brides, the Doge good-humorously remarked: "And what, if it shall rain?" The Trunk-Makers replied: "We shall give you hats to cover your heads, and if you are thirsty, we will give you drinks." In commemoration of this the Doge was presented on each succeeding occasion with two bottles of wine and two hats, on one of which was his own armorial bearings and on the other those of the reigning pontiff,

Chart of Descent from French Kings

CAPET TOULOUSE FLANDERS PONTHIEU





37 Robert The Strong, C of Anjou & Blois, founder of the Capetian Line of the Kings of France, was slain in 867

36 Robert I, K of the Franks, b in 865, d 923, m Beatrice of Vermandois

35 Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks, d in 956; m Hedwiga of Germany

34 Hugh Capet, King of France, b 938; d 996; m Adelaide of Aquitaine

33 Robert II, the Pious, K of France, b 970, d 1031, m Constance, d of William, Count of Toulouse

1 Giselle of France m Hugh, Count of Montreuil

Enguerand I C of Ponthieu, m Adelaide de Gand

31 Adela m Baldwin V, C of Flanders

32 Robert I, D of Burgundy, m Dalmace of Semur

30 Matilda of Flanders m William the Conqueror

30 Henry of Burgundy m Sibylle, d of Renaud, C of Burgundy

31 Hugh II, C of Ponthieu, d 1052

0 Guy I, C of Ponthieu, m Ada

29 Henry I, K of England

29 Eudes I, D of Burgundy m Mathilda, d of William I, Count of Burgundy

29 Agnes, Countess of Ponthieu, m Robert de Bellême, C of Alençon

28 Matilda m Conan III, Duke of Brittany

1 Hélène of Burgundy m 28 Wm III, C of Alençon

27 Bertha of Brittany m Alan, E of Richmond

2 Ela of Alençon m 2nd Patrick, E of Salisbury

26 Brian Fitz Alan

26 Wm, E of Salisbury m Eleanor de Vitre

25 Alan Fitz Brian m - Haget

25 Ela, Countess of Salisbury, m Wm de Longespée

24 Brian Fitz Alan m Alice Hansard

24 Ida. de Longespée m. 1st Walter Fitz Robert

23 Sir Alan Fitz Brian of Bedale m. Agnes Fitz Henry

23 Ela Fitz Walter m Sir Wm de Oddingsseles

22 Sir Brian, Lord Fitz Alan

22 Margaret de Oddingsseles m 1st Sir John de Grey

21 Katherine Fitz Alan m 21 Sir John Grey, Ld Grey of Rotherfield

20 Maud Grey m John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt

19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m Sir Richard de Mytton

17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m John Washburne

15 John Washburne, d in 1546, m Emma

14 John Washburne, d in 1593; m Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne, d in 1624, m Martha Stevens

12 Wm. Washburne, b. in England, d on Long Island., m Jane

11 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 [illegible] m Della V Forker

1 Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy 1 Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French 11 Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp 11 Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch 1 Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes 11 Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris
10 Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland
11 Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
1 Helen Forker Chrysler 11 Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

DUKES OF BURGUNDY

COUNTS OF BURGUNDY

ALENÇON

LONGESPÉE

1842



CAPET

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

TOULOUSE

Arms—Gules, a cross of Toulouse or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

PONTHIEU

Arms—Azure, a chevron between in chief two roses and in point a crescent, all or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

DUKES OF BURGUNDY

Arms—Bendy, or and azure, a border gules.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

COUNTS OF BURGUNDY

Arms—Gules, an eagle argent.

(F. A. Aubert de la Chesnaye des Bois: *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.*)

ALENÇON

Arms—Azure, an eagle or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

LONGESPÉE

Arms—Azure, six lioncels rampant or, three, two, one.

(Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage.*)

184 b.

Child:

1. *Pietro*, of whom further.

(W. C. Hazlitt: "Venetian Republic," pp. 77, 80.)

III. Pietro Candiano III, Doge of Venice, son of Pietro Candiano II, ruled from 942 to 959. He secured important concessions to trade in Italy and Dalmatia from Emperor Berenger II. His son Pietro was associated in the government with him, but for misconduct was exiled to Ravenna.

Pietro Candiano III, Doge of Venice, married Archielda.

Children:

1. Domenigo, Bishop of Torcello.
2. Vitali Ugone.
3. Pietro IV, Doge of Venice, 959-976.
4. *Vitali*, of whom further.
5. Elena, who with her husband, Gerardo Guoro, were believed to have been the inspiration of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

(*Ibid.*, pp. 80-83.)

IV. Vitali Candiano, Doge of Venice, son of Pietro Candiano III and Archielda, ruled for a short time in 978. After the reign of his brother Pietro IV and that of Pietro Orseolo (Orseolo I), he was chosen Doge and was the last of his line to hold that office. He was selected on account of his influence with the Emperor and negotiated with him for commercial protection. He then retired because of failing health to the Monastery at San Ilario.

Child:

1. *Maria*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 82.)

V. Maria, daughter of Vitali Candiano, Doge of Venice, married Pietro Orseolo II. (Orseolo II.)

(J. E. Staley: "Dogaressas of Venice," pp. 43-44.)

FIRST DESCENT FROM HOUSE OF CAPET

I. Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou and Blois, was slain in 866. He was governor of the counties of Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Corbonnais. In 856 he took part in the revolt of Louis the German against Charles the Bald of France and in 864 he participated in the Royal Council of Pitres, where he received the county of Autun from the French King.

Children:

1. Eudes.
2. *Robert I*, of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 738-39.)

II. Robert I, King of the Franks, son of Robert the Strong, was born in 865 and was killed in battle, near Soissons, June 15, 923.

Robert I came to the throne of France during a period of disorder and confusion. His first step toward the Kingship was to receive command of the Carlovingian troops

in 888. With this armed support behind him Robert I had no opposition when he set himself up as King. He directed many expeditions against the Normans in the Province of Loire, and managed to recapture the important town of Chartres. In 922 he conducted a war against Charles the Simple. Robert I was victorious and at Reims, June 29, 922, he was proclaimed King of the Franks.

Robert I married Beatrix of Vermandois. (Counts of Vermandois—Line One—V.) (Third Descent from Charlemagne VIII.)

Children:

1. *Hugh the Great*, of whom further.
2. A daughter, who married Raoul, Duke of Burgundy.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 737. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XII.)

III. Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks, Count of Paris and Orleans, son of Robert I and Beatrix of Vermandois, died June 16 or 17, 956. He took the title of his father, King of the Franks, but allowed the title to pass into temporary disuse. His reign was marked by a series of wars with the sons of Charles the Simple and Otto, the Emperor of Germany.

Hugh the Great married (first) Rothilde, daughter of Charles the Bald of France. (q.v.) He married (second), in 926, Eadhild, daughter of Edward the Elder of England. (q.v.) He married (third), in 936, Hedwiga of Germany. (Second Descent from Charlemagne IX.)

Children of third marriage:

1. Otto, married a daughter of Giselbert, Duke of Burgundy.
2. *Hugh Capet*, of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XX, p. 369.)

IV. Hugh Capet, King of France, son of Hugh the Great and Hedwiga, was born about 938 and died at Paris, October 24, 996. He succeeded to his father's numerous fiefs in 956 and thus became one of the most powerful feudatories of France. Hugh Capet supported his cousin Lothair in a war against Otto II of Germany. When the son of Lothair, Louis V, died, Hugh Capet was proclaimed King of France in 987. He was a devoted son of the church, was interested in clerical reform and was fond of participating in church ceremonies.

Hugh Capet married Adelais or Adelaide of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine VI.)

Children:

1. *Robert II*, of whom further.
2. Hedwiga, married (first) Rainier or Reginar IV, Count of Hainault. (Counts of Hainault IV.) She married (second) Hugh III, Count of Dagsburg.
3. Giselle. (Third Descent from House of Capet V.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XX, pp. 364-66.)

V. Robert II, called the Pious, King of France, son of Hugh Capet and Adelais or Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born at Orleans about 970, and died about 1031. He was called "the Pious" for his humility and charity, but he was also a good soldier and a statesman.

Robert II married (first), in 988, Rosala or Susanna, widow of Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. In 989 he repudiated her and married (second) Bertha, daughter of Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy. (q.v.) Pope Gregory V excommunicated him for this

marriage, because Bertha was related to Robert, so he was forced to give her up. He married (third), in 1003, Constance of Toulouse. (Counts of Toulouse VII.)

Children of third marriage:

1. Hugh, died in 1025.
2. Henry I, King of France.
3. Robert I. (Second Descent from House of Capet VI.) (Dukes of Burgundy I.)
4. *Adela*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 738-39.)

VI. Adela, daughter of Robert II, King of France, and Constance of Toulouse, married (first) Richard III, Duke of Normandy. (q.v.) She married (second) Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. He ruled from 1036 until his death in 1067. He fought the Emperor Henry III and persisted in his revolt for several years, until peace was formally concluded with Henry IV in 1056. From Henry IV, Baldwin obtained in fief the territory between the Scheldt and the Dender and the margraviate of Antwerp, but continued to render homage to the Empire. So great had his power become that on the death of Henry I of France in 1060 he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I.

Children of second marriage:

1. Baldwin VI of Mons, Count of Flanders and Count of Hainault.
2. Robert, Count of Alost and Waes.
3. *Matilda*, of whom further.
4. Judith, married (first) Tostig, brother of Harold II, last Anglo-Saxon King of England. (q.v.) She married (second) Welphe, Welf, or Guelph, Duke of Bavaria.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 97-98.)

VII. Matilda or *Maud*, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and Adela of France, married William I of England, called the Conqueror. (First Descent from William the Conqueror I.)

(*Ibid.*)

SECOND DESCENT FROM HOUSE OF CAPET

Generations I-V, same as First Descent from House of Capet.

VI. Robert I, Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert II, King of France and Constance of Toulouse, married Hélie, daughter of Dalmace of Semur. (Dukes of Burgundy I.)

VII. Henry of Burgundy married Sibylle, daughter of Renaud or Rainald I, Count of Burgundy.

VIII. Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy married Mathilda, daughter of William I, Count of Burgundy.

IX. Hélène, also called Hélie, Alix, Ela or Eleute, married (second) William III, Count of Alençon (Counts of Alençon VI.)

THIRD DESCENT FROM HOUSE OF CAPET

Generations I-IV, same as First Descent from House of Capet.

V. Giselle, daughter of Hugh Capet, King of France, and Adelais or Adelaide of Aquitaine, married Hugh, Count of Montreuil. (Counts of Boulogne and Ponthieu X.)

COUNTS OF CHALON

Chalon-sur-Saône, a town situated on the right bank of the Saône River, and now the capital of an arrondissement in the French department of Saône-et-Loire, was in feudal times the capital of the countship of Chalon. The Aedui occupied Chalon in the time of Julius Caesar and called it *Cabillonum*. In the sixth century the town was chosen by Gontram, King of Burgundy, as his capital, which led to frequent attacks on it while the Kingdom of Burgundy endured. The bishopric of Chalon, founded in the fourth century, was suppressed during the French Revolution.

I. Guerin, created Count of Auvergne by the Emperor Louis the Pious, died about 856. He joined to Auvergne the countships of Chalon and Mâcon. He aided the Emperor when his son Lothair revolted, and as a result Chalon was besieged and had to surrender. Later, Guerin joined the party of Lothair.

Child:

1. *Thierri*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 43.)

II. Thierri, son of Guerin, succeeded his father as Count of Chalon, and died in 880. He was one of the chief councillors of Charles the Bald and assisted in negotiating the Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle in 870. He defeated the Saxon rebels but was killed in a second battle with them.

Child:

1. *Manasses*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Manasses, son of Thierri, died about 919. He succeeded his father as Count of Chalon about 886, after an interval during which Raculfe, whose parentage is not known, was Count. Manasses was also Seigneur de Vergi. He aided Richard, Duke of Burgundy, in battle against the Normans near Argenteuil in 888, as well as in subsequent engagements against them. He married Ermengarde.

Children:

1. Valon, died without issue.
2. *Giselbert* or *Gilbert*, of whom further.
3. Manasses, Count of Auxois and Dijon.
4. Hervé, Bishop of Autun.

(*Ibid.*, p. 44.)

IV. Giselbert or *Gilbert*, son of Manasses and Ermengarde, died in 956. He succeeded his father as Count of Chalon and in the other titles he possessed. After the death of his father-in-law, Richard the Justiciar, he became Duke and Count of Burgundy. Having



HUGUES DE FRANCE.





Hugues Capet

Roi de France 996





Robert II (le Pieux)

Roi de France † 1031



lost his château at Avalon, he took up arms against King Raoul, and it was as a result of this that Hugh the Great became Duke of Burgundy. A division was made between Giselbert, Hugh the Great and Hugh le Noir, in which Giselbert retained little except the countship of Burgundy.

Giselbert or Gilbert married Ermengarde, daughter of Richard the Justiciar, Duke of Burgundy.

Children:

1. Liutgarde.
2. *Adelaide*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Adelaide of Chalon, daughter of Giselbert or Gilbert, Count of Chalon, and Ermengarde of Burgundy, married Robert of Vermandois, Count of Troyes. (Counts of Vermandois—Line Two—VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF CHAMPAGNE

Champagne is an ancient province of France, and was bounded in the north by Liege and Luxemburg, in the east by Lorraine, in the south by Burgundy and in the west by Picardy and the Ile de France. In Latin it was called *Campania*—"the country of plains"—from the vast plains near Reims, Châlons and Troyes.

The province was constituted towards the end of the Middle Ages by joining the ecclesiastical duchies of Reims and Langres, with the ecclesiastical countship of Champagne. This countship, whose capital was Troyes, was originally a part of the Kingdom of Metz, or Austrasia, and during the reign of Ligebert I, King of Metz, a duke named Loup assumed the title Count of Champagne. The countship, formed at random by the acquisitions of the Counts of Vermandois and Blois, included among its dependencies, from 1152 to 1234, the countships of Blois and Chartres, and of Sancerre. After 1217 the official name was "the Countship of Champagne and Brie."

Its counts descend from earlier Counts of Blois. From 865 to about 940 the countship of Blois was held in fee by the Margrave of Neustria, Robert the Strong, and by his successors, the Abbot Hugh, Eudes, Robert II, and Hugh the Great. It then passed on to a new family, at first vassals of the dukes of France, but after 987 direct vassals of the Crown. The seat of this countship was the city of Blois, now capital of the department of Loir-et-Cher between Orleans and Tours.

Heribert II, Count of Vermandois, held among other titles that of Count of Troyes, which was the chief city of Champagne, and was succeeded in that title by his sons, Robert and Heribert, the latter being followed by a son Etienne (Stephen) who died without issue. Instead of Etienne's sister, the next heir was a daughter of Heribert II of Vermandois, namely Leutgarde. She married Thibaut I, Count of Blois, and their descendants in a long line were Counts of Champagne.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 120.)

I. Thibaut I, Count of Blois, is of unknown paternal ancestry. P. Anselme, in giving the genealogy of the counts of Champagne, states that Bouche, an older writer, makes him son of Alberic, Count of Troyes, and that Du Chesne and Blondel make him son of

Richard, Count of Troyes, by Richilde, daughter of Robert, Duke of France. However, definite proof of his authentic ancestry is lacking. He was known as "Thibaut the Old," since he lived to be nearly a hundred years of age, and also as "Thibaut le Tricheur." By marriage he came into possession of Champagne.

Thibaut I married, in 945, Leutgarde of Vermandois. (Counts of Vermandois—Line Two—V, Child 7.)

Children:

1. Thibaut, died in 962.
2. *Eudes*, of whom further.
3. Hugues, Archbishop of Bourges.
4. Emma or Emmeline, married William II, Count of Poitiers, known also as William IV of Aquitaine.
5. Hildegarde, married Bouchard de Montmorency.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 835. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 121-22. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1562.)

II. Eudes I, Count of Blois, Chartres, Tours, Beavais, and Sancerre, succeeded his father in 978 and died in 996. When he came into power he confirmed the privileges of the Abbey of St. Florent de Saumer and rebuilt that of Bonneval, ruined by the Normans.

Eudes I married Bertha or Berte. (First Descent from Charlemagne X.)

Children:

1. Thibaut II, succeeded his father as Count of Blois, but died without issue.
2. *Eudes II*, of whom further.
3. Theodoric.
4. Roger, Bishop of Beauvais.
5. Heloise.
6. Agnes, married Guy de Thouars.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Eudes II, Count of Blois, Chartres, Tours, Troyes and Meaux, son of Eudes I and Bertha or Berte of Burgundy, was born in 983 and was killed in battle on November 15, 1037. He was a favorite of King Robert of France and became Count Palatine of Champagne, the chief title of his descendants. He claimed the succession to the Kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy after the death of Raoul III to the prejudice of Emperor Conrad and marched on Toul in 1036, took Bar the following year, but was killed by Gosselon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, in a combat. His head was sent to the Emperor, while his body was buried in the Abbey of Marmoutier.

Eudes II married (first) Maud, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy (q.v.); (second) Ermengarde, daughter of Robert I, Count of Auvergne, and Ermengarde of Arles.

Children of second marriage:

1. Etienne (Stephen), Count of Champagne.
2. Thibaut III, Count of Blois and Champagne.
3. *Bertha*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 124. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1582.)

IV. Bertha of Blois, daughter of Eudes II, Count of Blois, and Ermengarde of Auvergne, married Alain V, Count of Brittany. (Counts of Brittany III.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE CHAOURCES or DE CHAWORTH

The surname de Chaworth has been assigned a number of origins. The general assumption is that it is an Anglicized form of de Cadurcis, the latter in turn being a Latinized form of Cahors. Cahors, a town in the old French province of Guyenne, was the capital city of a Celtic tribe called the Cadurci. Another supposition is that Chaworth is an Anglicized form of Chaources, from the Castle of Chaources, now Sourches, in the commune of St. Symphovien, not far from Le Mans. The family of Chaources, from which the English Chaworths unquestionably descend, was established in Maine in the eleventh century. Another theory, however, supposes that Chaworth is not a corruption of any French or Latin name, but the survival of a genuine English place name ending in "worth." Possibly it comes from Chedworth, an important manor in Gloucestershire, which passed from the Beauchamp family to that of Chaworth in the thirteenth century, but the name Chaworth was in use a generation earlier.

(L. C. Musters—"Some Account of the Family Called in Latin Cadurcis, in French Chaources, in English Chaworth," Part I, in "Transactions of the Thoroton Society," Vol. VII, pp. 120-21. A. Hall—"On the Family Name 'Chaworth,'" in "The Antiquary," Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 214-17.)

I. Hugh (I) de Chaources or *Sourches*, brother of Bouchard de Chaources who was present with William the Conqueror at the assizes at Domfront in 1064, is recorded as assuring to the Abbey of La Couture the possession of Saint-Mars-sous-Ballon, in 1090 or 1096. He was the father of:

1. *Patrice (I)*, of whom further.

(L. C. Musters—"Some Account of the Family called in Latin Cadurcis, in French Chaources, in English Chaworth," Part I, in "Transactions of the Thoroton Society," Vol. VII, p. 121.)

II. Patrice (I) de Chaources or *Sourches*, called *L'Ancien*, son of Hugh (I) de Chaources, became a monk in the Abbey of La Couture at Le Mans. He was the father of:

1. *Hugh (2)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 122.)

III. Hugh (2) de Chaources or *Sourches*, son of Patrice (I) de Chaources, was probably the same Hugh de Chaources who witnessed a deed relating to the Abbey of St. Vincent in 1085. He had a son:

1. *Patrice* or *Patricius (2)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Patrice or *Patricius (2) de Chaources, Sourches*, or *Cadurcis*, son of Hugh (2) de Chaources, was "among the noblesse of Maine who raised the cry of 'Dieu le Veut' during the visit of Pope Urban II to France in 1095 to organize the First Crusade." About 1126 Patrice and his wife Matilda gave to the Abbey of La Couture at Le Mans the church of Dodington (perhaps Toddington) in England. This gift was confirmed by Henry I, King of England. It was either this Patrice or his son Patrick who gave to the Abbey of St. Peter of Gloucester four mills on his estate at Kempsford in that county.

Patrice or Patricius (2) de Chaources, Sourches, or Cadurcis married, according to most authorities, Matilda, daughter of Arnulph de Hesding, also called Arnulf de Hodine

and Ernulph de Hodine or Hesding, who was a considerable landowner in the west counties of England at the time of Domesday Survey.

Children:

1. Patrick.
2. *Sibilla*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 122-24. H. Barkly: "The Descendants of Arnulph de Hesding," in "The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. V, pp. 209-11. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," old edition, Vol. VII, pp. 29 and footnote. R. W. Eyton: "The Descendants of Arnulph de Hesding," in "The Herald and Genealogist," Vol. VI, pp. 241-53.)

V. Sibilla de Chaources, daughter of Patrice or Patricius (2) and Matilda (de Hesding) de Chaources, conveyed to her husband some Domesday manors which had belonged to Arnulph de Hesding. She married Walter of Salisbury. (Earls of Salisbury II.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE CLARE

The surname de Clare is of local origin, and in the case of this family, was taken from Clare, a border fortress located on the southern edge of County Suffolk and separated from County Essex by the River Stour. The Norman castle residence of the family was apparently built on older defense works, and above the doorway of a ruined wall the arms of the de Clares may still be seen. The honor and castle of Clare were doubtless originally called such by the Normans, St. Clair being a common place name in France. Deriving from the French *clair*, Latin *clarus*, the name means "famous, illustrious."

(U. Lambert: "Blechingley—A Parish History, Together with Some Account of the Family of de Clare," Vol. I, p. 42. H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

I. Richard FitzGilbert, styled from his possessions "de Bienfaite," "de Clare" and "de Tonbridge," was the founder of the family of Clare in England. Lord of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy, he was born before 1035, died about 1090, and was buried at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire. He was son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne. (Third Descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy VI.) He accompanied his second cousin, William the Conqueror, to England and was rewarded by him with one hundred and seventy-six lordships, of which ninety-five were in Suffolk attached to the honor of Clare, which honor, with the Castle of Clare and also the Castle of Tonbridge in Kent, he obtained, becoming thus Lord of Clare and Tonbridge.

Richard FitzGilbert married Rohesia Giffard. (Giffard III.)

Children, exact order of birth uncertain:

1. *Gilbert*, of whom further.
2. Roger, heir to his father's Norman estates.
3. Walter, founder of Tintern Abbey.
4. Richard, a monk.
5. Robert. (FitzWalter—I.)
6. A daughter, married Walter Tirel.
7. A daughter.

(U. Lambert: "Blechingley—A Parish History, Together with Some Account of the Family of de Clare," Vol. I, p. 42. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. III, p. 242. "Victoria County History, Suffolk," Vol. I, pp. 397-98.)

II. Gilbert FitzRichard, called also de Clare and de Tonbridge, Lord of Clare and Cardigan, son of Richard FitzGilbert and Rohesia Giffard, was born before 1066 and died between 1144 and 1117. He succeeded to the English possessions of his father and founded the Priory of Clare in 1090. While defending his Castle of Tonbridge against William Rufus, he was wounded and captured. He was present at Westminster in 1101 with King

Henry I, who favored the de Clares, and received from him the lordship of Cardigan. In 1111, he settled in Wales.

Gilbert FitzRichard married, as her first husband, Adeliza of Clermont. (Counts of Clermont III.)

Children:

1. Richard, died April 15, 1136.
2. Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke.
3. Walter.
4. Rohaise, married Baderon de Monmouth.
5. Baldwin, fought for King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln in 1141, and founded the priories of Bourne and Deeping.
6. Hervey.
7. *Adeliza*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. III, p. 243. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. IV, p. 377.)

III. Adeliza de Clare, daughter of Gilbert FitzRichard and Adeliza of Clermont, married Alberic (2) de Vere. (de Vere II.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF CLERMONT

Clermont is a town in the diocese of Beauvais located on a height near the river Bresche, five leagues distant from Compiegne and four from Beauvais. After several generations, the male line became extinct and it came into possession of the crown in 1218. He gave it to one of his younger sons who established a second line of Counts. It later came into possession of the Sires de Bourbon.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 118.)

I. Renaud I, the first Count of Clermont mentioned in history, was living in 1054, when he was one of the generals who fought against William, then Duke of Normandy, and died in 1084.

Child:

1. *Hugh*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 234.)

II. Hugh, Count of Clermont, son of Renaud I, succeeded his father in 1084. For some time, he carried on a struggle with his son-in-law, Mathew, Count of Beaumont-sur-Oise, who wished to enlarge territory given him as a dowry and who obtained the aid of Louis the Fat.

Hugh, Count of Clermont, married Marguerite of Roucy. (Counts of Roucy V.)

Children:

1. Renaud, succeeded his father.
2. Guy.
3. Raoul, Canon of Beauvais.
4. Emma, married Mathew, Count of Beaumont-sur-Oise.
5. Ermentrude married Hugh d'Avranches, Earl of Chester.
6. Richelde married Dreux II, Seigneur de Mello in Beauvais.
7. *Adeliza*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 235.)

III. Adeliza of Clermont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, and Marguerite of Roucy, married (first) Gilbert FitzRichard. (de Clare II.) She married (second) Bouchard de Montmorency.

(*Ibid.*)

DESCENT FROM CLOVIS, FOUNDER OF THE FRANKISH MONARCHY

I. Merovech or *Mereovaeus*, King of the Salian Franks, perhaps son of Clodio,who had advanced across the Rhine and located in the present Belgium, died about 457. He is named among the combatants who fought in the Roman Imperial Army at Mauriac which stopped the progress of Attila into Gaul.

(Gregory of Tours: "History of the Franks," Introduction by O. M. Dalton, p. 90.)

II. Childeric, King of the Salian Franks, son of Merovech, died in 481. He ruled a region around Tournai under the Romans. He fought for them against the Visigoths and Saxons. During his reign the fall of the Western Roman Empire occurred and he regarded himself as free of engagements towards Rome. His conquests extended across the Loire in northern France. Many legends are told of him, including a story of his expulsion by the Franks and his taking refuge in Thuringia with King Basin and his wife Basine. A servant advised him that he could safely return by sending a piece of gold he had broken with him. This legend also includes the story of Queen Basine's arrival at Tournai and her marriage to Childeric.

Child:

1. *Clovis*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 90, 91.)

III. Clovis, son of Childeric, was born in 466 and died in 518. He is regarded as the founder of the Frankish Monarchy. When he came to the throne, at the age of fifteen, the Franks had advanced to the River Somme, and Tournai was the centre of their power. His military career began in 486 when he attacked Syagrius, a Roman general who had attempted to found a principality for himself in Gaul after the fall of the Empire. Clovis defeated him at Soissons which became his chief place of residence.

In 493 or 495 Clovis married Clotilda, a Burgundian princess who was a Christian. She has since been made a Saint. He remained a pagan for a time, but allowed his children to be baptized. The Alemanni, a Germanic tribe, were then occupying the region between the Rhine and the Vosges and were advancing westward until they reached the region ruled by Clovis. They were defeated by him near the Rhine. According to legend, he vowed that he would be converted to the God of Clotilda if God would grant him victory. The vow was kept in 496 at Reims when St. Remi baptized him and three thousand of his followers. At that time western Christendom was divided, several of the barbarian nations following the creed of Arius. The opposing faction looked to him for leadership in delivering them from their Arian kings since the Queen was of their faith. The fact that he took the side later accepted as orthodox by the Roman Church, is of primary importance in the history of Christianity. Clovis as champion of the Catholic faith, after finishing the subjugation of the Alemanni, now attacked the Visigoths under Alaric II, whom he slew himself. The entire Visigothic Kingdom north of the Pyrenees was now added to the Frankish Empire. Spain, however, was still under Visigoth control. In 508 the Eastern Emperor Anastasius sent him the insignia of the consulship which he received at Tours, robed in a purple toga and wearing a diadem. In the last years of his life he made Paris his capital and he was sole ruler over the various Frankish tribes. He thus ruled over the greater part of what is now France which he reunited after being split into several parts after the removal of Roman authority in Gaul. In some portions he ruled by hereditary right, in others by right of conquest, and in the case of some of the Frankish tribes by choice of the warriors who raised him on their shields. Much of his success, like that of other great medieval characters, came from his alliance with the church, but, while protect-



King Clovis

From Statue In The Cloisters, New York City





Clothar (Lothar)

Sole Ruler of France at his death 561

From Statue In The Cloisters, New York City



ing it, he maintained authority over it. He drew up the code known as the Salic Law, much of which remained in effect for centuries.

Clovis married Clotilda, niece of Gundobald and Gudes.

Children:

1. Thierry I, King of Austrasia.
2. Clodomer, King of Orleans.
3. Childebert I, King of Paris.
4. *Clothar* or *Lothar*, of whom further.
5. Clotilda, married Amalaric, King of the Visigoths. (Descent from Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain IV.)
6. Amalberga, married Hermenfroi, Duke of Thuringia.

(Gregory of Tours: "History of the Franks," Introduction by O. M. Dalton, pp. 91, 93, 96; Text, p. 66. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 170.)

IV. Clothar or *Lothar*, son of Clovis and Clotilda, died in 561. On the division of his father's kingdom in 511 he made Soissons his capital and ruled a kingdom including the towns of Laon, Noyon, Cambrai, and Maastricht. He was very ambitious and immediately began extending his domain, first at the expense of his brother Clodomer's children and then in expeditions against Godomar, King of Burgundy. He received part of Provence from the Ostrogoths and in 551 fought the Visigoths of Spain. He also ruled much of Germany and made expeditions into Saxony. At the time of his death he was sole ruler of France.

Clothar or Lothar married (first) Inegonde; (second), her sister, Haregonde; (third) Chausette; (fourth) Radegunda or Rodegonde, who later became a saint, a daughter of Berthaire, King of Thuringia; and (fifth) Waldrade, daughter of the King of Lombardy.

Children of first marriage:

1. Gunthar.
2. Childebert.
3. Charibert, King of Paris.
4. Gontran.
5. Clodoswinde, married Alboin, King of Lombardy.
6. Sigebert. (Descent from Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain VI.)

Child of second marriage:

7. *Chilperic* or *Hilperik*, of whom further.

Child of third marriage:

8. Chramne, Duke of Aquitaine.

Children of fifth marriage:

9. Chusende, died in infancy.
10. Inginde, died in infancy.
11. Ingeltrude, died in infancy.

(Gregory of Tours: "History of the Franks," Introduction by O. M. Dalton, pp. 97-109. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, pp. 170-171.)

V. Chilperic or *Hilperik I*, King of Neustria, son of Lothar I, died in 584. On the death of his father in 561, he attempted to gain possession of the whole kingdom including the royal treasure but it was divided, Sigebert receiving what was called Austrasia comprising the northeastern portion, including both sides of the Rhine; Charibert receiving Paris, and Gontran, Burgundy. Chilperic had Soissons as his capital and the northwest of France, known as Neustria. On the death of Charibert he added Paris to his domains. His reign marked the division of France into three rival kingdoms of which Austrasia and Neustria were usually at war, and Burgundy being the smallest and weakest sided first with one and then with the other. Chilperic and his brother married sisters, but he later married again. The two queens were rivals for nearly half a century. Men in the employ

of Fredegond, the new wife of Chilperic, assassinated Sigebert. Chilperic was later stabbed to death while returning from a hunt.

Chilperic I married (first) Andovere; (second) Galsvintha, sister of Brunhilda, wife of Sigebert; and (third) Fredegond.

Children of first marriage:

1. Theodebert or Theudebert.
2. Merovée.
3. Clovis.
4. Basine.
5. Childesinde.

Children of third marriage:

6. Clodebert.
7. Samson.
8. Dagobert.
9. Thierre, died in infancy.
10. *Lothar* or *Clothaire*, of whom further.
11. Rigontha.

(Gregory of Tours: "History of the Franks," Introduction by O. M. Dalton, pp. 109-110. G. W. Kitchin: "History of France," 4th Edition, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 86, 87. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 585.)

VI. Lothar or *Clothaire*, King of Neustria, son of Chilperic I and Fredegond, died in 629. He was a child at the death of his father, as was also the heir of the kingdom of Austrasia. The power was largely in the hands of the two Queen Mothers. In 615 he became sole King of the Franks, but in doing so he made great concessions to the nobles and the church.

Lothar or Clothaire married (first) Haldetrude; (second) Bertrude; and (third) Sichilde.

Children of first marriage:

1. Méruvée or Merovaeus.
2. Dagobert.

Child of second marriage:

3. *Caribert* or *Charibert*, of whom further.

(G. W. Kitchin: "History of France," 4th Edition, 1899, Vol. I, pp. 94-95. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 403.)

VII. Caribert or *Charibert*, King of Toulouse, son of Lothar and Bertrude, not having received any of his father's estate, was granted Toulouse by his brother Dagobert in 630. He received the title King of Toulouse which had been used by its Visigoth ruler. Returning victorious from putting down a revolt of the Gascons, he died the following year.

Caribert or Charibert, married Gisele, daughter of Amand, Duke of Gascony.

Children:

1. Childeric, King of Toulouse.
2. *Boggis*, of whom further.
3. Bertrand.

(G. W. Kitchin: "History of France," 4th Edition, 1899, Vol. I, p. 95. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 222.)

VIII. Boggis, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, son of Charibert, King of Toulouse, and Gisele of Gascony, came into possession of Toulouse in 637, and died in 688. After the death of his brother Childeric, child King of Toulouse, the region came under the authority of Dagobert, but Amand of Gascony, his maternal grandfather, led a revolt in favor of Boggis and his brother Bertrand. It ended in an agreement by which they took the title Hereditary Dukes of Toulouse and Aquitaine over which Dagobert made a reserva-

tion of sovereignty. This was the first example of hereditary fiefs under the French monarchy.

Boggis, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, married Ode, who was member of an Austrasian family.

Children:

1. *Eudes*, of whom further.
2. Imitarius.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IX, pp. 223-224.)

IX. Eudes, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, son of Boggis and Ode, succeeded his father in 688, and died in 735. He was granted whatever rights were held by his cousin Hubert, son of Bertrand, who entered the clergy and was later canonized. Eudes greatly enlarged his territory and aided Chilperic II against Charles Martel. In 721 the Saracens invaded southern France, and again in 732. This led to a reconciliation between Eudes and Charles, and to Eudes' giving aid in the battle of Tours which ended the Moslem invasion of Western Europe.

Eudes, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, married Valtrude, daughter of Walchigise.

Children:

1. *Hunald*, of whom further.
2. Hatton.
3. Remistan.

(*Ibid.*, p. 224.)

X. Hunald, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, son of Eudes and Valtrude, succeeded his father in 735, and died in 774. When he first came into power he met with opposition on the part of Charles Martel who, as Mayor of the Palace, was becoming the real ruler of France and had to agree to holding Toulouse under the title of duke under homage to Charles. On the death of Charles he took up arms against Pepin and Carloman, his sons and successors, but was defeated and retired to a monastery in 745, resigning his rights to his son Waifre. Twenty-three years later after the death of Waifre he left the monastery, planning to re-establish the principality of Aquitaine, but was defeated by Charlemagne. He then went to Italy and was killed in the siege of Pavia. The name of his wife is not given.

Child:

1. *Waifre*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IX, pp. 226-227.)

XI. Waifre, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, son of Hunald, died in 768. When his father retired to a monastery in 745, he succeeded to the title. His reign was marked by years of war against Pepin which ended in his defeat and death. He was the last of his line to be Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, which was united with the crown of France.

Waifre, Duke of Toulouse and Aquitaine, married Adele, daughter of Loup, son of Hatton.

Child:

1. *Loup*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 728-729.)

XII. Loup II, Duke of Gascony, son of Waifre and Adele, succeeded his maternal grandfather Loup I as Duke in 774, and died in 778. When Charlemagne was returning

from an expedition to Spain, Loup arranged an ambush but was taken prisoner and executed. The name of his wife is not given.

Children:

1. *Adalric*, of whom further.
2. Loup-Sancho.

(*Ibid.*, p. 238.)

XIII. Adalric, Duke of Gascony, son of Loup II of Gascony, succeeded his father in 778 and died in 812. In spite of the revolt of his father, Gascony was divided between him and his brother, Adalric receiving the portion near the Pyrenees. When he became old enough in 781 he led a Gascon revolt against Charlemagne. He was defeated in 787, deprived of the duchy and banished. The Gascons sided with him and obtained re-establishment. Peace was kept until 812, when he led a new revolt and attempted to ambush the troops of Louis le Débonnaire. The French were on guard and he was killed in the battle which followed.

Children:

1. Ximen.
2. *Centule*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IX, pp. 238-239.)

XIV. Centule, son of Adalric, was killed in battle at Roncevaux, where his father was also killed.

Child:

1. *Loup-Centule*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XV. Loup-Centule, Duke of Gascony, son of Centule, and his uncle Ximen divided Gascony between them after the death of Adalric. It is noteworthy as an example of the importance placed on the hereditary principle in government that after revolts for so many generations they should still be placed in authority. As had previously been the case, a new revolt started led by Ximen shortly after the death of Charlemagne. Louis had now become Emperor and sent troops against him. Both Ximen and his son were killed in battle, but Loup-Centule survived, continued the war for a time, but was captured. He was banished and took refuge in Spain. The Duchy of Gascony was ruled by dukes appointed by the crown, from 809 to 872.

Children:

1. Donat Loup, Count of Bigore.
2. Centule, Count of Bearn.
3. *Sancha*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 239-240.)

XVI. Sancha, daughter of Loup-Centule, carried forward the line of Dukes of Gascony. Sancho or Sanche is referred to as grandson of Loup-Centule, and is also called son of a Count of Castile. Turton's "Plantagenet Ancestry," names Sancha as his mother, making her a daughter of Loup-Centule and wife of a Count of Castile.

Child:

1. *Sancho* or *Sanche*, of whom further.

(Turton: "Plantagenet Ancestry," p. 55.)



BOTETOURT

Arms—Or, a saltire engrailed sable.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

DUKES OF BURGUNDY

Arms—Bendy, or and azure.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

THE DESCENT OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER FROM CLOVIS, FOUNDER OF THE FRANKISH MONARCHY

KING CLOVIS





A MOUNTED WARRIOR



A GALLIC WARRIOR

CLOVIS SENT HIS RING TO CLOTILDA



55 Merovech (Merovaeus) King of the Salian Franks

54 Childeric, King of the Salian Franks, d. in 481



53 CLOVIS, founder of the Frankish Monarchy, b. in 466, d. in 518. He came to the throne at the age of 15, m. 493 or 495, Clotilda, a Burgundian princess who was a Christian & later sainted. Clovis was baptized in 496 at Reims by St. Remi. He made Paris his capital & was sole ruler over the Frankish tribes

52 Lothar, became sole ruler of France, m. 2nd, Haregonde

51 Chilperic (Hilperik), King of Neustria, d. 584; m. 3rd, Fredegond

50 Lothar (Hlotair) II, K of Neustria & K of the Franks, m 2nd, Bertrude

49 Caribert (Charibert), K. of Toulouse, m. Gisele, d. of Amand, D. of Gascony

48 Boggis, Duke of Toulouse & Aquitaine, d. in 688; m. Ode

47 Eudes, Duke of Toulouse & Aquitaine, m. Valtrude, d. of Walchigise

46 Hunald, Duke of Toulouse & Aquitaine, d. in 774 at Pavia

THE STATUE FROM WHICH THIS PICTURE IS TAKEN IS LOCATED AT THE CLOISTERS, N.Y.C.

45 Waifre, D of Toulouse & Aquit., m. Adele, d. of Loup

44 Loup II, Duke of Gascony succeeded Loup I, d. in 778

43 Aldaric, D. of Gascony

CLOTILDA, THE BEAUTIFUL BURGUNDIAN PRINCESS WHO MARRIED KING CLOVIS

42 Centule, killed at Ronceveaux

41 Loup-Centule, D of Gascony

40 A son or daughter carried on the line of Dukes of Gascony

29 Mathilda m: Eudes I, D. of Burgundy

39 Sanche surnamed Mitarra, Duke of Gascony

28 Hélène m. 2nd, Wm III, C. of Alençon & Ponthieu

38 Sanche II, Duke of Gascony

27 Ela of Alençon & Ponthieu, m Patrick, E of Salisbury

37 Garcie-Sanche, living in 904, m. Amuna

26 William, E. of Salisbury, m. Eleanor de Vitré

36 Sanche-Garcie, succeeded his father

25 Ela, Countess of Salisbury m. Wm de Longespée

35 Guillaume-Sanchie m Urraque of Navarre

24 Ida de Longespée m. Walter Fitz Robert

34 Sanche-Guillaume, d. in 1032

23 Ela Fitz Walter m. Sir Wm. de Oddingsseles

33 Sanchie (Garcie) m Berenger-Raimond, C. of Barcelona

22 Margaret de Oddingsseles m. 1st, Sir John de Grey

32 Raimond-Berenger I, C. of Barcelona, m. Almodis de la Marche

21 Sir John de Grey m. Katherine Fitz Alan

31 Raimond-Berenger II, C of Barcelona & Carcassonne, m. Matilda

20 Maud de Grey m. John de Botetourt

30 Etiennette m. Wm I, C. of Burgundy & Macon

19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Marg. de Peshall m. Sir Rich. de Mytton

17 William Mytton m Marg. Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne

15 John Washburne m. Emma —

14 John Washburne m. Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne m. Martha Stevens

12 Wm. Washburne m. Jane

11 Mary Washburne m. Rich. Willits

10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend

9 Thos. Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m Byron Cecil Foy

i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French

ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch

i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes

ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus

i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



BOTETOURT

CLOVIS THE WARRIOR



DUKES OF BURGUNDY



A FRANKISH KING

A MEROVINGIAN CROSS



XVII. Sancho or *Sanche*, Duke of Gascony, called Mitarra, was grandson of Loup-Centule, and in 872 was recalled from Castile by the Gascons to govern them.

Child:

1. *Sancho* or *Sanche*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IX, p. 242.)

XVIII. Sancho or *Sanche II*, Duke of Gascony, succeeded his father, and was living in 904.

Child:

1. *Garcia-Sancho* or *Garcie-Sanche*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 242.)

XIX. Garcia-Sancho or *Garcie-Sanche* was living in 904. He married Amuna.

Children:

1. *Sancho-Garcia* or *Sanche-Garcie*, of whom further.
2. Guillaume-Garcia, Count of Frezenac.
3. Arnaud-Garcia, Count of Astarac.

(*Ibid.*, p. 242.)

XX. Sancho-Garcia or *Sanche-Garcie* succeeded his father.

Children:

1. Garcia-Sanchez, died without issue.
2. *Guillaume-Sancho* or *Guillaume-Sanchie*, of whom further.
3. Gombaud, Bishop of Gascony.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IX, p. 243.)

XXI. Guillaume-Sancho or *Guillaume-Sanchie* died in 984. He was associated with his brother Gombaud, Bishop of Gascony, in the government.

He married Urraque or Urraca, daughter of Garcia, King of Navarre.

Children:

1. Bernard-Guillaume.
2. *Sancho-Guillaume* or *Sanche-Guillaume*, of whom further.
3. Brisque, married Guillaume, Count of Poitiers.

(*Ibid.*, p. 243.)

XXII. Sancho-Guillaume or *Sanche-Guillaume* succeeded his brother in 1010 and died in 1032. He founded the Abbey of Saint Péde Generez.

Children:

1. *Sanchie* or *Garcia*, of whom further.
2. Alausie, married Alduin II, Count of Angouleme.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IX, p. 246.)

XXIII. Sanchie or *Garcia* married Berenger Raimond, Count of Barcelona. (Counts of Barcelona V.)

(*Ibid.*)

CORBET

Corbet, with its variant spellings Corbett and Corbitt, is a surname of Norman origin, meaning "the raven," from the French *corbet*, *corbel* or *corbeau*. The family of Corbet descends, according to tradition, from Corbet or Corbeau, "a man of considerable importance in the Pays de Caux in Normandy." With his two sons, Roger and Robert, he accompanied the Conqueror to England, leaving two other sons, Hugh and Renaud,

in possession of his Norman estates. He assisted Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, in organizing the border defences of Shropshire, and Ordericus names among certain faithful and very valiant men to whom Earl Roger entrusted the government of his domains, Corbat, Roger and Rodbert. Robert FitzCorbet, of Alcester and Longden, living in 1086-1121, had a son, Roger FitzCorbet, from whom all the Corbet families of England are descended, and who held more than twenty manors in Shropshire and one in Montgomeryshire. Another member of this family was Peter Corbet, Lord Corbet, who was summoned to Parliament in 1295.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." "Visitation of Shropshire," in "Harleian Society Publications," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 133, 134, 139, 141. John Burke: "History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. III, pp. 189, 627-28. Sir Bernard Burke: "A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire," p. 136. W. Betham: "The Baronetage of England," Vol. IV, pp. 172-73; Vol. V, Appendix I, pp. 1-2. T. Wotton: "The English Baronetage," Vol. II, pp. 74, 312-15. J. and J. B. Burke: "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland," second edition, p. 132.)

I. Sir Roger (1) Corbet, a descendant of Roger FitzCorbet, represented Shropshire in Parliament in 1309, 1311, 1318, 1321, 1324, 1325, 1328, 1329 to 1332, 1337, 1338 and 1341. He held the manor of Legh, and was a knight of the shire for Shropshire in the seventeenth year of the reign of Edward II.

Sir Roger (1) Corbet married a wife whose name is not known, and had a son, *Roger* (2), of whom further.

(J. Burke: "History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. III, p. 628.)

II. Sir Roger (2) Corbet, of Legh, son of Sir Roger (1) Corbet, died in 1396. He married a wife whose name is unknown, and they had a son, *Peter*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Peter Corbet, of Legh, Esquire, son of Sir Roger (2) Corbet, married a wife whose name is not known, and had a son, *Thomas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Thomas Corbet, of Legh, Esquire, son of Peter Corbet, was sheriff of Shropshire in 1427. He married a wife whose name is unknown, and they had a daughter, *Margaret*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* William Salt Archaeological Society, "Collections for a History of Staffordshire," New Series, Vol. XX, p. 230.)

V. Margaret Corbet, daughter of Thomas Corbet, married William Mytton. (Mytton V.)

(*Ibid.*)

Chrysler

First Descent from Kings of Denmark

THERE is much uncertainty in the history of the rulers of Denmark prior to the tenth century. Many incidents before that time are authentic and recorded in the sagas, especially that of Snorre and in the writings of Saxo Grammaticus. Attempts had been made to introduce Christianity and several expeditions had sailed against the coast of England.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," pp. 14, 23, 25, 30.)

I. Gorm was King of Denmark early in the tenth century. According to tradition his elder son, Canute, was mortally wounded on an expedition to the coast of Ireland. The king had made an oath when the expedition started that anyone who announced the death of his son, would be put to death. When the King asked about the unusual quiet in his dining hall, his wife Thyra replied: "You had two falcons, the one white, the other grey. The white one has flown far away to distant lands, a swarm of crows fell on it and plucked its feathers so that it could live no longer. But the grey one has returned and will capture birds for your table." The King realized what had happened and announced his son's death. The following day the King died from shock and grief.

Gorm, King of Denmark, married Thyra, daughter of Harold, Count of Jutland, and granddaughter of King Athelstan of England.

Children:

1. Canute, killed in Ireland.
2. *Harold Blaatand*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 30, 31. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590-591.)

II. Harold Blaatand, or "*Bluetooth*," King of Denmark, son of Gorm and Thyra, was born in 911 and died in 986. He erected a cenotaph in Jutland which reads in a Runic inscription: "Harold the King set up this memorial to Gorm his father and Thyra his mother, that Harold who won for himself all Denmark and Norway and who made the Danes Christians." He not only conquered Norway, which he ruled through a regent, but repulsed an attempt at invasion by the German Emperor, Otto II.

Harold Blaatand, married (first) Thora; (second) Gunhild; and (third) Girith, daughter of Olaus II, King of Upsala.

Children of first marriage:

1. Erik, King of Northumbria.
2. Thyra, married (first) Styrbjoern, son of Olav II of Upsala. (Second Descent from the Kings of Denmark III.) She married (second) Wintegern, King of Venedes; and (third) Olaf Tryggvesön, King of Norway.

Child of second marriage:

3. *Sweyn* or *Svend*, of whom further.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," pp. 31, 34. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590, 591.)

III. Sweyn or *Svend*, King of Denmark, son of Harold Blaatand and Gunhild, succeeded his father in 986 and died in 1014. He laid siege to London in 994, unsuccessfully, wintered in Southampton 994/5, and was bought off with Danegeld. In alliance with the King of Sweden he attacked a Norwegian fleet of sixty vessels under Olaf Tryggvesön, and defeated it. The Norwegian king drowned himself, and for a time Norway was divided between Sweden and Denmark.

Sweyn or Svend married (first) Gunhilde, daughter of Burislaw or Miecislas, Duke of Poland. He married (second) Sigride Storrade, widow of Eric Sigrsaela of Sweden (q.v.), and daughter of Skogul Tosti.

Children of first marriage:

1. Canute, King of Denmark, England and Norway.
2. Harold II, King of Denmark.

Child of second marriage:

3. *Estrith* or *Estride*, of whom further.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," pp. 36-38. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590-591.)

IV. Estrith or *Estride*, daughter of Sweyn or Svend, King of Denmark, and Sigride, married Ulf Jarl. (Second Descent from Kings of Denmark IV, Child 1.)

Child:

1. *Sweyn* or *Svend II*, of whom further.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590-591.)

V. Sweyn or *Svend II*, King of Denmark, son of Ulf Jarl and Estrith or Estride, was founder of what was called the Estrithides Dynasty of Danish kings, and died in 1074. Norway had regained its independence under King Magnus, who made an agreement with Hardecanute, son of Canute, that whichever of the two kings should live the longer should inherit the kingdom of the other. Magnus' claim to the throne of Denmark was challenged by Sweyn or Svend and in the battle which followed Magnus' horse took fright and threw him, resulting in his death. For the next seventeen years Harald Hardrada, uncle of Magnus, raided the coasts of Denmark until peace was made in 1064.

Sweyn or Svend II married Gytha or Gunhilde, of Sweden. (Third Descent from Kings of Sweden VII.)

Children:

1. Harold IV, King of Denmark, died in 1080.
2. Canute IV, King of Denmark, died in 1086.
3. Olaf, King of Denmark, died in 1095.
4. *Erik*, of whom further.
5. Sweyn or Svend.
6. Ingride, married Olaf III Kyrre, King of Norway. (q.v.)
7. Nicholas.
8. Nils, King of Denmark.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590-591. J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," pp. 42-44.)

VI. Erik III, King of Denmark, son of Sweyn or Svend II and Gytha or Gunhilde, ruled from 1095 to 1103. His reign followed that of his brother Canute, who was killed by rebels in St. Alban's Church. Except for naval action against the Wends his reign was peaceful, and he mediated between Norway and Sweden. In 1098 he started on a pilgrimage to Rome to have his brother canonized and to establish Denmark as a separate archbishopric free from Bremen. He later made a second pilgrimage to Jerusalem and died in the Island of Cyprus.

Erik III married Bodil or Bothilde, daughter of Count Thurgot Fagrskium.

Children:

1. Harold.
2. Eric IV.
3. *Canute*, of whom further.
4. Ragnhilde, married Aakim or Hakim, King of Norway.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," pp. 47-49. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 592-593.)

VII. Canute, Duke of Sleswig, son of Erik III, was a minor at the death of his father, and died in 1131. At the age of nineteen, Canute was made Jarl and army leader in South Jutland. He put down piracy, fought the Wends and Obotrites, and gained so much power as to provoke the king's jealousy. For this reason he was enticed to a country place and here assassinated.

Canute, Duke of Sleswig, married Ingeborg of Russia. (Grand Dukes of Kiev IX.)

Children:

1. Christine, married Magnus L'Aveugle, King of Norway.
2. Judith, married Bernard, Duke of Saxony.
3. *Vlademir* or *Valdemar*, of whom further.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," pp. 50-51. N. de Baumgarten: "Genealogies et Marriage occidentaux des Rurikides Russes," in Orientalia Christiana, Vol. IX, Table V. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 592-593.)

VIII. Vlademir or *Valdemar I*, King of Denmark, son of Canute, Duke of Sleswig, and Ingeborg, was born in 1131, eight days after the death of his father, and died in 1181. Soon after the death of Canute, his brothers began a civil war against Nils, and Erik IV became king, and after him a nephew Erik V. Vlademir or Valdemar became king in 1157. He found the country in disorder but left it in peace and unity after a reign of twenty-five years.

Vlademir or Valdemar I married Sophia, daughter of Sverkei, King of Sweden.

Children:

1. Canute VI, co-regent.
2. Ingeborg, married Philippe Augustus, King of France.
3. *Vlademir* or *Valdemar II*, of whom further.
4. Richesse or Rickissa, married Erik X, King of Sweden.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," p. 51. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 592-593.)

IX. Vlademir or *Valdemar II*, King of Denmark, son of Vlademir or Valdemar I and Sophia of Sweden, was known as "the Victorious" and was king from 1202 to 1241. He greatly expanded his territory until the River Elbe was reached, forced Hamburg to surrender, and invaded the region around the Baltic, forcing the surrender of people who were still pagan. He was recognized as a ruler over Estonia, Pomerania, and parts of Prussia, and built a fortress at Reval. While at the height of his power, however, one of the local leaders, Count Henry of Schwerin, suddenly took him prisoner after a banquet at the end

of a day's hunt, and confined him at Dannenberg. He was released only on condition he give up most of his gains. He returned home and found his kingdom in disorder, but was released from his pledges by the Pope. In 1277 he made an expedition east, but was defeated in Holstein in a contest that decided the fate of North Germany for years.

Vlademir or Valdemar II married (first), in 1205, Marguerite Dankmar or Dragomir of Bohemia. (Kings of Bohemia XI.) He married (second) Berengaria, daughter of Sancho I, King of Portugal.

Children of first marriage:

1. Vlademir or Valdemar III, King of Denmark.
2. *Canute*, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. Erik VI, King of Denmark.
4. Abel, Duke of Sleswig.
5. Christopher I, Duke of Lalande and Falster, King of Denmark.
6. Sophie, married Jean I, Margrave of Blandenburg.

(J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," p. 67. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 594-595.)

X. Canute Vlademirson or *Knut Valdemarson*, son of Vlademir or Valdemar II, King of Denmark, and Marguerite of Bohemia, was born in 1211 and died in 1260. He was Duke of Reval.

He married Hedvig, and through her gained large possessions in Sweden.

Child:

1. *Svantepolk*, of whom further.

(W. L. and H. J. Wyckoff: "Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family," p. 47.)

XI. Svantepolk Knutson, son of Canute Vlademirson or Knut Valdemarson and Hedvig, died in 1280. He was a senator and knight of Viby and Hendelo.

He married Bengta Folkunge.

Child:

1. *Ingeborg*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XII. Ingeborg, daughter of Svantepolk Knutson by Bengta Folkunge, married Jon Jonson Blå.

Child:

1. *Knut*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XIII. Knut Jonson Blå, son of Jon Jonson and Ingeborg Blå, was owner of Gröneborg. In 1303 he was senator and in 1312 district judge.

He married Katrina Bengtsdotter.

Child:

1. *Ivor*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XIV. Ivar Knutson Blå, son of Knut Jonson Blå by Katrina Bengtsdotter, resided at Aspenäs in 1356.

He married Elin Larsdotter.

Child:

1. *Elin*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XV. Elin Ivarsdotter Blå, daughter of Ivar Knutson Blå and Elin Larsdotter, married Simon Kristoferson Stråle. (Wyckoff—Family in Europe—I.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE DINAN

Dinan, called in ancient times Dinamum, Dionantium and Dinantes, is a town of northwestern France, situated on the left bank of the Rance, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord. It is very old, and its origin has been variously explained, sometimes as the ancient capital of the Aulerci Diablintes, a Celtic tribe mentioned by Caesar, or as a city of the Curiosilitae, a tribe which inhabited the peninsula of Brittany. Other writers believe that Dinan was built around a monastery founded on the site of a Roman fortress, or a château built in the eleventh century by Hamon, a powerful seigneur who took the name "de Dinan."

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XIV, p. 581. P. Larousse: "Grand dictionnaire universel du XIX siècle," Vol. VI, p. 863.)

I. Josselin, first recorded ancestor of the line, is mentioned in 1040 in a charter of St. Georges of Rennes and lived as late as 1065. He was a brother of Junkeneus, Archbishop of Dol. He married Orguen.

Child:

1. *Olivier I*, of whom further.

("Revue nobiliaire historique et biographique," New Series, Vol. X, p. 529.)

II. Olivier I, Seigneur de Dinan, son of Josselin, is mentioned in two acts relating to the Priory of Saint-Florent-sous-Dol. He married Cana.

Children:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.
2. Rivallon, founder of the Priory of La Madeleine at Dinan about 1074.

(*Ibid.*, p. 529.)

III. Geoffrey I, Seigneur de Dinan, son of Olivier I and Cana, is mentioned in acts of Marmoutier and of the Priory of La Madeleine in 1108 and 1129. He increased his estates by military service rendered to Etienne, Count of Penthièvre, and to William of Normandy; the first gave him Jugon, the second land in England. During his lifetime the Abbot of Saint-Florent-sous-Dol restored the relics of Breton saints transferred during the Norman invasion.

Geoffrey I married Radegonde Orieldis.

Children:

1. Olivier II, Seigneur de Dinan.
2. William, an abbot.
3. Rolland.
4. Josselin, Lord of Ludlow in Shropshire.
5. *Alan*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 530.)

IV. Alan de Dinan, son of Geoffrey I, Seigneur de Dinan, and Radegonde Orieldis, is mentioned in 1129 in a charter at Savigne, and in 1137 in one at Boquen. He founded the Priory of Pont-de-Dinan and seems to have built the Château at Becherel. He married Agnorie or Agnorice, who according to one authority was a daughter of Stephen of Brittany; according to another she was the daughter of Etienne of Penthiévre, descendant through a younger son, of the Dukes of Brittany.

Children:

1. Rolland, died without issue, adopted his nephew, Alan de Vitré.
2. *Emma*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 531. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," old edition, Vol. VII, p. 31. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 84.)

V. Emma de Dinan, daughter of Alan and Agnorie or Agnorice de Dinan, married, as his third wife, Robert III, Seigneur de Vitré. (de Vitré VII.)

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," old edition, Vol. VII, p. 31. "Revue nobiliaire historique et biographique," New Series, Vol. X, p. 530.)

Chrysler

Descent from Eastern Roman Emperors

REGARDING the origin of the Macedonian dynasty of the Eastern Roman Emperors, the historian Gibbon states: "The Genealogy of Basil, the Macedonian, (if it be not the spurious offspring of pride and flattery) exhibits a genuine picture of the evolution of the most illustrious families. The Arsacides, the rivals of Rome, possessed the sceptre of the East four hundred years; a younger branch of these Parthian kings continued to reign in Armenia; and their royal descendants survived the partition and servitude of that ancient monarchy. Two of these, Artabanus and Chlienes, escaped or retired to the court of Leo I; his bounty seated them in a safe and hospitable exile, in the province of Macedonia; Hadrianople was their final settlement. During several generations they maintained the dignity of their birth; and their Roman patriotism rejected the tempting offers of the Persian and Arabian powers, who recalled them to their native country. But their splendor was insensibly clouded by time and poverty and the father of Basil was reduced to a small farm which he cultivated with his own hands. Yet he scorned to disgrace the blood of the Arsacides by a plebian alliance; his wife, a widow of Hadrianople, was pleased to count among her ancestors the great Constantine."

(E. Gibbon: "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Vol. V, pp. 201-02.)

I. Basil I, known as the Macedonian, was born of a family of Armenian descent, which settled in Macedonia. He was Eastern Roman Emperor from 867 to August 20, 886, when he died from an illness resulting from a serious hunting accident. His native city was invaded by Bulgarians in 813, and he and his family were taken captive by Prince Krum and taken to Bulgaria. He escaped to Constantinople and entered the service of Theophilitzes as a groom. While serving in that capacity, Basil visited Patrae with his master and gained the favor of Danielis, a wealthy matron of that place, who took him into her household and endowed him with a fortune. He earned the notice of Michael III by winning a wrestling match and soon became a favorite companion of the Emperor, who appointed him chamberlain.

In April, 866, with the consent of the Emperor, Basil slew the powerful Caesar Bardas, who virtually ruled the empire, while Michael III devoted himself to amusement. He was then raised to imperial dignity. In September, 867, Michael III was slain and Basil ruled alone. He was a capable ruler, and under him the empire became the strongest power in Europe. He gained much territory, replenished the exhausted treasury, and erected one hundred churches. He began a legal reform, which may be described as a revival of Justinian law and which his son and grandson continued and completed after his death.

Basil I married Eudocia Ingerina.



Children:

1. Constantine, died before his father.
2. *Leo VI*, of whom further.
3. Alexander, associated with his brother in being invested Emperor, but the powers of government were exercised by his elder brother.
4. Stephen, Patriarch.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 202-06.)

II. Leo VI, son of Basil I and Eudocia Ingerina, was Eastern Roman Emperor from 886 to 912. He is called "the Philosopher," and was educated under the Patriarch Photius. He was interested in astrology and divination, as well as the legal reforms initiated by his father.

Leo VI married four times, thus incurring the censure of the Patriarch Nicholas and his subjects, as plural marriages were frowned upon at that time. Having no children by his first three wives, Leo VI married (fourth) Zoe Carbonupsina.

Child:

1. *Constantine VII*, Porphyrogenitus, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 206, 207, 208-10.)

III. Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus, son of Leo VI and Zoe Carbonupsina, was born May 11, 911. His father died the year after his birth, and a council of seven regents tried to rule during his minority. Romanus Lecapenus, who was hailed as deliverer of the people and guardian of the prince, proceeded to make himself Emperor. After nearly twenty-five years, Constantine VII regained his power. While Romanus ruled, Constantine led a quiet life, devoted to music and art, and supplemented his scanty income by the sale of his pictures. In 945 he became Emperor and he enjoyed a reign of nearly fifteen years.

Constantine VII married Helena, a daughter of Romanus Lecapenus.

Child:

1. *Romanus II*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 206, 207, 208-10.)

IV. Romanus II, son of Constantine VII and Helena, was Eastern Roman Emperor from 959 to 963. His short reign was uneventful. He is described as conspicuous for both strength and beauty and enjoyed such strenuous sports as hunting and tennis.

Romanus II married Theophano.

Children:

1. Basil II, born about 958; crowned Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire April 22, 969, after the death of Nicephorus II, Phocus, his stepfather.
2. Constantine IX, nominal Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire with his brother Basil, but exercised no power.
3. Theophano, married Otto II, Emperor of the East.
4. *Anne*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 211.)

V. Anne, daughter of Romanus II and Theophano, married Vladimir, Grand Duke of Kiev and of Russia. (Grand Dukes of Kiev IV.)

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," pp. 28, 30.)

DE EYTON

Eyton on the Wealdmoors in Shropshire was a manor called Etone in the Domesday Book, which describes it as held first by Warin, who in turn held it of William Pantulf.

(R. W. Eyton: "Antiquities of Shropshire," Vol. VIII, p. 27.)

I. Robert de Eyton held the manor of Eyton in the time of Henry II. Since he also held Bratten and Horton which had been held by Warin in the time of Domesday, it is probable that he was descended from Warin and, since the Eytons quartered their arms with those of Pantulf, it is probable that they and Warin were descended from William Pantulf. He gave the manor of Buttery to Shrewsbury Abbey with the consent of Ivo Pantulf.

Child:

1. *Peter* (*1*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

II. Peter (*1*) *de Eyton*, as successor to Robert de Eyton, is regarded as son of Robert. He is named in attestations in early charters of Wombridge Priory. He is named in land records in 1180 and 1194.

Children:

1. *Peter* (*2*), of whom further.
2. William.

(*Ibid.*, p. 28.)

III. Peter (*2*) *de Eyton*, son of Peter (1) de Eyton, acquired land at Buttery, and attended a trial concerning Shrewsbury held before the King at Worcester.

He married Alice.

Child:

1. *William*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 28-30.)

IV. William de Eyton, son of Peter and Alice de Eyton, succeeded his father at Eyton, and died about 1255. He is named on various juries and as recognizor who attended the sheriff to decide rights of the Abbot of Lilleshull in a question of forest law.

He married Matilda.

Child:

Peter (*3*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 30-32.)

V. Peter (*3*) *de Eyton*, son of William and Matilda de Eyton, died about 1300. He was knight of the shire at the Parliament held at York, May 25, 1298, and at that held at Lincoln in January 1301.

Children:

1. *Peter* (*4*), of whom further.
2. Margery.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 32-33.)

VI. Peter (4) de Eyton, son of Peter (3) de Eyton, is named in a settlement of the estate of his father. In 1325 he was commissioner to raise archers in Shropshire and Staffordshire.

Child:

1. *John*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 33-34.)

VII. John de Eyton, presumed to have been son and heir of Peter (4) de Eyton, is named in 1328 and 1344. In the latter year he was called "Dominus Johannes de Eyton super le Wildmare."

Children:

1. Peter, succeeded his father.
2. *Jane*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 34.)

VIII. Jane de Eyton, daughter of John de Eyton "of the Wildmoors," is named in J. C. Wedgwood's "Staffordshire Parliamentary History," as having married Adam (2) de Peshall. (Peshall II.)

(J. C. Wedgwood: "Staffordshire Parliamentary History," in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, 1917-18, p. 85.)

De Ferrières or De Ferrers

FERRIÈRES is a town located in the chief iron-producing district of Normandy. The iron workers of that province were under the jurisdiction of six *baron fossiers*, of whom the Barons of Ferrières were styled *premiers barons fossiers*, the forges in their charge being either the principal or the most ancient ones in the district. The family name "de Ferrières" was introduced into England at the time of the Conquest, and came to be written "de Ferrers."

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. IV, p. 190.)

I. Walkelin, Walcheline or *Gualcheline de Ferrières*, lord of a district of Gatinais in Normandy renowned for its iron mines, and first recorded ancestor of the family, was slain in the civil wars which troubled Normandy during the minority of Duke William.

He was the father of:

1. *Henry* (*1*), of whom further.

(O. Vitalis: "Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," Vol. I, p. 149. J. Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. III, p. 127. W. Segar and J. Edmondson: "Baronagium Genealogicum," Vol. IV, p. 361. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 238.)

II. Henry (*1*) *de Ferrières*, Sire de Ferrières and Chartres, son of Walkelin, Walcheline or Gualcheline de Ferrières, went to England with the Norman invaders. He was a Domesday commissioner, the largest landowner in Derbyshire, holding ninety manors there, and lord of the castle of Tutbury, in Staffordshire. His estates, whose description occupies more than five folios of Domesday Book, were largely confined to the district west of the Derwent and were concentrated in the modern Wapentake of Appletree.

Henry (1) de Ferrières married Bertha, surname not known.

Children:

1. *Robert* (*1*), of whom further.
2. Amicia, married Nigel d'Albini.
3. Engenulph.
4. William.
5. Emmeline.
6. Gundreda, married Robert le Blount, Baron of Ixworth in Suffolk.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. IV, pp. 190-91. H. Norris: "Baddesley Clinton and the Family of Ferrers," pp. 101-02. "Victoria County History: Derbyshire," Vol. I, pp. 299-300. J. Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. III, p. 127. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 238. W. Segar and J. Edmondson: "Baronagium Genealogicum," Vol. IV, p. 361. "The Reliquary, Quarterly Journal and Review," Vol. X, plate xxxii. S. Shaw: "The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," Vol. I, Part 2, p. 39. E. P. Shirley: "Stemmata Shirleiana," 2d Edition, p. 103.)

III. Robert (*I*) *de Ferrières*, Earl of Derby, son of Henry (I) and Bertha de Ferrières, died in 1139. He succeeded to the greater part of his father's English possessions during the reign of Henry I. In 1136 he was a witness to King Stephen's Charter, and in August,

1138, was one of the English commanders at the Battle of the Standard, near Northallerton. For his service in leading the men of Derbyshire in that conflict, Robert de Ferrières was created Earl of Derby by King Stephen in 1138.

Robert (I) de Ferrières married Hawise de Vitré. (de Vitré V, Child 6.)

Children:

1. Robert (2), Earl of Derby.
2. William, a Knight Templar.
3. *A daughter*, of whom further.
4. A daughter, married Walchelin, or Walkaline Maminot.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. IV, pp. 191-92. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, p. 1250. H. Norris: "Baddesley Clinton and the Family of Ferrers," pp. 102-03. J. Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. III, p. 127. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 238. W. Segar and J. Edmondson: "Baronagium Genealogicum," Vol. IV, p. 361.)

IV. A daughter of Robert (I) and Hawise (de Vitré) de Ferrières, married Ralph Paganel. (Paganel II.)

(H. S. Grazebrook: "Barons of Dudley," in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, Vol. IX (1888), pp. 6-7.)

FITZALAN

I. Eudon, Count of Penthiévre, son of Geoffrey of Brittany (Dukes of Brittany II) and Havoise of Normandy, was born in 999 and died in 1079. He became Count of Penthiévre and married Agnes, daughter of Alen Caignard, Count of Cornouaille.

Child:

1. *Stephen*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 342.)

II. Stephen of Brittany, Count of Penthiévre, son of Eudon of Penthiévre and Agnes of Cornouaille, died April 21, 1135 or 1136. He succeeded his two brothers in the honour of Richmond, which the elder of them had received for commanding a band of Britons in the Norman invasion of England.

Stephen married, before 1116, Hawise, Countess of Guingamp.

Child:

1. *Alan*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 343-4.)

III. Alan of Brittany, son of Stephen of Brittany and Hawise, Countess of Guingamp, was born before 1116 and died September 13, 1146. He succeeded his father in the honour of Richmond about 1137. He was the first to be acknowledged as Earl of Richmond and also became Earl of Cornwall. He took the side of King Stephen against the Empress Matilda.

Alan married, before 1138, Bertha of Brittany. (Dukes of Brittany VII.)

Child:

1. *Brian*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 344.)

IV. Brian FitzAlan, son of Alan, Count of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, came into possession of the manor of Bedale, Richmondshire.

Child:

1. *Alan*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 393; Vol. X, New Edition, pp. 779-780.)

V. Alan FitzBrian, son of Brian FitzAlan, succeeded his father at Bedale, and died before Michaelmas in 1189. He married Agnes Haget. (Haget III.)

Child:

1. *Brian*, of whom further.

("Victoria County History: Yorkshire, North Riding," Vol. I, part 2, p. 293.)

VI. Brian FitzAlan, son of Alan and Agnes (Haget) FitzBrian, was living as late as July 17, 1242. He was sheriff of Northumberland in 1228 and 1232 to 1235, and of Yorkshire in 1236 and 1238. He married Alice Hansard. (Hansard V.)

Child:

1. *Alan*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Sir Alan FitzBrian, son of Brian and Alice (Hansard) FitzAlan, succeeded his father at Bedale and was slain shortly before May 17, 1267. He married Agnes FitzHenry. (FitzHenry VI.)

They had:

1. *Brian*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 293-4.)

VIII. Sir Brian FitzAlan, Lord FitzAlan, son of Alan and Agnes (FitzHenry) FitzBrian, died June 1, 1306. In 1277 and 1287, he was on the King's service in Wales. On June 13, 1291, he was appointed a Guardian of Scotland, constable of Roxburgh and Jedburgh Castles, as well as those of Dundee and Forfar. He attended the assembly at Berwick to discuss claims to the Crown of Scotland. His summons for military service in 1282, that of 1296 to attend the King at Salisbury and those to Parliament from 1295 to 1304, are held to have given him title as Lord FitzAlan.

Sir Brian FitzAlan married (first) Muriel. He married (second) Maud.

Child:

1. *Katherine*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. V, p. 393; New Edition, Vol. V, pp. 639-643.)

IX. Katherine FitzAlan, daughter of Sir Brian FitzAlan, was born in 1300 and died before August 7, 1328. She married Sir John (2) de Grey. (de Grey IX.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 397-8.)

FITZHENRY

I. Bardolf was a brother of Bodin, who held Ravensworth, Mickleton and Romaldkirk, manors in Richmondshire, at the time of the Domesday Survey.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. V, p. 416-7.)

II. Akaris FitzBardolf, son of Bardolf, succeeded to the above-mentioned manors, and had a son:

1. *Hervey*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Hervey, son of Akaris FitzBardolf, held the above-mentioned manors and was forester of the New Forest and Arkengardale in Yorkshire by grant of Conan, Duke of Brittany.

Child:

1. *Henry*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Henry FitzHervey, son of Hervey, was living in 1212 and held Ravensworth and other manors in Richmondshire. He married Alice FitzWauter, daughter of Randolf FitzWauter of Greystock. They were the parents of:

1. *Randolph*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Randolph FitzHenry, son of Henry FitzHervey and Alice FitzWauter, died before January 13, 1242. He married Alice de Stavele, daughter and heiress of Adam de Stavele of Staveley and Alice, daughter of William de Percy of Kildale. Alice, widow of Randolph FitzHenry, was living in 1250 and died before November 11, 1253.

Child:

1. *Agnes*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Agnes, said to be daughter of Randolph FitzHenry and Alice de Staveley, married Sir Alan FitzBrian. (FitzAlan VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

FITZWALTER

I. Robert FitzRichard was son of Richard FitzGilbert (de Clare I), founder of the de Clare family. Henry I gave him the manor of Little Dunmow in Essex as well as other property of Ralph Baynard who had sided with a Count of Maine in a revolt and it became the seat of the family known as FitzWalter. He confirmed the canons of the Priory in their possessions to which he made large additions. He was steward to Henry I. He married Maud de St. Liz. (de St. Liz IV.)

Child:

1. *Walter*, of whom further.

(U. Lambert: "Blechingley—A Parish History, Together with Some Account of the Family of de Clare," Vol. I, p. 42.)

GEOFFREY V

Arms—Azure, eight lioncels rampant, four, two and two, or.

(J. Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry*, p. 380. A. C. Fox-Davies: *Complete Guide to Heraldry*, p. 62.)

ROBT. FITZWALTER

Arms—Or, a fesse between two chevronels gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

SIR THOS. MALLORY

Arms—Or, a lion rampant tail forchée gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

A CHART OF DESCENT FROM A MAGNA CHARTA BARON, A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER & TWO KNIGHTS OF THE BATH

27 Geoffrey V, Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, d. Sept. 7, 1151 He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1127 He m. Matilda or Maud, Queen of England

26 Henry II, King of England

25 Wm de Longespée m. Ela, Countess of Salisbury

25 Robert Fitz Walter was a Surety for the Magna Charta which was signed by King John at Runnemede on June 15, 1215. He m. Rohese



24 Sir Thomas Mallory was created Knight of the Bath May 22, 1306 on the knighting of Edward, Prince of Wales, (later Edward II)

23 Sir Ralph Mallory, d about 1326

22 Sir Ankitell Mallory m Alice Driby

21 Egelina Mallory m. Sir John Bagot

20 Ralph Bagot m. Eliz. de Blithfield

19 Sir John Bagot m Beatrice Villers

24 Ida de Longespée m 1st 24 Walter Fitz Robert

23 Ela Fitz Walter m. Wm. de Oddingsseles

22 Margaret de Oddingsseles m Sir John de Grey

21 Sir John de Grey, K.G., was one of the original members of the Order of the Garter which was founded by Edward III in 1350 He m. Katherine Fitz Alan

20 Maud de Grey m John, Lord Botetourt

19 Joyce de Botetourt m Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton

18 Elizabeth Bagot m. Henry Kniveton

17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet

17 Elizabeth Kniveton m. Norman Washburne

16 Joan Mytton m. 16 John Washburne

15 John Washburne m Emma –

14 John Washburne, d in 1593; m Joan Bushall

13 John Washburne, d. in 1624, m Martha Stevens

12 Wm. Washburne, b. in England; d. at Hempstead, Long Is.; m. Jane

11 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V. Forker

1 Thelma Irene Chrysler m Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French i Cyntnia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Bailey Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m Georgine Sherman Morris
2 Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m Jean Esther Outland
3 Jack Forker Chrysler m Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

HONI·SOIT·QUI·MAL·Y·PENSE



AN ANCIENT KNIGHT AND THE ARMS OF ST. GEORGE, PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND



DE GREY

SIR JOHN DE GREY, K.G.



GEOFFREY V



ROBT FITZWALTER



SIR THOS MALLORY



II. Walter FitzRobert, son of Robert FitzRichard and Maud de St. Liz, inherited Little Dunmow and other manors and was buried in the middle of the choir of the Priory there in 1198. He married Maud de Lucy. (de Lucy II.)

Child:

1. *Walter,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VII, p. 219. "Victoria County History: Essex," Vol. I, p. 151.)

III. Robert FitzWalter, son of Walter and Maud (de Lucy) FitzRobert, succeeded his father in 1198 and died in 1237. In 1208, he was with King John in Normandy and with Saire de Quincy and was made joint governor of Vaudreuil Castle. They soon became disgusted with the policies of John and when Philip, King of France, took the field, surrendered the castle. According to traditions, the origin of the trouble was John's attempt to make FitzWalter's daughter his mistress and causing her to be poisoned when she rejected him. The story is found in the "Chronicle of Dunmow." In the seventeenth century, several poems and dramas used this as their theme. Philip of France held Robert FitzWalter & Saire de Quincy for heavy ransom. Towards the end of the year they were freed. Returning to England, Robert FitzWalter continued to resent the misgovernment of John and made plans with Eustace de Vesey for resistance. Bayard's Castle was destroyed and FitzWalter exiled. For a time he and the King became reconciled, but in Easter week, 1215, he and other of the leading nobles assembled at Stamford. A series of demands were presented to the King who rejected them whereupon the Barons chose FitzWalter as their general giving him the title of "Marshal of the Army of God and Holy Church." After failures in a siege of Northampton and at Bedford, the city of London adhered to their cause and on May 17, FitzWalter entered the city at the head of his army. A month later June 15, 1215, the King surrendered and signed Magna Carta, upon which many of the principles of English constitutional law are still based. FitzWalter now became one of the twenty-five sureties to see that its provisions were carried out. For a time peace prevailed, but after a failure to arrange terms, war broke out once more. The King's position was now strengthened by the Pope's ex-communication of the barons and his annulling the charter. They now turned to France for help and FitzWalter went there to offer the throne to Louis, son of Philip. He then returned to England to conduct war operations, but in October 1216, John died and Henry III succeeded him. War continued for a time, but the barons were defeated at Lincoln and FitzWalter taken prisoner. Terms were arranged at Lambeth in September 1217, and he was freed the following month. The Fifth Crusade drew him and some of the other barons and in 1219, he sailed for the Holy Land where he took part in the siege of Damietta. On his return to England he became thoroughly reconciled to the government of Henry III. He continued to act as an executor of Magna Carta and in 1225 he was one of the witnesses to Henry's third confirmation of it. He was buried before the High Altar of Dunmow Priory.

Robert FitzWalter married (first) Gunnor, daughter of Robert de Valognes. He married (second) Rohese.

Child, of the second marriage:

1. *Walter,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VII, pp. 219-222.)

IV. Walter FitzRobert, son of Robert FitzWalter and Rohese, was under age at the death of his father. He held Woodham Walter, and other manors in Essex and others in

Norfolk, and died shortly before April 10, 1258. He married Ida de Longespée. (Second Descent from William the Conqueror VI.)

Children:

1. Robert, Lord FitzWalter; married (first) Dervorguille de Burgh; married (second) Alianore de Ferrers; married (third) Alice de Lisle.
2. Katherine, a nun at Lacock.
3. Louia, a nun at Lacock.
4. *Ela*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. V, p. 472. W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," pp. 162-3.)

V. Ela FitzWalter, daughter of Walter and Ida (de Longespée) FitzWalter, married Sir William (2) de Oddingsseles. (de Oddingsseles III.)

(W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 163. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. III, p. 313.)



Giffard



IFFARD, a surname of Norman or French-Teutonic origin, is variously interpreted to mean either "gift-brave" or "chubby-cheeked." On the supposition that the name corresponds to Gebhard, Gevard and Gifhard, the former derivation suggests the component parts *geba* (Anglo-Saxon), or *gifu* (Old English) or *giba* (Gothic), meaning "a gift," and the Teutonic *hard*, signifying "hard, brave." Genealogists are more inclined to the second interpretation, deriving the name from the Norman *giffard* or *gifflard*, from *giffe* ("cheek") and the intensive suffix *ard* ("hard"), corresponding to *joufflu*.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I. "The Genealogy of the Giffards," in "The Ancestor," No. III, p. 223.)

I. Osborne de Bolebec, Lord of Longueville, in Normandy, was living in the time of Richard the Fearless, Duke of Normandy, (942-96). He married Aveline, sister of Gunnor, wife of the Duke.

Children:

1. *Walter*, of whom further.
2. Osborne, ancestor of the Giffards of Brimesfield and Chillington; said to have aided in the Conquest and to have received Brimesfield, Rochemtune, Aldeberie and Stoche in Gloucestershire.

(G. Wrottesley: "The Giffards from the Conquest to the Present Time," in "Collections for a History of Staffordshire," edited by the William Salt Archaeological Society, new series, Vol. V, p. 4. J. Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. I, pp. 206-07. T. C. Banks: "The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 108-09. B. Burke: "A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire," Vol. I, p. 230.)

II. Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville, son of Osborne de Bolebec and Aveline, died about 1084. Ordericus Vitalis names "Gauthier Giffard" among the most distinguished of the Conqueror's military companions, and says further that "Gauthier surnomme Giffard eut en partage le comte de Buckingham," at the same time that William de Warenne and Ralph de Guader received the earldoms of Surrey and Norfolk. There is some dispute among historians as to whether "Walter Giffard the elder," as he was known, was ever actually Earl of Buckingham, but according to Domesday Book, he received from the Conqueror one hundred and seven lordships, of which forty-eight were in Buckinghamshire. Occasionally he is named as one of the Domesday commissioners, but it is clear that in this respect he has been confused with his son, since if he was aged and weak in 1066, he would hardly have been able to travel about the country compiling the survey twenty years later.

Walter Giffard married Ermengarde, daughter of Gerald Flaitel and sister of William, Bishop of Evreux, and of Basilia, wife of Hugh de Gournay III.

Children, order of birth uncertain:

1. Walter, Lord of Longueville and Earl of Buckingham (though known contemporaneously as Earl Giffard), died July 15, 1102, in England, buried at Longueville in Normandy; succeeded his father before 1085, at which time he was Justiciar of England; one of the commissioners appointed by William the Conqueror to compile the great survey in 1086; married Agnes, sister of Anselm de Ribemont.
2. William, Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England under the first three Norman kings.
3. Godfrey, father of William d'Arques.
4. *Rohesia*, of whom further.

(G. Wrottesley: "The Giffards from the Conquest to the Present Time," in "Collections for a History of Staffordshire," edited by the William Salt Archaeological Society, new series, Vol. V, pp. 4-6. J. Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. I, pp. 206-07. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. II, pp. 386-87; Vol. III, p. 242.)

III. Rohesia, also called Rohais and Rohese, *Giffard*, daughter of Walter and Ermengarde Giffard, was living in 1113 as a widow. She married Richard FitzGilbert, Lord of Clare and Tonbridge. (de Clare I.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE GOURNAY

Of local origin, the surname Gournay, variously spelled Goureney, Gurney, Gurnee, Gournai, and Gorney, originated from the town of Gournai, part of the territory of Le Bray, in Normandy. When Rollo the Norman apportioned lands among his followers in 912, this town was granted to Eudes on condition that he supply the duke with twelve knights in time of war.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Daniel Gournay: "Record of the House of Gournay," Vol. I, p. 23.)

I. Eudes was the Norman chieftain to whom Rollo, the First Duke of Normandy, assigned Gournay and the territory of Le Bray in the year 912.

(Daniel Gournay: "Record of the House of Gournay," Vol. I, p. 23.)

II. Hugh, son of Eudes, fortified Gournay.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Renaud, the first Lord of Gournay, son of Hugh, married Alberarda and is mentioned in a charter as having a son Gautier de la Ferté, who founded the priory of La Ferté en Brai.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 26-27.)

IV. Hugh I, Lord of Gournay, son of Renaud, is mentioned in the above charter.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Hugh de Gournay II, son of Hugh I, was one of the leaders of the Norman fleet of forty ships which accompanied Edward, the Saxon Prince, to England in 1035. He also took part in the battle in 1054, of Mortemer-sur-Eaune, in which the Normans defeated Odo, brother of King Henry I of France. With a large company of the men of Bray,

he accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066 and was one of the commanders at the Battle of Hastings. It is said that he died of wounds at the battle of Cardiff in 1074.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 37-42. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Peerage and Baronetage," Vol. I, p. 91.)

VI. Hugh de Gournay III, son of Hugh de Gournay II, was with his father at Hastings. Domesday Book mentions the three manors which he held in the county of Essex in 1081, the major part of his possessions being at that time in Normandy.

Hugh de Gournay III married Basilia (Flaitel) de Vacé, daughter of Gerard Flaitel and widow of Raoul de Vacé, son of Robert, Archbishop of Rouen and Count of Evreux.

(Daniel Gournay: "Record of the House of Gournay," Vol. I, pp. 46-52. William de Jumiege: "Gesta Normanorum Ducum," Liber VIII.)

VII. Gerard de Gournay, son of Hugh III and Basilia (Flaitel-de Vacé) de Gournay, added to the English possessions of his house and, from his wealth, gave freely to the privy purses in both England and Normandy. He was friendly toward Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported William Rufus against Robert Curthose. Under Duke Robert he left Normandy in 1096 to take part in the First Crusade, and died in the Holy Land sometime after the capture of Nicaea.

Gerard de Gournay married Edith Warren. (Warren VI.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 63-69. Thomas Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family," pp. 13-15. Sir John Burke and John Bernard Burke: "The Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales," Vol. I, pp. 3-4.)

VIII. Gundred de Gournay, daughter of Gerard and Edith (Warren) de Gournay, married Nigel or Nele d'Aubigny. (d'Aubigny II.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE GREY

The Grey family of England are derived from a Norman family which took its name from Graye-sur-Mer in the canton of Ryes in the arrondisment of Bayeaux. An Arnulph Sieur de Graye appears as early as 970 and a Nigel de Grai witnessed a charter about 1020.

("Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Fifth Series, Vol. V, p. 159.)

I. Anschetil or *Anchitel de Gray*, probably from Graye-sur-Mer, is mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 as a tenant of William FitzOsborn and holding land at "Redrefeld" later known as Rotherfield, Oxfordshire. He also held Widele and Cornewell.

(*Ibid.*, p. 161.)

II. Richard de Grey, presumably son of Anschetil or Anchitel, is named in a charter dated 1109 by which he gave Widele and Cornewell to Enysham.

(*Ibid.*, p. 162.)

III. Thomas de Grey, said to have been son of Richard de Grey, is named in a charter of his daughter Alice and Stephen de Ponsold by which they gave the church at Cornewell to Eynsham about 1150 to 1173. The Abbot of Enysham quit-claimed this church to Alice de Grey in 1201.

(*Ibid.*, p. 163.)

IV. _____ *de Grey*, probably son of Thomas de Grey, married Hawise who granted Cornewell Church to Osney Abbey about 1215.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Robert (*1*) *de Grey*, son of Hawise de Grey, gave his consent to her charter of Cornewell Church to Osney Abbey and it was witnessed by his brother Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York. According to "Liber Niger," he held Rotherfield.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Sir Walter de Grey, son of Robert (1) de Grey, held Rotherfield and Somerton in Oxfordshire. He married Isabel de Duston, daughter of William de Duston of Duston, Northamptonshire. They had:

1. *Sir Robert* (*2*), of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne—"Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, pp. 128, 144.)

VII. Sir Robert (*2*) *de Grey*, son of Sir Walter and Isabel (de Duston) de Grey, succeeded his father in 1267 and died in 1295. He was summoned for military service by Edward I. He married Joan de Valoines, daughter of Thomas de Valoines.

Child:

1. *Sir John* (*1*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 144.)

VIII. Sir John (*1*) *de Grey*, son of Sir Robert (2) and Joan (de Valoines) de Grey, died October 17, 1311. He was summoned to a council in 1297, and for military service in 1298 and 1299. He was present at the siege of Caerlaverock.

Sir John (1) de Grey married Margaret de Oddingsseles. (de Oddingsseles IV.)

Child:

1. *Sir John* (*2*), of whom further.

(*Ibia.*, pp. 144-145.)

IX. Sir John (*2*) *de Grey, K.G.*, son of Sir John (1) and Margaret (de Oddingsseles) de Grey, died September 1, 1359. He was summoned for military service by Edward II and Edward III, and from 1338 to 1357 was summoned to Parliament as Lord Grey of Rotherfield. He took part in the expedition of Crecy in 1346 and from 1350 to 1356 was Steward of the Household. On the institution of the Order of the Garter, April 23, 1348, he became one of its original members.

Sir John (2) de Grey, married Katherine FitzAlan. (FitzAlan IX.) He married (second) Avice, daughter and co-heir of John, Lord Marmion.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Maud*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 145.)

X. Maud de Grey, daughter of Sir John (2) and Katherine (FitzAlan) de Grey, married John (2) de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt. (de Botetourt III.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 235.)

Haget

WILLIAM HAGET or WILLIAM DE HELAGH gave three caracates of land in Caldwell to Fountain Abbey.

Children:

1. *Bertram*, of whom further.
2. Pharice, attested the grant of Helagh by his brother Bertram.
3. Rollan, granted land to his brother Alfred.
4. Ralph, gave land to the Fountain Abbey.
5. Alfred, grantee of land from his brother Rollan.

(H. W. Aldred: "Sufford Records," p. 97.)

II. Bertram Haget, son of William Haget, held the manor of Helagh in Yorkshire during the reign of King Stephen. He was founder of Helagh Park Priory near Tadcaster and the Cisterian Nunnery of Sinningthwaite. He later became a monk of Fountain Abbey and granted land to the Abbey. He married Gundred, daughter of Nigel or Nele d'Aubigny. (d'Aubigny III.)

Children:

1. Geoffrey, Justice itinerant of Yorkshire.
2. Ralph, Abbot of Fountain Abbey in 1190.
3. Gundred, granted land to Sinningthwaite Priory.
4. Alice, married John de Friston.
5. Lucia, married Peter FitzToret.
6. *Agnes*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 97.)

III. Agnes Haget, daughter of Bertram and Gundred (d'Aubigny) Haget, died in 1191, holding estates at Helagh, Wighill, Bainton and Esdike. She married Alan Fitz-Brian. (FitzAlan V.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF HAINAULT

Hainault or Hainaut was a medieval countship, the territory of which is now a part of Belgium and France. It was bounded on the north by Brabant and Flanders, on the south by Picardy, on the east by the countship of Namur, and on the west by Flanders and Cambrai. Its name, derived from the river Haine which traverses the country, was not known before the eighth century, and the countship was originally a part of the kingdom of Metz and then of Lotharingia, finally becoming united with the duchy of Lorraine.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 118.)

I. Rainier or *Reginar I*, called "Long-neck," Duke of Lorraine, and first definitely established Count of Hainault, died in 916. His parentage is not known, and he first appears in history in 875, when in alliance with Ratbod, Duke of Frisia, he attempted to dislodge the Norman chief Rollo from the island of Walcheren in Zeeland. The two allies were defeated by Rollo, who entered Hainault the following year and took Rainier prisoner. The count was ransomed by his wife, who exchanged for him twelve Norman leaders who were in her power and all the gold and silver she possessed.

Rainier I married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Giselbert, succeeded his father as Duke of Lorraine.
2. *Rainier* or *Reginar II*, of whom further.
3. A daughter "N.," married Berenger, Count of Namur.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 118.)

II. Rainier or *Reginar II*, Count of Hainault, son of Rainier or Reginar I, is not mentioned as living later than 928, but probably died about 932.

During his reign, he quarrelled almost continuously with his brother Giselbert, Duke of Lorraine. Giselbert was imprisoned by Berenger in 924, but although Rainier II obtained his release by offering his sons as hostages, Giselbert was no sooner at liberty than he began to ravage the lands of Berenger, of Rainier, and of Isaac, Count of Cambrai. Rainier retaliated, but the brothers presumably became reconciled since in 925 Giselbert with others made peace with the King of France.

Rainier or Reginar II married Alix or Adelaide of Burgundy. (Fifth Descent from Charlemagne VII.)

Children:

1. *Rainier* or *Reginar III*, of whom further.
2. Liétard.
3. Rodolfe, Count of Hasbaye and ancestor of the Counts of Lors.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Rainier or *Reginar III*, Count of Hainault, son of Rainier or Reginar II and Alix or Adelaide, died after 971. With his brother Rodolfe he took the side of Louis d'Outremer, King of France, against Otto I, King of Germany. Otto sent Herman, Duke of Swabia, against him in 944, and Rainier, unable to resist, implored Otto's mercy and submitted to him at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Rainier or Reginar III married, according to some historians, Alix, daughter of Hugo, Count of Dagsburg and Egisheim, but this is not certain. It is known, however, that he had two legitimate sons:

1. Lambert, "the Bearded," Count of Louvain, died in 1015.
2. *Rainier* or *Reginar IV*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 118-19.)

IV. Rainier or *Reginar IV*, Count of Hainault, son of Rainier or Reginar III, died in 1013. He succeeded to his father's title after a long struggle to assert his claims.

Rainier or Reginar IV married, as her first husband, Hedwiga, daughter of Hugh Capet, King of France. (First Descent from House of Capet IV, Child 2.)

Children:

1. Rainier or Reginar V, died in 1036.
2. *Beatrix*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 119.)

V. Beatrix, daughter of Rainier or Reginar IV and Hedwiga, married Ebles I, Count of Roucy. (Counts of Roucy III.)

(*Ibid.*)

HANSARD

I. Uchtred.

(G. E. Cokayne—"Complete Peerage," Vol. IX, p. 494.)

II. Dolfin, son of Uchtred, had a grant in 1131 of Staindrop in the county of Durham from the Prior of Durham.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Maldred, son of Dolfin, inherited Raby.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Gilbert Hansard, Lord of Raby, son of Maldred, was witness to charters of Hugh, Bishop of Durham, in 1189 and 1220. His brother Robert, known as Robert FitzMaldred, married Isabel, heiress of the earlier Nevilles, and became founder of the later Nevilles. He held the manors of Evenwood and Hurworth-on-Tees in the county of Durham, according to the Close Roll of Henry III.

(R. Surtees: "History and Antiquities of County Palatine of Durham," Vol. III, p. 318.)

V. Alice Hansard, daughter of Gilbert Hansard, married Brian FitzAlan. (FitzAlan VI.)

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. V, p. 393.)

Chrysler

Descent from Harold II, Last Anglo-Saxon King of England, and Second Descent from Kings of Denmark

FOR Generations I and II, see First Chrysler Descent from Kings of Denmark.

III. Thyra, daughter of Harold Blaatand, King of Denmark, married Styrbjoern, King of Upsala.

Styrbjoern, son of Olav, King of Upsala, who ruled jointly with his brother Erik, died in 984. He was a child at the death of his father, and was refused his share of government by Erik. He became captain of Jomsborg on the coast of Pomerania, a center of Viking expeditions. He marched on Upsala where he was defeated by his uncle Erik.

Child:

1. *Thorgils*, of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table II. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590-591. E. G. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," p. 36.)

IV. Thorgils Sprakalegg, son of Styrbjoern, and Thyra, carried the title Jarl of Denmark.

He married a daughter of Skogul Tosti.

Children:

1. Ulf Jarl married Estrith or Estride. (First Descent from Kings of Denmark IV.)
2. *Gytha* or *Gyda*, of whom further.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," p. 566.)

V. Gytha or *Gyda*, daughter of Thorgils Sprakalegg, married Godwine, Earl of the West Saxons.

Godwine, son of Wulfnoth, is mentioned as early as 1018 and died in 1053. He is called an earl when first named and the following year accompanied Canute to Denmark where he became his chief adviser. On his return to England he was made Earl of the West Saxons, and in the King's absence was governor of the kingdom. For a time he supported Hardecanute, Canute's son, but after his death went to Normandy to bring back Edward the Confessor as king. He now championed the English national party as contrasted with the continental advisers of the king. When ordered to attack the town of Dover he refused. Charges were made against him and an army sent against him, but he escaped by taking refuge in Flanders. A year later he returned to England with a fleet which sailed up the Thames, but peace was made with the king and he was restored to power, but died the following spring.

Children:

1. Eadgyth, married Edward the Confessor, King of England.
2. Gunhild.
3. Aelfgifu.
4. Eadgifu.
5. Swegen, married Eadgifu.
6. *Harold*, of whom further.
7. Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, married Judith, sister of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.
8. Gyrth, Earl of East Anglia.
9. Leofwine, Earl of Essex and Kent.
10. Wulfnoth.
11. Aelfgar, a monk.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VIII, pp. 50, 58. W. G. Searle: "Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings and Nobles," pp. 358-359.)

VI. Harold II, King of England, son of Godwine and Gytha or Gyda, was born about 1022 and died in 1066. He was the last Anglo-Saxon King of England. When his father left England, due to his differences with King Edward, he took refuge in Ireland and sent an expedition to the west coast of England. He later shared in his father's restoration and on his death in 1053 became Earl of the West Saxons. During the rest of King Edward's reign he was practically the ruler of southern England. He took part in several campaigns against the Welsh. In 1064 he visited Normandy. King Edward on his death bed promised him the kingdom, and the nobles likewise chose him on hearing of the king's death. Promises had also been made to William of Normandy, who offered Harold his daughter in marriage and a chance to rule a large part of the kingdom. Harold's first duty as king was to defeat an invasion by Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, and, while holding a banquet at York following his victory, he received news that William of Normandy had landed. He gathered an army and marched to Battle Abbey, about seven miles from Hastings. On October 14, 1066, the Normans attacked and defeated him. He was killed and was first buried near the seacoast, but was later buried at Waltham Abbey.

Harold II married (first) Edith Swan Neck; and (second) Ealdgyth, daughter of Aelfgar.

Children of first marriage:

1. Godwin.
2. Edmund.
3. Magnus.
4. *Gytha*, of whom further.
5. Gunhild.

Child of second marriage:

6. Ulf or Harold.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VIII, pp. 1302-1310.)

VII. Gytha or *Gida*, daughter of Harold II, King of England, and Edith Swan Neck, married Vladimir II, Grand Duke of Kiev. (Grand Dukes of Kiev VII.)

(N. de Baumgarten: "Genealogies et Marriages Occidentaux des Rurikides Russes," in Orientalia Christiana, Vol. IX, Table V.)

DESCENT FROM THE DUKES OF HUNGARY

The recorded beginnings of Hungary date from about the first century B.C., with the Roman conquest of Pannonia, the region watered by the Danube and the Drave, and corresponding to the southwestern portion of Hungary. For four centuries Pannonia, as a Roman province, remained a part of the empire, and in the fifth century A.D. was ceded

to the Huns, who had conquered it under the leadership of Attila. The Huns and Ostrogoths were followed by the Magyars, who invaded the region between 884 and 895. In the latter year Árpád, founder of the Magyar Monarchy of Hungary, entered the Upper Theiss, now called Hungary. The empire of Moravia, extending from the Riesengebirge to the Vistula, and from the Moldau to the Drave, which had been founded by the native princes Moimer and Svatopluk, collapsed at the first entry of the Magyars, and ten years later no trace of it remained. Árpád conquered the Slavs, the Bulgarians, the Serbs, the Croats and the Avars; his victory divided the northern from the southern, and the eastern from the western Slavs, so that the western, or Hungarian, branch, cut off from Rome and Constantinople, was compelled in self-defense to adopt Christianity and civilization from Germany.

(A. Vámbéry: "The Story of Hungary," pp. 8-39.)

I. Árpád, called by Greek writers Arpadis, was the first ruler of the kingdom of Hungary, and died in 907. He led the Magyars into the country and conquered it between 884 and 895. After so doing, he endeavored to mold it into a state. Leo the Wise, Emperor of Byzantium, asked his assistance against the Bulgarians, and Arnulph, King of Germany, received his help against Svatopluk, King of Moravia. In both cases, he was victorious. His warriors also penetrated Germany, and in 899 invaded Italy, which they left only after securing a large ransom.

Child:

1. *Zoltán* or *Isolt*, of whom further.

(A. Vámbéry: "The Story of Hungary," pp. 39-44. "Ungarische Rundschau," Vol. II, p. 138.)

II. Zoltán, or *Isolt*, son of Árpád, succeeded his father in 907 at an early age, and died in 947. Like other early rulers of Hungary, he had the title of Duke. Leopold, Duke of Bavaria, and Ditmar, Archbishop of Salzburg, attacked Hungary with a large army, but were hopelessly defeated at Pressburg. The Hungarians now divided into small bands, which infested Saxony and Thuringia and even crossed the Rhine into France. Their first serious defeat was inflicted by Henry the Fowler in 933.

Zoltán, or Isolt, married a daughter of Marót, Prince of the Khazars.

Child:

1. *Taksony*, of whom further.

(A. Vámbéry: "The Story of Hungary," pp. 44-48. "Ungarische Rundschau," Vol. II, p. 138.)

III. Taksony, son of Zoltán or Isolt, became Duke of Hungary in 947 and reigned until 972. The Hungarians now refrained from invading Germany, but continued their raids into Bavaria and the Byzantine Empire. Otto the Great defeated them disastrously in 995, near Augsburg, and in 970 they were defeated a second time while attempting to attack the Byzantine Empire.

Children:

1. *Geyza* or *Géza*, of whom further.
2. Mihály or Michael.

(A. Vámbéry: "The Story of Hungary," pp. 48-51. "Ungarische Rundschau," Vol. II, p. 138.)

IV. Geyza or *Géza*, Duke of Hungary, son of Taksony, ruled from 972 to 997. He was baptized a Christian at Constantinople. Noticing that his people were decreasing in number on account of their wars while neighboring states were becoming more powerful,

he renounced foreign campaigns and devoted his attention to reforming the manners and customs of the nation.

Geyza or Géza married (first) Saroltha, daughter of Gyula, Duke of Transylvania; and (second) Adelaide, daughter of Ziemomysl, Duke of Poland.

Children of first marriage:

1. Stekpen or Stephen I, first King of Hungary.
2. Judith.
3. Sama, married Samuel, King of Hungary.
4. *Gisele*, of whom further.

(A. Vámbéry: "The Story of Hungary," pp. 51-52. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 630-631.)

V. Gisele, daughter of Geyza or Géza, Duke of Hungary, and Saroltha, died in 1031. She married, about 1009, Ottone Orseolo, Doge of Venice. (Orseolo III.)

(*Ibid.*)

DESCENT FROM THE INVADERS OF MEDIEVAL ITALY
ROBERT GUISCARD THE NORMAN

I. Tancred de Hauteville was a Norman noble of Coutances, Normandy. Several of his sons went to Sicily as allies of the Lombards who were attempting to drive out the Greeks then occupying the island.

Children:

1. William.
2. Drogo.
3. Humphrey.
4. Richard.
5. *Robert*, of whom further.
6. Roger I, King of Sicily.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. VI, pp. 332-34.)

II. Robert Guiscard, that is, the "resourceful," Duke of Apulia and Calabria, Prince of Palermo, Suzerain of Italy, son of Tancred de Hauteville, was born in 1015 and died in 1085. He arrived in Italy in 1046 at a time when the Lombards feared the rise of Norman power and turned against their allies. During the long war which followed he conquered Apulia and Calabria and became allied to the Holy See. Pope Nicholas II invested him with Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily in 1059, and he next invaded Sicily capturing Messina and Palermo and proceeded to southern Italy, expelling the Greeks and Lombards by 1070. He next planned to seize the Eastern Empire and with an army of sixteen thousand men took Corfu and Durazzo, but was recalled by the Pope because of the invasion of Italy by Emperor Henry IV whom he forced to retire. He died soon afterwards.

Robert Guiscard married (first) Alberada, a Norman; and (second) Sikelgaita, daughter of Gaimac, Prince of Palermo.

Children of first marriage:

1. Boemond, Prince of Antioch.
2. Guy.

Children of second marriage:

3. Roger, Duke of Pouille and Calabria.
4. Helene, married Constantine Ducas.
5. A daughter, married Hugh, son of Albert Azzon II, Marquis of Este.
6. *Matilda*, of whom further.
7. Sibylle, married Ebles II, Count of Roucy.
8. Matilda, surnamed Courte-Louve, married William de Grantemenil.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. VI, p. 334.)

III. Matilda, daughter of Robert and Sikelgaita Guiscard, married (first), in 1079, Raimond Berenger II, Count of Barcelona. (Counts of Barcelona VII.) She married (second) Amouti II, Viscount of Narbonne.

(*Ibid.*)

DESCENT FROM GRAND DUKES OF KIEV

I. Rurik, a Scandinavian, settled with a group of followers from the region of Upsala, Sweden, in the east Baltic region in 852. The word Rus was originally a Finnish description of the Swedes as Rowers, but because a group of them set up a government there, the word Russia now applies to the country of Eastern Europe, inhabited mostly by Slavs. The original Scandinavian settlers are spoken of as the Varangians. According to the oldest Russian record, the Chronicle of Nestor, they were invited to rule over the Slavs, because the latter were divided into warring tribes. At first there were three brothers, Rurik, Sineus and Truvor, but with the death of his brothers, Rurik made himself master of all the country. He fortified a town which he called Novgorod or New Town.

(R. Beasley, N. Forbes, and G. A. Birkett: "Russia from Varangians to Bolsheviks," pp. 3-5.)

II. Igor, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Rurik, first ruled under the guardianship of Oleg, and died in 945. In 865 the first Russian raid on Constantinople was led by some Viking adventurers whose fleet was destroyed by storm, but the Varangians were more successful in what is now Russia and within twenty years of their migration were masters of Kiev, which became the center of their government. It had already been an important trading center and from there came the impetus of Russian attacks on the Eastern Roman Empire and the Mohammedan World. With them came submission on the part of the various tribes, groups and settlements into which the older Russia had been composed. In 912 an agreement or treaty was negotiated with the Eastern Roman Empire mostly consisting of stipulations regarding commerce.

Igor married Olga or Helga. Olga was virtual ruler of Russia after the death of Igor and visited the city of Constantinople in state about 957. While there, she was baptized a Christian by the Emperor and the Patriarch. The former wished to marry her, but did not succeed in so doing. While her example and influence increased conversion, most of the nobles despised the new faith and she was unable to influence her son. She is known in Russia as St. Olga.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6-15, 20.)

III. Svyatoslav, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Igor and Olga, succeeded his father, and died in 973. When the Eastern Roman Empire under Nicephorus Phocus was attacked by the Bulgars, he gave Svyatoslav a subsidy to meet the danger. He responded to the appeal, defeated the Bulgars, occupied most of their country, and planned to substitute Pereyaslavats for Kiev. It alarmed the Greek Empire to see a new capital arising much nearer them, and in 972 war began, resulting in Russian defeat. With peace, closer relations were established between the two empires, leading to the conversion of Russia to Greek Christianity under the next ruler of Russia.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15-18.)



IAROSLAF

IV. Vladimir, Grand Duke of Kiev and of all Russia, son of Svyatoslav, was born in 956 and died in 1015. In 970 he received Great Novgorod as an appanage. After the death of his father he became involved in a long civil war with his brother. In 977 Vladimir went to Scandinavia to collect Viking warriors. He returned to Russia and with their aid captured Polotsk, Kiev, and other centers, then marched on the Yatvyags, between Poland and Lithuania, and later led a fleet along the central rivers of Russia to conquer the Bulgars. He proclaimed himself a Prince of Russia and set his twelve sons over the principalities. Up to this time he was a pagan, but in 987 he sent envoys to study the religions of neighboring nations, among them the Mohammedan religion as practiced by the Bulgars, and Christianity as practiced by the Germans. Both were rejected, and he adopted Christianity as practiced by the Orthodox Church of Constantinople. In 988 he was baptized and returned to Kiev, where he converted his people. The remainder of his reign was devoted to good works, founding of churches and schools, and introducing ecclesiastical courts. He was canonized and after his death various parts of his body were distributed among different churches and venerated as relics.

Vladimir married six times. His first wife was a princess of Bohemia and his sixth was Anne, daughter of Romanus II, Eastern Roman Emperor. (Eastern Roman Emperors V.)

Child of first marriage:

1. *Yaroslav* or *Iaroslaf*, of whom further.

Child of sixth marriage:

2. Maria Dobrognieva, married Kasimierz or or Casimir I, Duke of Poland. (Kings of Poland VIII.)

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," pp. 28, 30. W. Tooke: "History of Russia.")

V. Yaroslav or *Iaroslaf*, son of Vladimir, ruled Russia from 1016 to 1054. Under his rule Russia assumed something of a political entity. Colonization was extended to the East Baltic and among the Finns. Although there was war for a time with the Eastern Roman Empire over trading privileges, Yaroslav's reign was marked by strengthening the religious, cultural, and commercial ties with Constantinople. To Yaroslav is ascribed the Ruskaya Pravda, or Russian law code, to which his successors made additions.

Yaroslav or Iaroslaf married Ingegarde of Sweden. (First Descent from Kings of Sweden VI.)

Children:

1. Izyaslav.
2. Svyatoslav.
3. *Vsevold*, of whom further.
4. Vyacheslav.
5. Igor.
6. Elizabeth, married Harold Hardrada of Norway. (q.v.)
7. Anne, married Henry I, King of France.
8. Anastasia, married Andrew I, King of Hungary.

(R. Beasley, N. Forbes and G. A. Birkett: "Russia from Varangians to Bolsheviks," p. 24. B. Pares: "History of Russia," p. 32. E. J. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," p. 39.)

VI. Vsevold I, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Yaroslav and Ingegarde of Sweden, was born in 1030 and died in 1093. On the death of his father the realm was divided and he received a region close to Kiev, and another near present-day Moscow. His four brothers also received their portions, Izyaslav becoming next Grand Duke of Kiev, and on his death Vsevold was the next in line, becoming Duke in 1078.

Vsevold I married (first) Theodora, a daughter of Constantine, Eastern Roman Emperor; and (second) Anne, Princess of Polozk.

Children of first marriage:

1. Yaropolk, Prince of Vlademir and Turov.
2. *Vladimir II*, of whom further.
3. Mstislav, Prince of Rostov and Novgorod.

Children of second marriage:

4. Rostislav.
5. Eupraxie, married (first) Henry de Stadt, Margrave of the North; and (second) Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor.

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," pp. 34-35, 496. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de geographie," pp. 540-541.

VII. Vladimir II, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Vsevold I and Theodora, ruled from 1113 to 1125. After the death of Vsevold I, the duchy was first ruled by a son of Izyaslav named Svyatopolk. Before becoming Duke, Vladimir united the family by leading a series of crusades against the heathen and, after coming into power did much to unify the country. He wrote a "Charge" to his sons.

Vladimir II married (first) Gytha or Gida, daughter of Harold II, King of England. (Chrysler Descent from Harold II, last Anglo Saxon King of England, and Second Descent from Kings of Denmark VII.) He married (second), but the name of his wife is not of record; she died in 1107.

Children of first marriage:

1. Iyaslav, died in 1096.
2. *Mstislav*, of whom further.
3. Svyatoslav, Prince of Pere Jaslav.
4. Yaropolk II, Grand Duke of Kiev.
5. Marine, married Leon Diogené.
6. Wiaczeslav, Grand Duke of Kiev.

Children of second marriage:

7. Romane, Prince of Wolhynie.
8. Euphemia, married Coloman, King of Hungary.
9. Agathe, married a prince of Gorodno.
10. George I, Grand Duke of Kiev.
11. Andrey, Prince of Wolhynie.

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," pp. 35-36. N. de Baumgarten: "Genealogies et Marriages Occidentaux des Rurikides Russes," in Orientalia Christiana, Vol. IX, Table V.)

VIII. Mstislav I, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Vladimir II, ruled from the death of his father in 1125 to 1132. He maintained the peace and order established by his father and continued his policy of uniting the family by fighting the heathen. He was the last of the great rulers of Kiev, although followed by brothers weaker than himself. During his reign the frontier principalities took on greater importance.

Mstislav I married (first) Christine of Sweden. (Second Descent from Kings of Sweden IX.) He married (second) Liubava, daughter of Dimitri Zavidich of Novgorod.

Children of first marriage:

1. Vsevolod, Prince of Novgorod, died 1136.
2. *Ingeborg*, of whom further.
3. Malmfrid, married (first) Sigurd I, King of Norway; and (second) Eric II, King of Denmark.
4. A daughter, who married Yaroslav, Prince of Vladimir.
5. Maria, married Vsevolod II, Grand Duke of Kiev.
6. Iziaslav II, Grand Duke of Kiev.
7. Xenia, married Briacheslav, Prince of Iziaslavl.
8. Sviatopolk, Prince of Novgorod.
9. Irene, married Andronikos Comnenus.
10. Rostislav, Grand Duke of Kiev.
11. Rognieda, died after 1168.

DESCENT OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER FROM

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF RUSSIA



VLADIMIR, G D OF KIEV & ALL RUS

34 Rurik I, a Scandinavian, came from Upsala, Sweden, in 852; he fortified a town which he called Novgorod

33 Igor, Grand Duke of Kiev, d in 945; m Olga or Helga, known as St. Olga

32 Svyatoslav, Grand Duke of Kiev, d. in 973

31 Vladimir Grand Duke of Kiev & all Russia, b. 956; bapt., 988; d. 1015 m. 31 Anne

30 Yaroslav (Iaroslaf), ruled Russia from 1016 to 1054; m Ingegarde, dau. of Olaf III, King of Sweden

29 Vsevold I, Grand Duke of Kiev, m. 1st, Theodora, d of Constantine IX Monomachus, Eastern Roman Emp.

28 Vladimir II, Grand Duke of Kiev, ruled 1113-1125; m 1st, Gytha or Gida, d of Harold, King of England

35 Basil I, the Macedonian, Eastern Roman Emp., 867-886; m. Eudocia Ingerina

34 Leo VI, East. Roman Emp., m 4th, Zoe Carbonupsina

33 Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus, m. Helena, d of Romanus Lecapenus

32 Romanus II, Eastern Roman Emperor, m. Theophano



YAROSLAV

27 Mstislav I, Grand Duke of Kiev, m. 1st, Christine, d. of Inge, K. of Sweden

26 Ingeborg, d. in 1131; m. Canute, Prince of Slesvig

25 Valdemar I, King of Denmark, m. Sophia, d of Sverkei, King of Sweden

24 Valdemar II, King of Denmark, m. 1st, in 1205, Marguerite Dankmar, dau. of Premysl-Ottocar I (Ottakar), king of Bohemia



(KIEW) KIEV



SCHLESWIG (SLESVIG)



DENMARK



SWEDEN

23 Canute Valdemarson m Hedvig

22 Svantepolk Knutson m. Bengta Folkunge

21 Ingeborg m. Jon Jonson Blå

20 Knut Jonson Blå m. Katrina Bengtsdotter

19 Ivar Knutson Blå m. Elin Larsdotter

18 Elin Ivorsdotter Blå m. Simon Kristoferson Stråle

17 Knut Simonson m. Barbro Knus

16 Erik Knutson m. Cajsa Brita Gregorsdotter

15 Erik Erikson m. Anna Olofsdotter

14 Peter Erikson m. Matilda van Houden

13 Cornelius Peterson m. Johanna van der Goes

12 Claes Cornelisze m. Margrietje van der Goes

11 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff m. Grietje Cornelise Van Ness

10 Margrietje Wyckoff m. Mathys Adamse Broüwer

9 Marretje Broüwer m. Lt. Johannes Buys

8 Elizabeth Buys m. Johannes Dolsen

7 Isaac Dolsen m. Mary Fields

6 Matthew Dolsen m. Elizabeth Willits

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st, Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



Children of second marriage:

12. Euphrosine, married Geza II, King of Hungary. 13. Vladimir, Duke of Dorogobush.

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," pp. 36. Isenberg: "Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten," Band 2, Table 93.)

IX. Ingeborg, daughter of Mstislav I and Christine of Sweden, died in 1131.
She married Canute, Duke of Sleswig. (First Descent from Kings of Denmark VII.)

(N. de Baumgarten: "Genealogies et Marriages Occidentaux des Rurikides Russes," in Orientalia Christiana, Vol. IX, Table V.)

Kniveton

SIR MATHEW DE KNIVETON resided at Bradley, Derbyshire, during the reign of Edward I and died before 1290. He married Elizabeth, who is described as a widow in 1290.

Children:

1. *Henry* (*1*), of whom further.
2. Mathew, ancestor of the Knivetons of Mercasten, Derbyshire.

("Genealogist," New Series, Vol. VII, p. 225.)

II. Sir Henry (*1*) *de Kniveton*, son of Mathew and Elizabeth de Kniveton, resided at Bradley. He is mentioned first in 1274 and last in 1299. He was knight of the shire for Derbyshire in the Parliament of 1294. He married Isabel.

Child:

1. *William*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* J. Tilley: "Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire," Vol. I, p. 276.)

III. Sir William de Kniveton, son of Henry and Isabel de Kniveton, is mentioned in 1316 and 1330. He married Isabel, described as a widow in 1331. Agnes Selven released her rights in the manor of "Bradley" to her.

Children:

1. *Henry* (*2*), of whom further.
2. John.
3. William.

("Genealogist," New Series, Vol. VII, p. 225.)

IV. Sir Henry (*2*) *de Kniveton*, son of William and Isabel de Kniveton, resided at Bradley, and was also Lord of Beely. He is named in 1330 and 1353. He was knight of the shire for Derbyshire in the Parliament of 1335. He married Isabel, called a widow in 1358. They had *John* (*1*), of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. John (*1*) *Kniveton*, son of Sir Henry (2) and Isabel Kniveton, was still living in 1369. He married Elizabeth.

Child:

1. *John* (*2*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Sir John (2) Kniveton, son of John (1) and Elizabeth Kniveton, is named in the "Visitation of Derbyshire" as living in "42 Edward IV (1482)" but this seems to be an error for "42 Edward III (1369)." He married Alice, who married (second) John Fyndern.

Children:

1. John.
2. William.
3. *Henry (3)*, of whom further.
4. Robert, resided at Underwood.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Henry (3) Kniveton, son of Sir John (2) and Alice Kniveton, resided at Bradley. He succeeded his brother John as heir to their father and died in 1452. He married Joan.

Children:

1. *Henry (4)*, of whom further.
2. William.
3. John resided at Staverton.

(*Ibid.*, p. 226.)

VIII. Henry (4) Kniveton, son of Henry (3) and Joan, resided at Bradley. He married Elizabeth Bagot. (Bagot XII.)

Children:

1. Richard, married Helen Cokayne.
2. Thomas.
3. William.
4. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
5. Jane.

(*Ibid.*)

IX. Elizabeth Kniveton, daughter of Henry (4) and Elizabeth (Bagot) Kniveton, married Norman Washburne. (Washburne—Family in England—VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

Limesi

RALPH (1) DE LIMESI is described as son of a sister of William the Conqueror and is probably related to Robert de Limesey, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. Domesday Book shows that his possessions were widely scattered, holding land direct from the King in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Hertford, Gloucester, Northampton, Warwick, Nottingham, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. In some counties, including Warwick and Norfolk, the lands had previously been owned by Christina, sister of Edgar Aetheling, which led some of the older authorities to believe that she was his wife. Reference to E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," however, shows that she went with other members of her family to Scotland and later became a nun.

Child:

1. *Ralph (2)*, of whom further.

(H. Ellis: "General Introduction to Domesday Book," Vol. I, p. 446. F. Blomfield: "Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," Vol. VI, p. 170. E. A. Freeman: "History of the Norman Conquest," Vol. IV, p. 697.)

II. Ralph (2) de Limesi, son of Ralph (1) de Limesi, is named as second generation of the family by F. Blomfield. He or his father founded Hertford Priory. He married Hadewise.

Child:

1. *Alan*, of whom further.

(F. Blomfield: "Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," Vol. VI, p. 170. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. I, p. 115.)

III. Alan de Limesi, son of Ralph (2) and Hadewise de Limesi, bestowed the church of Ichenstone in Warwickshire on the monks at Hertford and the manor of Bradwell to the Knights Templar.

Child:

1. *Gerard*, of whom further.

(F. Blomfield: "Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," Vol. VI, p. 170. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. I, p. 115.)

IV. Gerard de Limesi, son of Alan de Limesi, succeeded his father. He married Amy de Bidun, daughter of Halende de Bidun.

Children:

1. John, succeeded his father; his son Hugh died without issue making his aunts his heirs.
2. *Basilia*, of whom further.
3. Alice, married Sir Henry Pinkney.
4. Alianor married David de Lindsey.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Basilia de Limesi, daughter of Gerard and Amy (de Bidun) de Limesi, married Sir Hugh de Oddingsseles. (de Oddingsseles I.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE LUCY

The de Lucy family take their name from Lucé, a commune in the department of Orne about six kilometers southeast of Domfront. It is geographically in Maine on the border of Normandy.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VIII (1932), p. 257.)

I. Richard de Lucy, called "the Loyal," whose ancestry is not known, is first mentioned in a charter dated 1131 for Séez Cathedral, in which Henry I mentions a fief which he had bought from him and his mother Oveline. Richard de Lucy died in 1179. He maintained the cause of King Stephen against Geoffrey of Anjou and was in command of the Castle of Falaise. After Henry II came to the throne he became one of his chief advisers. For twenty-five years he was chief justiciar of England. In 1162 he helped the King secure the election of Thomas à Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop later blamed him for drawing up the so-called "Constitutions of Clarendon," and excommunicated him. During the King's absence in France, de Lucy was made Viceroy of the Kingdom, and while holding that office, put down a revolt of the King's sons and the Earl of Leicester. He also defeated William of Scotland who had invaded Yorkshire and Durham. He opposed the King's strict enforcement of forest laws, and was a champion of the rights and liberties of the Anglo-Saxons as opposed to the Norman feudal aristocracy. In 1179 he resigned the justiciarship and retired to Lesues Abbey, which he had founded. Among other grants made to him was that of Ongar in Essex. There had been fortifications there for many years before this, dating probably to Roman times, but Richard de Lucy is credited with rebuilding Ongar Castle of which some ruins still exist.

Richard de Lucy married Roesia, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. Geoffrey.
2. Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester.
3. *Maud*, of whom further.
4. Alice, married Odinel de Umfraville.
5. Aveline, married Gilbert de Montfitchet.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XII, p. 246. I. C. Gould: "Castle of Ongar," in Essex Archaeological Society Translations, New Series, Vol. VII, pp. 137-141. "Genealogist," New Series, Vol. XV, p. 130.)

II. Maud de Lucy, daughter of Richard and Roesia de Lucy, married Walter Fitz-Robert. (FitzWalter II.)

("Genealogist," New Series, Vol. XV, p. 130.)

Counts of Maine

(de BAUGENCY)

HUGH I, COUNT OF MAINE, the first known to have held that title, died in 1010. He took the side of Eudes I, Count of Blois, against Richard I of Normandy. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Hugh.
2. *Heribert*, of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. III, p. 171.)

II. Heribert I, Count of Maine, son of Hugh I, succeeded his father. For many years he fought Fulk Nerra, Count of Anjou. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Hugh, Count of Maine, whose son Heribert II, Count of Maine, died without issue.
2. Biotte, married Gauthier III, Count of Mayenne.
3. *Paule*, of whom further.
4. Ersende, married Azon, Marquis of Ligurie; among their children were:
   i. Hugh III, Count of Maine.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 169-170.)

III. Paule, daughter of Heribert I, Count of Maine, married Lancelin I, Seigneur de Baugency, son of Lundry, Seigneur de Baugency.

Children:

1. Lancelin II, Seigneur de Baugency; married Alberge or Adelberge; among their children were:
   i. Hildegarde married Fulk IV, Count of Anjou. (Anjou VIII.)
2. *Jean*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 170-71.)

IV. Jean de Baugency, son of Lancelin I, Seigneur de Baugency, and Paule of Maine, was known as Seigneur de la Fleche.

He married his cousin, Paule, daughter of Hugh III, Count of Maine, son of Azon of Ligurie and Ersende of Maine. (Counts of Maine II, Child 4.)

Child:

1. *Elias*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 173.)

V. Elias, Count of Maine, son of Jean de Baugency and Paule of Maine, died in 1120. He allied himself with the English and assisted in the capture of Bayeux and Caen, as well as in the Battle of Tinchebray in 1106.

He married Mathilda, daughter of Gervais, Seigneur of Chateau-du-Loir.
Child:

1. *Eremburge*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 173.)

VI. Eremburge, daughter of Elias, Count of Maine, and Mathilda of Chateau-du-Loir, married Fulk V of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

MALLORY

I. Geoffrey Mallory is the earliest of the family on record and lived during the reign of King Stephen. He held the manor of Kirkly Malory in Leicestershire.
Child:

1. *Ankitell* (*1*), of whom further.

(J. Nichols: "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," Vol. IV, p. 761.)

II. Sir Ankitell (*1*) *Mallory*, son of Geoffrey Mallory, was governor of Leicester Castle in 1174. He joined in the rebellion against Henry II and marched against Northampton. After being defeated, his lands were confiscated.
Child:

1. *Henry*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Henry Mallory, son of Sir Ankitell (1) Mallory, by paying a fine during the reign of King John, had his property in Leicestershire and Warwickshire returned.
Child:

1. *William*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Sir William Mallory, son of Henry Mallory, succeeded his father at Kirkly Malory and was living in 1216.
Child:

1. *Richard*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Sir Richard Mallory, son of Sir William Mallory, was living in 1221. He gave land to the Priory of Thelesford, Warwickshire.
Child:

1. *Robert*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Sir Robert Mallory, son of Sir Richard Mallory, was living in 1261. He made grants to the Priory of St. Deuey and to the Knights Hospitallers.

Child:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Sir Thomas Mallory, K.B., son of Sir Robert Mallory, held land at Kirkly Malory in 1297. On the knighting of Edward, Prince of Wales, May 22, 1306, he was created a Knight of the Bath.

Child:

1. *Ralph*, of whom further.

(C. Moor: "Knights of Edward I," in Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 82, p. 101.)

VIII. Sir Ralph Mallory, son of Sir Thomas Mallory, was elected to Parliament as knight of the shire for Leicestershire, October 6, 1320. In 1324, he was summoned to the Council at Westminster and the following year, served in Guienne. He is described, in 1326, as incapacitated by paralysis.

Child:

1. *Ankitell* (2), of whom further.

(J. Nichols: "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," Vol. IV, p. 761.)

IX. Sir Ankitell (2) Mallory, son of Sir Ralph Mallory, resided at Kirkly Malory. He was assessed ten shillings as an aid for the knighting of Edward of Woodstock in 1346 and died during the reign of Edward III. He sold the manor for a time to William le Clowne, Abbot of Leicester. He married Alice, widow of Ralph, Lord Basset of Sapcote, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Driby.

Children:

1. Thomas.
2. Margery married Robert Moton.
3. *Egelina*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

X. Egelina Mallory, daughter of Sir Ankitell (2) and Alice (Driby) Mallory, married Sir John (2) Bagot. (Bagot IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

DE MONTFORT

De Montfort, a surname of local origin, belonged to the powerful French family of Montfort which resided at Montfort l'Amauri, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, between Chartres and Paris. The town, whose name means, literally, "the strong or fortified hill," is still the site of the ruined château which was held by the de Montforts. There are other towns in France called Montfort—in the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, Eure, and Orne—and a parish called Montford near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, England.

Some of the spellings listed in English registers, such as Mountford, de Monteforte, de Monte Forti, Mounfort, and Mondeford, may derive from the English parish.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. II. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 164.)

I. Amauri de Montfort, first mentioned in 1022, is said to have been a son of a William of Hainault. He began building Montfort, which was completed by his son, Simon.

Amauri de Montfort married Bertrade. A son was *Simon*, of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VI, p. 74.)

II. Simon de Montfort, son of Amauri and Bertrade de Montfort, died about 1087. About 1063 he took a leading part in persuading Duke William to recall Ralph de Tosny and Hugh de Grandmesnil from exile. In 1066 he was at Fecamp with William and his court and attested an act for the Abbey of Coulombs.

He married (first) Isabel Bardoul; (second) a woman whose name is not known; (third) Agnes of Evreux. (Second Descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy—VI.) A daughter was *Bertrade*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 708, 710.)

III. Bertrade de Montfort, daughter of Simon and Agnes (d'Evreux) de Montfort, married Fulk IV, Count of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF MORTAIN

Mortain, a small town beautifully situated on a rocky hill above the gorge of the Cance River in the French department of La Manche and famous for its historic churches and monasteries, was in the middle ages the head of an important comté controlled by the reigning House of Normandy. About 1049 Duke William took it from his cousin William "the Warling" and granted it to his half-brother, Robert, who was thereafter known as "Count of Mortain." Robert was succeeded by his son William, who rebelled against Henry I of England and forfeited his possessions in England and France. Some years later Henry bestowed the comté of Mortain upon his nephew Stephen, who became King in 1135, and it remained a possession of the English Crown until King John lost Normandy in the early thirteenth century. After the recapture of the province by the House of Lancaster, Edmund Beaufort was created Count of Mortain and called such until 1441, when he was made Earl of Dorset. The Counts of Mortain are often described as "Earls" of Mortain, or even of Moreton, and the title is consequently sometimes mistaken for an English one.

I. Robert, Count of Mortain and Earl of Cornwall, son of Herluin de Conteville and Arletta or Herleve, mother of William the Conqueror, was consequently half-brother of that monarch and received from him the comté of Mortain in Normandy. He took part in the invasion of England in 1066 and was in command of the Knights of Contentin at the battle of Hastings. For his services and through his relationship to the King, he gained vast estates in England, giving name to "the small fees of Mortain," which owed less knight service than others.

Robert became the first Earl of Cornwall, when nearly all of the manors of that county were assigned to him. Robert gave St. Michael's Mount a lofty island in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, and one of the most historic places in the west of England, as a priory to the Norman Abbey of Mont St. Michel.

At the time of Domesday Survey Robert of Mortain was listed as possessing seven hundred and ninety-seven manors in various counties of England, including Devon, York, Sussex and Hertford, and was the chief lay-tenant in Northampton. He is said to have built the Castle of Berkhampstead in Hertfordshire, which fell into ruin after 1496. Pevensey in Sussex, the landing-place of William at the start of the invasion, was the head of the Rape of Pevensey, later the Honor of the Eagle, which also was granted to Robert, Count of Mortain.

Robert, Count of Mortain and Earl of Cornwall, married (first), before 1066, Maud de Montgomery. (Counts of Alençon IV, Child 7.) He married (second) Almodis.

Children, of the first marriage:

1. William, Count of Mortain and Earl of Cornwall. 2. *Agnes*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. III, p. 427.)

II. Agnes, daughter of Robert, Count of Mortain, and Maud de Montgomery, married André I, Seigneur de Vitré. (de Vitré V.)

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. III, p. 427.)

MYTTON

I. Richard de Mytton held tenements in Frankwell, a suburb of Shrewsbury in Shropshire, in 1332 and 1342.

(Staffordshire Record Society, New Series, Vol. II, p. 98.)

II. Thomas de Mytton, son of Richard de Mytton, was the first of the family to represent the borough in Parliament and did so in 1354 and 1366. Since that time there has not been a century down to the nineteenth in which a Mytton did not represent Shrewsbury. In 1344, he was listed in the Burgess Roll. He obtained a release from Richard Baget of land in Frankwell reaching from the King's Highway, leading towards Cadogans Cross to the Monkmeole Highway. He also secured a lease from the Abbot and Convent of Bildwas for ninety years for land called "Monkseye" in 1352.

(H. T. Weyman: "Shrewsbury Members of Parliament" in Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, Fourth Series, Vol. XII, p. 149.)

III. Reginald de Mytton, son of Thomas de Mytton, died December 20, 1424. Some pedigrees, including the "Visitation of Shropshire," of 1623, and Burke's "History of the Commoners," make him son of Hankyn Mytton. In some a dotted line appears between Hankyn Mytton and Reginald, indicating that one or two stages in the pedigrees are missing, his father being one, and his grandfather the other. That he was a son of Thomas de Mytton is proved by a deed in 1377, in which he is described as son of the latter. In 1373, 1376, 1380, 1390, and 1400 he was bailiff of Shrewsbury, and in 1373 and 1377 represented the borough in Parliament. He lived as late as 1416, when he and his second wife were parties to a suit in the court rolls. At a post-mortem inquisition held at Wenlock,

Shropshire, March 13, 1429, it was found that William de Mytton, his grandson, aged eighteen years, son of his son, Richard, was his heir.

Reginald Mytton married (first) Eleanor le Skinner. (Skinner IV.) He married (second) Alice, daughter of Sir Hamo Vaughan.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Richard*, of whom further.

Child of second marriage:

2. Thomas, obtained Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury.

(*Ibid.*, p. 153. "Visitation of Shropshire," in Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XXIX, p. 361.)

IV. Sir Richard de Mytton, son of Reginald and Eleanor (Skinner or Skynner) de Mytton, succeeded to his mother's estates at the time of her death but died in 1418, while his father was still living.

He married Margaret de Peshall. (Peshall IV.)

(G. T. O. Bridgeman: "History of the Manor and Parish of Weston-under-Lizard" in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, New Series, Vol. II, p. 98.)

V. William Mytton, son of Sir Richard and Margaret (de Peshall) de Mytton, was born in 1415 and died in 1489. He inherited a large estate in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Warwick. From 1442 to 1443, and again from 1457 to 1458, he was sheriff of Staffordshire, and from 1456 to 1457 of Shropshire. He became justice of the peace for Shropshire in 1453 and held that office until 1460, when he was removed by the Yorkists for siding with the House of Lancaster. In 1447 he represented Staffordshire in Parliament, and in 1470 to 1471 was justice of the peace for that county. He joined the Lancastrian Army for Staffordshire in 1454 and, with other Lancastrians was pardoned for his activities in 1462 when the Yorkists were in power.

William Mytton married Margaret Corbet. (Corbet V.)

(J. C. Wedgwood: "History of Parliament Biographies," p. 622.)

VI. Joan Mytton, daughter of William and Margaret (Corbet) Mytton, married John (4) Washburne. (Washburne—Family in England—VIII.)

(G. T. O. Bridgeman: "History of the Manor and Parish of Weston-under-Lizard" in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, New Series, Vol. II, p. 119.)

Counts of Narbonne and Mâcon

NARBONNE was an ancient town in what later became Languedoc, was regarded as its capital and gave its name to a region between the Alps and Pyrenees. About 138 A.D. it was burned, but was rebuilt by the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius. In 413 it was conquered by the Visigoths and later by the Saracens. Pepin the Short drove them out and within a few years it was governed by the Counts of Mâcon. Mâcon was a town and region bounded by Chalon on the north, Beaujolais on the south, the Saône on the east, and by Charolais and Brion on the west. Under the Carlovingian Kings it became a county.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, p. 99; Part II, p. 4.)

Generation I, same as Counts of Thurgovie and Gatinais.

II. Milo, Count of Narbonne, son of Guérin II, was avoué of the Abbey of Saint-Gall in 750, and is named in charters of Languedoc in 782.

(M. Chaume: "Les origines du duché de Bourgogne," Vol. I, pp. 130, 532-33. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XCIX, chart opp. p. 34.)

III. A son of Milo, whose name has been lost, had a son.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XCIX, chart opp. p. 34.)

IV. A grandson of Milo, whose name has not been found, was the father of:

1. *Liévin*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Liévin, Vicomte of Narbonne, and great-grandson of Milo, was living in 878.

(M. Chaume: "Les origines du duché de Bourgogne," Vol. I, p. 533.)

VI. Mayeul, Vicomte of Narbonne, son of Liévin, lived until 911.
He married Raynoldis or Raymonde.
Children:

1. Raimondis, married Fouchier.
2. Lys.
3. Gaucher, Vicomte of Narbonne.
4. *Aubri* or *Alberic*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part I, p. 100; Part II, p. 4.)

VII. Aubri or *Alberic*, Count of Mâcon, son of Mayeul and Raynoldis or Raymonde, was living in 941. He obtained the county through marriage and went there to reside. After increasing his domain he removed to Salins.

He married (first) Tolosane, daughter of Raculfe, Count of Mâcon.
Children:

1. *Letalde* or *Liétaud*, of whom further.
2. Humbert.
3. Attala.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part II, p. 4.)

VIII. Letalde or *Liétaud*, Count of Mâcon, son of Aubri and Tolosane, became Count in 941 and died in 971. In 956 he was made Count of Bourgogne by Louis d'Outremer.

He married (first) Ermengarde, daughter of Manasses de Vergi; (second) Richilde.
Child of first marriage:

1. *Aubri* or *Alberic II*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 4.)

IX. Aubri or *Alberic II*, Count of Mâcon, son of Letalde or Liétaud and Ermengarde, was associated with his father at Mâcon in 952. He is named in various grants concerning religious property.

He married (second) Ermentrude, daughter of Renaud, Count of Roucy. (Counts of Roucy I, Child 3.)
Children:

1. Letalde II, Count of Mâcon.
2. Alberic.
3. Guillaume.
4. *Beatrice*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.)

X. Beatrice, daughter of Aubri or Alberic II, Count of Mâcon and Ermentrude of Roucy, married Geoffrey III, Count of Gatinais. (Counts of Thurgovie and Gatinais XI.)

(*Ibid.*)

DUKES OF NORMANDY

I. Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, died in 927. He was son of Regnavald, a Norwegian leader. He invaded northern France, and in 921 signed a treaty with Charles III, King of France, whereby the latter ceded him a poorly defined region including the City of Rouen. It was later enlarged.

He married Poppa, daughter of Berenger, Count of Bayeux.
Children:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. Gerlotta or Gerloc, also called Adele or Adelaide, married William III, Duke of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine V.)

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 159.)

II. William I, called Longue Epée (Long Sword), son of Rollo and Poppa, was Duke of Normandy from 927 to 942. He showed some attachment to the Norse language, as he is recorded as having one of his sons learn it. He did homage to Louis IV. In 942 he was assassinated by the Count of Flanders.

He married (first) Sprote, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis; (second) Leutgarde, daughter of Heribert II, Count of Vermandois. (q.v.)

Children of first marriage:

1. *Richara*, of whom further.
2. Herfastus. (Warren I.)

(*Ibid.* E. A. Freeman: "History of the Norman Conquest," Vol. I, p. 205.)

III. Richard I, Duke of Normandy, son of William I and Sprote, was born in 935 and died in 996. He is called Richard the Fearless. During his reign relations were friendly with the Dukes of France or House of Capet. Previous to that time Normandy had been more friendly to the Carolingians.

He married (first) Emma, daughter of Hugh the Great; and (second) Gunnor, daughter of Herfastus, a Danish knight.

Children of second marriage:

1. *Richard*, of whom further.
2. Robert, Archbishop of Rouen.
3. Maud, married Eudes II, Count of Champagne; died without issue.
4. Emma, married (first) Aethelred the Unready, King of England. (q.v.) She married (second) Canute, King of Denmark and England.
5. Havoise, married Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany. (Dukes of Brittany II.)
6. Beatrice, married Ebler, Count of Turenne.
7. Robert, Count of Evreux. (Second Descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy IV.)
8. Geoffrey, Count of Brionne. (Third Descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy IV.)
9. William, Count of Heime and Eu.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 159.)

IV. Richard II, Duke of Normandy, son of Richard I of Normandy and Gunnor, was called Richard the Good. He died in 1026. During his reign there was a rising of the peasants which was repressed.

He married (first) Judith of Brittany. (Dukes of Brittany I, Child 2.) He married (second) Marguerite, daughter of Suenon of Denmark, and (third) Poppa, daughter of William, Count of Arques.

Children of first marriage:

1. Richard III, Duke of Normandy from 1026 to 1027, married Adela of France. (q.v.)
2. *Robert*, of whom further.
3. William, a monk.
4. Adelais, Alix or Judith married Renaud or Rainald I, Count of Burgundy. (Counts of Burgundy II.)
5. Eleanor, married Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.

Child of third marriage:

6. Adele, married Etienne, Count of Champagne.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, pp. 159, 160.)

V. Robert, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Magnificent, ruled from 1027 to 1055. He succeeded his brother. In return for aiding Henry I of France, he received a region known as the Vexin. He died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

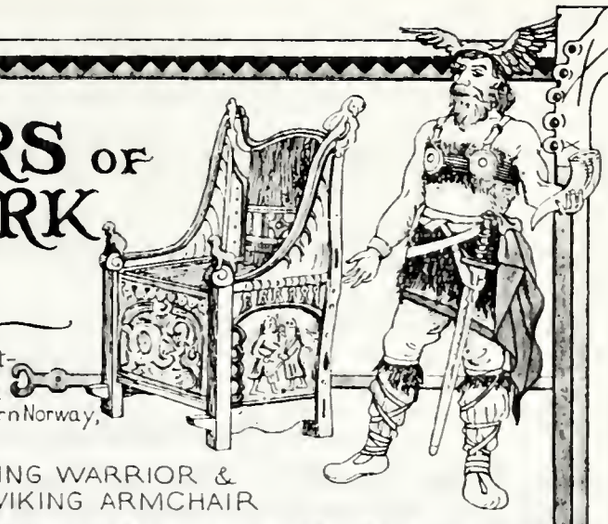
Robert, Duke of Normandy, had two children by Arletta or Herleve, daughter of a tanner of Falaise:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. Adelaide. (First Descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy VI.)

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, pp. 159, 160.)

DESCENT FROM THE

VIKING RULERS OF NORWAY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN



VIKING WARRIOR & A VIKING ARMCHAIR

37 Gudrod Veidekonge (Verdekonge), King of Vestfold, lived in the Ninth Century

36 Halvdan Svarte, K. of all of southeastern Norway, m. a dau. of K. Harold Guldskjeg of Sogn

35 Harold Haarfagre, "Fair Hair", K. of Norway, 860-935; m. 5th Skafrid of Upland

34 Sigurd the Giant

33 Halvden

32 Sigurd Syr, K. of Ringerik d. 1018; m Aosta, granddau. of Harold the Greenlander

31 Harold III, K of Norway, m 2nd, Thora, d. of Trorburg Arkason

30 Olaf III, "the Pacific", K. of Norway, 1069-1093; m. Ingrid d. of Sweyn, K of Denmark

29 Magnus II, K of Norway, m Marguerite, d of Inge, K. of Sweden

28 Harold IV, "Gille", K. of Norway, d. 1136; m. Ingrid, d. of Ragnald, P of Sweden



VIKING CHURCH AT BORGUND, NORWAY

27 Birgitte m. 3rd, Birger Brosa, a "Jarl" in Sweden 1170-1202

26 A daughter m. Filip Erikson, son of Erik Jedvarson by Kristina, d. of the Danish Prince Bjorn Jermsida

25 Holgar Filipson, living in 1191

24 Knut Lange, the Long, K. of Sweden, m. Helina, d. of Peter Strangeson

23 Filip Knutson

22 Johan Filipson m. Ingeborg, d. Svante Svantepolk Knutson

21 Knut Jonsson m. Katrina Magnuson

20 Johan Knutson m. Elena Ulfson

19 Ulf Johsson, living 1393; he was a Judge in Östergöl'd.

18 Lars Ulfson

17 Kristina m. Magnus Gustafson

16 Olof Magnusson



NORWAY



DENMARK



GREENLAND

32 Gorm was King of Denmark early in the 10th Century; m. Thyra, d of Harold, C. of Jutland, 3 granddau. of Athelstane of Eng.

31 Harold Blautand, "Bluetooth", K. of Denmark, m. 2nd, Gunhild

30 Sweyn, K. of Denmark, 986-1014, he conquered England, m. 2nd, Sigred, d of Skogler Toste

29 Estrith, m Ulf, son of Thorkel Sprakalegg

28 Sweyn II, K of Denmark, founder of the Estrithides Dynasty; d. 1074; m Gytha of Sweden

27 Erik III, K. of Denmark 1095-1103; d. on the I. of Cypress; m Bodil d. of Count Thorgot Fagrskium

26 Canute, D. of Sleswig, d. in 1131; m. 2d. Ingeborg

25 Valdemar I, K. of Denmark, 1157-1181; m. Sophia, d. of Sverkei, K. of Sweden

24 Valdemar II, "the Victorious", K. of Denmark, 1202-1241; m. 1st, Marguerite Dankmar of Bohemia

23 Canute Valdemarson, D. of Reval, m. Hedvig

22 Svantepolk Knutson, d. 1280; m Bengta Folkunge

21 Ingeborg m. Jon Jonson Blå

20 Knut Jonson Blå, a Senator, m. Katrina Bengtsdotter

19 Ivar Knutson Blå, living 1356; m Elin Larsdotter

18 Elin Ivarsdotter Blå m. Simon Kristoferson Stråle

17 Knut Simonson m Barbro Knus

16 Erik Knutson m. Cajsa Brita Gregorsdotter

15 Anna Olofsdotter m. 15 Erik Erickson

14 Peter Erikson m. Matilda van Houden

13 Cornelius Peterson m. Johanna van der Goes

12 Claes Cornelisze m. Margaret van der Goes

11 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff m. Grietje Cornelise Van Ness

10 Margrietje Wyckoff m. Mathys Adamse Broüwer

9 Marretje Broüwer m. Johannes Buys

8 Elizabeth Buys m. Lt. Johannes Dolsen

7 Isaac Dolsen m. Mary Field

6 Matthew Dolsen m. Elizabeth Willits

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st, Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

35 Edmund, K. of Upsala

34 Eric Edmundson, K. of Upsala, d. 885

33 Bjorn, "the Old", K of Upsala, d 924

32 Erik II, K. of Upsala, 964-994, m Sigrid, d. of Skogul Tosti

31 Olaf Skolkonnung, K. of Sweden, d. in 1026; m 2nd, Estrid, d. of Mstislav, Prince of the Obotrites

30 Ingegarde m Yaroslav, G D of Kiev

29 Vsevold I, G. D of Kiev, m. 1st, Theodora, d. of Constantine IX Monomachus

28 Vladimir II, Grand D. of Kiev, m. Gytha or Gida of England

27 Mstislav I, Grand D. of Kiev, m. 1st, Christine of Sweden



SWEDEN



KIEV



BOHEMIA

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus

i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



NORWAY

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant crowned or holding an axe argent.

(I. A. Timmis: *Chronological, Historical and Heraldic Charts of the Royal House of England from King Egbert to the Present Time.*)

DENMARK

Arms—Or, semé of human hearts gules, three lions passant guardant in pale azure.

(Charles Boutell, M.A.: *English Heraldry.*)

GREENLAND

Arms—Azure, a polar bear rampant argent.

(S. T. Aveling: *Heraldry; Ancient and Modern.*)

SWEDEN

Arms—Azure, three crowns or.

(James Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry.*)

KIEV

Arms—Azure, the Archangel Michael halo or, robed and winged argent, bearing an oval shield argent, with border or, and a flaming sword.

(J. Siebmacher: *Wappenbuch.*)

BOHEMIA

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant double-queued crowned argent.

(H. G. Strohl: *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Wappenrolle.*)

VI. William the Conqueror married Matilda of Flanders. Their son was: *Henry I*, of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table III.)

VII. Henry I married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. Their daughter was *Matilda* or *Maud*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VIII. Matilda or *Maud* married (second) Geoffrey of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou X.) (Second Royal Descent from William the Conqueror III.)

(*Ibid.*)

DESCENT FROM KINGS OF NORWAY

Norway at the beginning of its recorded history, was divided into tribes which were merging into confederacies ruled by kings. Among these were that of Heiner in the eastern part of the country, Trondelagen in the vicinity of the present city of Trondheim, and Grenland and Vestfold in the south. The latter was ruled by a family known as the Ynglings but in the beginning of the ninth century they acknowledged the overlordship of the King of Denmark. At an early date the "thing" or assembly of the people was organized in the small kingdoms and from this developed the "lagthing" or larger assembly in the confederacies.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," Vol. I, pp. 112-118.)

I. Gudrod Veidekonge or *Verdekonge*, lived in the ninth century and, after freeing himself from Danish overlordship, assumed the title of King of Vestfold.

Children:

1. Olav, King of Vestfold and Grenland.
2. *Halvdan Svarte*, of whom further.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," Vol. I, p. 119.)

II. Halvdan Svarte, son of Gudrod Veidekonge or Verdekonge, died in 860. When he became of age he forced his brother Olav, to share the kingdom with him, and also added neighboring districts until his kingdom included all of southeastern Norway, while other kings recognized his overlordship. He also introduced general taxation which did much to strengthen the central government.

Halvdan Svarte married a daughter of King Harold Guldskjeg of Sogn, and added that district to his other territories.

Child:

1. *Harold*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 119.)

III. Harold Haarfagre, called "Fair Hair," King of Norway, son of Halvdan Svarte, ruled from 860 to his death in 935. He was ten years old when his father died, and he ruled under the advice of a brother of his mother. The local kings of eastern Norway who had recognized his father's overlordship rebelled, but were defeated and their kingdoms annexed. His first wife when offered marriage, answered that she would marry him only if he were king of all Norway. This led to his invasion of the northern part of the kingdom

and his acknowledgment as king of a united Norway. In so doing he created an army and navy and forbade piratic expeditions within the kingdom. Trade with Finland became a royal monopoly and the estates of local leaders who resisted him were confiscated. This led to a migration to the Farve, Orkney and Shetland islands where Viking fleets were fitted out to plunder the Norwegian coasts. He sent a large fleet against them and the islands. About the time he came to the throne, Iceland had been discovered and shared in the Norse migration. Although some of the settlers had fled from him they made him arbiter on the distribution of land and paid him a tax. In return they received self-government under a "thing" or representative assembly and the right of Norwegian citizenship. The centralizing tendencies of his government were based on the work of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great, and his reign was among the most noteworthy in Norwegian history. He is buried at Hauger under a great mound on which a large monument was erected in 1872. It is claimed that after the death of his fifth wife, from whom the line which follows descends, he sat beside her for three years, during which time her face retained its natural color and beauty.

Harold Haarfagre married (first) Gyda, daughter of Eric or Erik, King of Hordaland; (second) Ragnhild, daughter of Eric, King of Jutland; (third) Swaynhild or Swynhild, daughter of Count Eysten; (fourth) Alfrida; (fifth) Skafrid of Upland, and (sixth) Thora of Moster.

Children of fifth marriage:

1. Alofa, married Einer, brother of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.
2. *Sigurd*, of whom further.
3. Haakon I, King of Norway died in 958.
4. Gudrod Glean.
5. Ragnvald.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," pp. 120-130, 141-142, 160. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 588-589. S. Sturlason: "Heimskringla," p. 61.)

IV. Sigurd the Giant, son of Harold Haarfagre and Skafrid, was sent to Ringerike after the death of his mother.

Child:

1. *Halvden*, of whom further.

(S. Sturlason: "Heimskringla," pp. 61-62.)

V. Halvden, son of Sigurd.

Child:

1. *Sigurd*, of whom further.

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 386, 387.)

VI. Sigurd Syr, as he was called, son of Halvden, was King of Ringerike, and died in 1018. He is described as more interested in agriculture than warfare, against the wishes of an ambitious wife.

He married Aasta or Aosta, daughter of Gudbrand, and granddaughter of Harold the Greenlander.

Child:

1. *Harold III*, of whom further.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," p. 237. S. Sturlason: "Heimskringla," p. 164. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 586, 587.)

VII. Harold III Hardrada, King of Norway, son of Sigurd Syr, and Aasta or Aosta, was born in 1015 and died in 1066.

Since the reign of Harold Haarfagre, there had been a period of disorder under his

sons and grandsons, the introduction of Christianity and return of strong central government under Olav Tryggvessön, a loss of national independence when the kingdom was divided by Sweden and Denmark, and the return of independence under St. Olav. After the victory of the Swedes and Danes at Svolder, Harold entered the service of the Eastern Roman Emperors and later that of Yaroslav of Kiev. He then returned to Norway and arranged a division of the kingdom with his nephew Magnus, son of St. Olav. After the death of Magnus he became sole king. For many years he fought King Sweyn or Svend of Denmark, maintained the independence of the Norwegian Church against the Archbishop of Bremen; founded the city of Oslo, and curbed the power of the aristocracy. When Edward the Confessor died in England and the throne of that country was claimed by Harold II and William the Conqueror, he also claimed the throne and in the summer of 1066 landed an army near York. He was defeated and killed by Harold of England.

Harold III married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Yaroslav, Grand Duke of Kiev (q.v.); and (second) Thora, daughter of Trorburg Arkason.

Child of first marriage:

1. Ingerbe, married Olaf I, King of Denmark; and (second) Philip, King of Sweden.

Children of second marriage:

2. Magnus II, King of Norway.
3. *Olaf III*, of whom further.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," pp. 275, 278, 280-294. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 586-587.)

VIII. Olaf III Kyrre, King of Norway, son of Harold III, King of Norway, and Thora, ruled with his brother Magnus from 1066 to 1069, and alone from then until 1093. He is called Olav the Pacific. He negotiated a peace with King Sweyn or Svend of Denmark on the basis of neither claiming supremacy over the other. He was friendly to the church and favored Pope Gregory against the Emperor. Since the Archbishop of Bremen favored the Emperor, the churches of the Scandinavian countries became independent of him. The king was responsible for building many new churches, including the Trondheim Cathedral, the development of Guilds and introduction of foreign customs.

Olaf III married Ingride, daughter of Sweyn or Svend, King of Denmark. (q.v.)

Child:

1. *Magnus II*, of whom further.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," pp. 294, 303. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 566-567.)

IX. Magnus II, King of Norway, natural son of Olaf III of Norway, ruled from 1093 to 1103. He was called Magnus Barefoot. In contrast to the peaceful reign of his father he was an exponent of the Viking spirit. His reign began with war with Sweden over a border province, and was followed by an expedition to the British Isles, but first he stopped at the Hebrides and Isle of Man, which were brought into subjection. In 1103 he landed in Ireland where he was slain. He was buried in St. Patrick's Church at Down.

Magnus II married Margaret of Sweden. (q.v.)

Children:

1. Sigurd the Crusader, King of Norway.
2. Eyston, King of Southern Norway.
3. Olaf IV, King of a portion of Norway.
4. Ragnhild, married Harold Kesia.
5. *Harold IV*, of whom further.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," pp. 303, 310. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 586-587.)

X. Harold IV, King of Norway, natural son of Magnus II, called Gille, died in 1136. The kingdom was divided between him and his brother. Towards the end of his life he became sole king. Soon afterwards a pretender to the throne appeared, named Sigurd. He was imprisoned but escaped to the mountains. Suddenly he appeared at night, gained access to the house and killed Harold in his bed.

Harold IV married Ingrid, daughter of Ragnald, Prince of Sweden.

Children:

1. Inge I, King of Norway, 1136 to 1161.
2. Eysten II, King of Norway, 1142 to 1157.
3. Sigurd II, King of Norway, 1136 to 1155.
4. Magnus V, King of Norway in 1142; died young.
5. *Birgitte*, of whom further.
6. Maria, married Simon Skalp.
7. Margaret, married John Halkelson.

(K. Gjerset: "History of the Norwegian People," pp. 340, 344.)

XI. Birgitte, daughter of Harold IV, King of Norway, and Ingrid, married (first) Inge Hallsteinson, King of Sweden; (second) Magnus, King of Sweden; and (third) Birger Brosa, who was a "Jarl" in Sweden from 1170 until his death in 1202.

Child:

1. *A daughter*, of whom further.

(S. Sturlason: "Heimskringla," pp. 657, 680, 733.)

XII. A daughter of Birger Brosa and Birgitte of Norway, married Filip Erikson. He was a son of Erik Jedvarson and Kristina, daughter of the Danish Prince Bjorn Jermsida, and died in 1160.

Child:

1. *Holger*, of whom further.

(W. L. and H. J. Wyckoff: "Old World Progenitors of the Wyckoff Family," p. 56.)

XIII. Holger Filipson, son of Filip Erikson and a daughter of Birger Brosa, was living in 1191. The name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Knut*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XIV. Knut Lange, the Long, King of Sweden, son of Holger Filipson, claimed the throne of Sweden during a contest between representatives of the older Swedish line and the Gothic line, after the death of King John in 1222. He was related to what later became the Folking Dynasty. From 1229 to 1234 he occupied the throne, but was defeated and killed.

Knut Lange married Helena, daughter of Peter Strangeson.

(*Ibid.*)

XV. Filip Knutson, son of Knut Lange and Helena Petersdotter, had several children.

(*Ibid.*)

XVI. Johan Filipson, son of Filip Knutson, married Ingeborg, daughter of Svante Svantepolk Knutson.

(*Ibid.*)

XVII. Knut Jonsson, son of Johan and Ingeborg (Knutson) Filipson, was a district judge in Östergötland.

He married Katrina, daughter of Bengt Magnusson.

(*Ibid.*, p. 57.)

XVIII. Johan Knutson, son of Knut and Katrina (Magnusson) Knutson, married, in 1338, Elena, daughter of Lars Ulfson.

(*Ibid.*, p. 57.)

XIX. Ulf Jonsson, son of Johan and Elena (Ulfson) Jonsson, was living in 1393. He was a judge in Östergötland.

He married (first) Margaret Petersdotter; (second) Gunilla Udormsdotter.

(*Ibid.*)

XX. Lars Ulfson was a son of Ulf Jonsson, but records do not say by which wife.

He married (first) Katrina Stensdotter; and (second) Ida Johansdotter Bylow.

(*Ibid.*)

XXI. Kristina Ulfsdotter, daughter of Lars Ulfson, married Magnus Gustafson.

(*Ibid.*)

XXII. Olof Magnusson, son of Magnus and Kristina (Ulfsdotter) Gustafson, married, and had a daughter.

(*Ibid.*)

XXIII. Anna Olofsdotter, daughter of Olof Magnusson, married Erik Erikson. (Wyckoff—Family in Europe—IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

De Oddingsseles

SIR HUGH DE ODDINGSSELES was a Fleming and died in 1238. He married Basilia de Limesi. (Limesi V.)

Children:

1. Hugh.
2. *William* (*1*), of whom further.
3. Gerard.

(F. Blomfield: "Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," Vol. VI, p. 170. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. I, p. 115.)

II. Sir William (*1*) *de Oddingsseles*, son of Sir Hugh and Basilia (de Limesi) de Oddingsseles, resided at Solihull in Warwickshire and died in 1249. He married Joan.

Child:

1. *William* (*2*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Sir William (*2*) *de Oddingsseles*, son of Sir William (1) and Joan de Oddingsseles, died in 1295. He held land in the counties of Warwick, Herts, Northampton, and York. He is first mentioned in 1249 as custus of Montgomery Castle. In 1277, he received protection on going to Wales for the King, and is also named as being in the service of the Earl of Warwick. In 1278, he was lord of a manor in Connaught, Ireland, and he is also named as being in Ireland from 1286 to 1289. After that there are references to him in England, but in 1294 he returned to Ireland and became Justiciar there.

Sir William (2) de Oddingsseles married Ela FitzWalter. (FitzWalter V.)

Children:

1. Edmund, died soon after his father.
2. Ida, married John Lord Clinton.
3. Alice, married (first) Maurice de Caunton; (second) Ralph de Perham.
4. Ela, married (first) Peter de Bermingham; (second) Eustace le Poer.
5. *Margaret*, of whom further.

(C. Moor: "Knights of Edward I" in Harleian Society Publications, Vol. LXXXII, pp. 281-82. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. III, p. 313. W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 163.)

IV. Margaret de Oddingsseles, daughter of Sir William (2) and Ela (FitzWalter) de Oddingsseles, inherited Solihull in Warwickshire.

She married (first) Sir John (1) de Grey. (de Grey VIII.) She married (second), in or before 1319, Robert de Moreby.

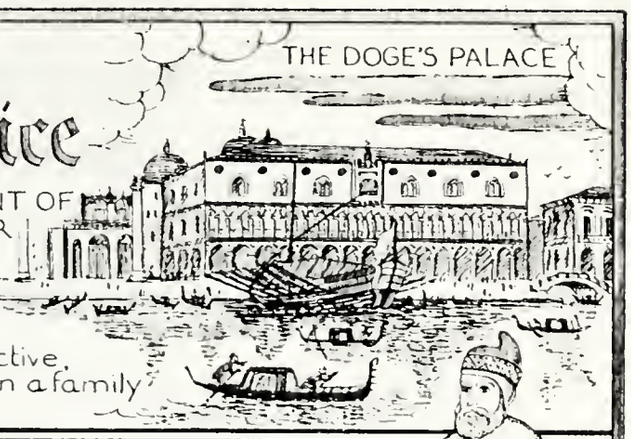
(C. Moor: "Knights of Edward I" in Harleian Society Publications, Vol. LXXXII, pp. 281-82. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. III, p. 313; Vol. VI, p. 145. W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 163.)



A DOGE OF VENICE

DESCENT FROM

Doges of Venice



THE DOGE'S PALACE

A CHART SHOWING THE DESCENT OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER FROM DOGES OF VENICE ~ ~

The first Doge or Duke was elected about 700 A.D. The office was for life but elective, although at times it remained in a family for several generations.

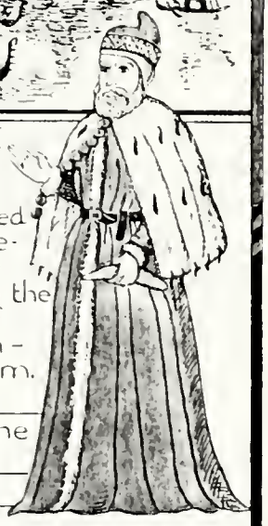
36 Pietro Candiano I, Doge of Venice, elected April 17, 887. He commanded an expedition against Slav pirates near Zara & was killed by an arrow

35 Pietro Candiano II, D. of Venice 932-939

34 Pietro Candiano III, Doge of Venice From 942 to 959; m. Archielda

33 Vitali Candiano, Doge of Venice, ruled in 978 & was the last of his line to hold office

33 St. Pietro Orseolo I, chosen Doge of Venice after assassination of Pietro Candiano IV, & ruled from 976 to 978. He began the erection of the church which became the famous St. Mark's of Venice. He was canonized after his death; m. Felicita Malipiero



32 Maria m. 32 Pietro Orseolo II, Doge of Venice from 991 to 1009; he instituted the great Water Festival, the "Marriage of the Adriatic"

31 Ottone Orseolo became Doge at age of 18; m. Gisele of Hungary

30 Adelaide Orseolo m. Albert, Margrave of Austria

29 Ernest, Margrave of Austria, m. Adelaide or Maud, of Lausnitz

28 Leopold II, Margrave of Austria, m. Itha, dau. of Henry III, Emperor

27 Leopold III, Margrave of Austria., m. Agnes, d. of Emperor Henry IV

26 Gertrude m. Vladislav II, K. of Bohemia

25 Premysl-Ottocar or Ottakar, K. of Bohemia, m. Adelaide, d. of Otto, Marq. of Misnie

24 Marguerite Dankmar m. Vlademir II, King of Denmark

23 Canute Valdemarson m. Hedvig

22 Svantepolk Knutson m. Bengta Folkunge

21 Ingeborg m. Jon Jonson Blå

20 Knut Jonson Blå m. Katrina Bengtsdotter

19 Ivar Knutson Blå m. Elin Larsdotter

18 Elin Ivorsdotter Blå m. Simon Kristoferson Stråle

17 Knut Simonson m. Barbro Knus

16 Erik Knutson m. Cajsa Brita Gregorsdotter

15 Erik Erikson m. Anna Olofsdotter

14 Peter Erikson m. Matilda van Houden

13 Cornelius Peterson m. Johanna van der Goes

12 Claes Cornelisze m. Margrietje van der Goes

11 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff m. Grietje Cornelise VanNess

10 Margrietje Wyckoff m. Mathys Adamse Brouwer

9 Marretje Brouwer m. Johannes Buys

8 Elizabeth Buys m. Lt. Johannes Dolsen

7 Isaac Dolsen m. Mary Fields

6 Matthew Dolsen m. Elizabeth Willits

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st, Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

A DOGE



CANDIANO



ORSEOLI (ORSEOLO)



BOHEMIA

A VENETIAN LADY





CANDIANO

Arms—Argent, a bend azure.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

ORSEOLI
(ORSEOLO)

Arms—Azure, two bears rampant and affrontée or, their feet touching.
Crest—The toque of the doge of Venice.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

BOHEMIA

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant double-queued, crowned argent.
Crest—The crown of the Bohemian Kings.

(H. G. Strohl: *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Wappenrolle.*)

THE ORSEOLO FAMILY, DOGES OF VENICE

The family of Orseolo came originally from Aquila to Venice during the period when the Huns were devastating that region, and became one of the four great ruling families in the early days of the Republic. With other families they supplied doges for two hundred years.

(J. E. Staley: "Dogaressas of Venice," p. 43.)

I. St. Pietro Orseolo I was chosen Doge after the assassination of Pietro Candiano IV, and ruled from 976 to 978. He had taken part in the revolt preceding it. The Church of St. Mark had been burned as well as the ducal palace, and he began the erection of a church to take its place, which later became the famous St. Mark's of Venice, and was responsible for the silver gilt altar front made at Constantinople. He devoted himself more and more to religion, and two years after coming into office, resigned and retired to a monastery. After his death he was canonized.

St. Pietro Orseolo I married Felicita Malipiero.

Children:

1. *Pietro*, of whom further.
2. Domenigo.

(A. Richardson: "Doges of Venice," p. 38. J. E. Staley: "Dogaressas of Venice," pp. 43-44.)

II. Pietro Orseolo II, Doge of Venice, son of St. Pietro Orseolo I by Felicita Malipiero, ruled from 991 to 1009. On coming into power he sent ambassadors to both eastern and western empires, the city being divided into factions each favoring one of them. Zara and other cities on the opposite shore of the Adriatic sought the protection of Venice against pirates. After defeating the pirates he returned home, assuming the title of Doge of Venice and Dalmatia, and instituting the great Water Festival, which became known as the Marriage of the Adriatic, during which the Bishop sprinkled the Doge with holy water and poured the rest into the Adriatic. He also defeated the Saracens at Bari. Like his father he resigned his office for a monastic life.

Pietro Orseolo II, Doge of Venice, married Maria, daughter of Vitali Candiano. (Candiano V.)

Children:

1. Giovanni, died of the plague in 1007; married Maria, niece of Basil, Eastern Roman Emperor.
2. *Ottone*, of whom further.
3. Orso, Archbishop.
4. Domenigo, married Imelda.
5. Icella, married Stephen, Prince of Croatia.
6. Imelda, died in infancy.
7. Felicita, Abbess of Saint Antonio di Torcello.

(A. Richardson: "Doges of Venice," pp. 42-49. J. E. Staley: "Dogaressas of Venice," pp. 50-54.)

III. Ottone Orseolo, son of Pietro II and Maria (Candiano) Orseolo, became Doge of Venice when he was eighteen. He led a victorious army into Croatia where his administration was meeting with success until Flabianico, who objected to the hereditary principle of selecting doges, opposed him. Ottone was deposed and went to Constantinople. A deputation headed by his brother Orso the Archbishop, went there later to recall him to office and found him dead.

Ottone Orseolo married Gisele of Hungary. (Dukes of Hungary V.)

Children:

1. Peter, King of Hungary.
2. *Adelaide*, of whom further.

(A. Richardson: "Doges of Venice," p. 50. N. V. de Saint Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. VI, p. 248.)

IV. Adelaide or *Frowila Orseolo*, daughter of Ottone Orseolo and Gisele of Hungary, married Albert, Margrave of Austria. (Margraves of Austria III.)

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 104.)

DESCENT FROM THE OSTROGOTHIC KINGS OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

The earliest mention of the Goths is about 300 B.C., at which time they were living in what is now East Prussia, and traded in amber gathered on the shores of the Baltic Sea. According to their traditions, they came originally from Scandinavia and in the early part of the Christian era moved south. About 200 A.D., they were living on the north shore of the Black Sea and were divided into two branches, the Visigoths or West Goths, and the Ostrogoths or East Goths. At this time the Romans were paying them to guard the boundary of the empire. The names of some early kings prior to this time have been preserved, but their real history begins about 245.

(H. Bradley: "The Goths," 1903, pp. 1, 5, 7, 24.)

I. Ostrogotha is regarded as the first king of the Amalingstock, and died about 250. His kingdom was near the mouth of the Danube. Under a Roman Emperor Philip, the payments made to the Goths were stopped, and they invaded the provinces of Moesia and Thrace.

Child:

1. *Hanuil*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 24, 27.)

II. Hanuil, son of Ostrogotha, was ancestor of the later Gothic kings, but did not succeed to the throne.

Child:

1. *Athal*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 27. T. Hodgkin: "Italy and Her Invaders," Vol. III, p. 5.)

III. Athal, son of Hanuil, was called "the mild."

Children:

1. *Achiulf*, of whom further.
2. Odwult.

(T. Hodgkin: "Italy and Her Invaders," Vol. III, p. 5.)

IV. Achiulf, son of Athal, had four sons:

1. Ansila.
2. Ediulf.
3. *Vultwulf*, of whom further.
4. Hermenaric, chosen King about 350; he conquered many tribes and built up a large empire, but was defeated by the Huns.

(*Ibid.*, p. 5. H. Bradley: "The Goths," 1903, pp. 44-45.)

V. Vultwulf, son of Achiulf, had a child:

1. *Walaravans*, of whom further.

(T. Hodgkin: "Italy and Her Invaders," Vol. III, p. 5.)

FRANCE

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

BRITTANY

Arms—Pure ermine.

(Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry*, p. 232.)

FITZALAN

Arms—Barry of eight or and gules.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage*.)

FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général*.)

WM. THE CONQUEROR

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

ALAN, E. OF RICHMOND

Arms—Checky, or and azure, a bordure of England and a canton ermine.

(James Yorke: *The Union of Honour*, page 82.)

SIR JOHN DE GREY, K. G.

Arms—Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux, with a bend gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

BOTETOURT

Arms—Or, a saltire engrailed sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

RUINS OF THEODORIC'S PALACE, RAVENNA, ITALY



A CHART OF 1700 YEARS OF DESCENT FROM

Early Kings of Europe

THEODORIC'S TOMB, RAVENNA







A LADY OF THEODORIC'S TIME

64 Ostrogotha, first K. of the Amalingstock, d. abt. 250
63 Hunuil, ancestor of the later Gothic Kings
62 Athal, called "the Mild"
61 Achiulf
60 Vultwulf
59 Walaravans
58 Winithar, killed fighting the Huns
57 Wandalar
56 Theudemer, d. in 474, m. Erelieva
55 Theodoric, most glorious figure in Gothic history, d. in 506; established his court at Ravenna & reigned for 37 years
54 Theualcote m. Alaric II, K. of the Visigoths
53 Amalaric, K. of the Visigoths, m. Clotilda
52 Athanagild, K. of the Visigoths
51 Brunhilda m. Sigebert, K. of Metz
50 Childebert, K of Austrasia, m. Faldubrade
49 Theodobert II, K. of Austrasia
48 Regintrude m Theodon III, D. of Bavaria
47 Thassillon, d. in 660
46 Grimoald I, D. of Bavaria, d in 696
45 Theodon V, D. of Bavaria, d. in 708
44 Grimoald II, D. of Bavaria, m. Pilitrude
43 Sonichilde m., as 2nd wife, Charles Martel
42 Landrave m. Sigramine, C. of Hasbaigne
41 Gunderland XII, C. of Hasbaigne
40 Ingram, C. of Hasbaigne
39 Irmgard or Ermengarde m. Louis I, the Pious, Emperor
38 Lothaire I, Emperor, m. Ermengarde of Alsace
37 Lothaire II, K. of Lorraine, m 2nd, Valtrade
36 Bertha m. 1st, Thibaut, C. of Arles
35 Boson, Marquis of Tuscany
34 Bertha m. 2nd, Raimond III, C. of Toulouse
33 William I, C. of Arles, m. Adele of Anjou
32 Constance m. Robert II, K. of France
31 Adela of France m 2nd, Baldwin V, C. of Flanders
30 Matilda or Maud m. William the Conqueror
29 Henry I, K. of England
28 Matilda m Conan III, D. of Brittany
27 Bertha m. Alan de Bretagne, E. of Richmond & Cornwall
26 Brian (1) FitzAlan
25 Alan (1) FitzBrian m. Agnes Haget
24 Brian (2) FitzAlan m. Alice Hansard
23 Sir Alan (2) FitzBrian m. Agnes FitzHenry
22 Sir Brian (3) FitzAlain, Lord FitzAlan
21 Katherine FitzAlan m. Sir John (2) de Grey, Ld. Grey, K.G.
20 Maud de Grey m. John (2) de Botetourt, Ld Botetourt
19 Joyce de Botetourt m. 2nd, Sir Adam (3) de Peshall
18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton
17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet
16 Joan Mytton m. John (4) Washburne
15 John (5) Washburne m. Emma —
14 John (6) Washburne m. Joan Bushall
13 John (7) Washburne m. Martha Stevens
12 William Washburne m. Jane —
11 Mary Washburne m. Richard Willets
10 Thomas (1) Willets m. Dinah Townsend
9 Thomas (2) Willets m. 2nd, Rachel Powell
8 Isaac Willits
7 Lieut. Thomas (3) Willits m. Mary Allison
6 Elizabeth Willits m 1st, Matthew Dolsen
5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry (2) Chrysler
4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st, Hannah Lundy
3 Henry (3) Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann
2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker
1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr., m. Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr., m. Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Buckus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

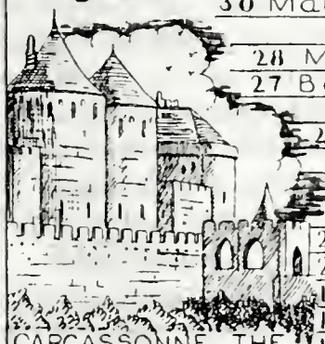


FRANCE

THEODORIC WAS BOTH A ROMAN OFFICIAL & GOTHIC KING ~

CHARLES MARTEL





CARCASSONNE, THE GREATEST MEDIEVAL FORTRESS IN FRANCE



BRITTANY



FITZALAN



FLANDERS



WM. THE CONQUEROR



ALAN, E. OF RICHM'D



SIR JOHN DE GREY, K.G.



BOTETOURT



EMPEROR LOTHAIRE

VI. Walaravans had a child:

1. *Winithar*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Winithar, son of Walaravans, attempted to throw off the yoke of the Huns. He was victorious in two battles, but was defeated and killed in a third.

Child:

1. *Wandalar*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* H. Bradley: "The Goths," 1903, p. 47.)

VIII. Wandalar had three children:

1. Walamir, King of the Ostrogoths.
2. Widemir, King of the Ostrogoths.
3. *Theudemer*, of whom further.

(T. Hodgkin: "Italy and Her Invaders," Vol. III, p. 5.)

IX. Theudemer, son of Wandalar, died in 474. He was one of three brothers who reigned in succession under the Huns. In 453 when Attila died, the Ostrogoths under their leadership regained their freedom, defeating the Huns.

Theudemer married Erelieva.

Child:

1. *Theódoric*, of whom further.

(H. Bradley: "The Goths," 1903, p. 48.)

X. Theódoric, son of Theudemer, died in 506. His name is the most glorious in Gothic history. As a young man he was sent to Constantinople and gained great influence at the Byzantine Court. In 488 he set out on an invasion of Italy in the name of the Eastern Roman Emperor, and defeated Odoacer who had seized power there. The conquest was completed at the end of five years. He was at one and the same time a Roman official and a Gothic king. He enforced the Roman law, appointed consuls, and encouraged the Senate to meet. Although an Arian in religion he was tolerant toward the Catholic Church. He established a court at Ravenna, where his tomb still stands. His reign lasted for thirty-seven years.

Children:

1. Amalasuntha, married Eutharic.
2. Ostrogothe, married Sigismund, King of Burgundy.
3. *Theudicote*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. II, p. 574.)

XI. Theudicote, daughter of Theódoric, married Alaric II, King of the Visigoths. (Descent from the Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain III.)

(*Ibid.*)

Paganel

FULKE PAGANEL was, according to Dugdale, a son of Ralph Paganel who held ten lordships in Devonshire, five in Somersetshire, fifteen in Lincolnshire, and fifteen in Yorkshire, and whose chief seat was at Drax, Yorkshire. Some modern authorities, however, including H. S. Grazebrook and August le Prevost, regard him as a son of William Paganel, Lord of Montiers-Hubert, in Normandy. Regardless of his parentage, Fulke Paganel came into possession of the lordship of Dudley in Staffordshire. It is probable that he did so by marriage with the heiress of William FitzAnsulph, who held the lordship at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Children:

1. *Ralph*, of whom further.
2. William, ancestor of the Paganels of Bampton and Bridgewater.

(H. S. Grazebrook: "Barons of Dudley," in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, Vol. IX (1888), pp. 6-7.)

II. Ralph Paganel, son of Fulke Paganel, succeeded his father in the lordship of Dudley. He held Dudley Castle for the Empress Maud, who also made him governor of Nottingham Castle.

He married a daughter of Robert (1) de Ferrières, Earl of Derby. (de Ferrières IV.)

Children:

1. Gervase, succeeded his father; married Isabel de Beaumont, widow of Simon St. Liz.
2. *Hawise*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

III. Hawise Paganel, daughter of Ralph and———— (de Ferrières) Paganel, married (first) John de Somery. (de Somery I.) She married (second) Roger de Berkeley.

(*Ibid.*)

PESHALL

The early history of the Peshall family is obscure, and the various authorities on the subject do not agree. G. T. O. Bridgeman in his "History of the Manor and Parish of Weston-under-Lizard" published in 1899, and H. F. Parsall's "Parshall Family" published in London in 1915, both state that John de Swynnerton owned land in Peshall, Staffordshire. According to the former, he purchased it from Robert, son of Stephen de Peshall, and Thomas, son of Thomas de Peshall. The latter mentions this purchase, but adds that he secured another portion of it by marriage to Eleanor de Peshall, daughter of Stephen de Peshall.

According to Bridgeman, the above John de Swynnerton had two sons Richard and Adam, who adopted the name Peshall and were the ancestors of the Pearsall and Parsall families. H. F. Parsall states that John de Swynnerton had a son Richard, who received the manor of Peshall and adopted the name. He died in 1300 leaving two sons, Richard and Adam. The Adam named as son of John de Swynnerton by Bridgeman and the Adam by Parsall as son of Richard de Peshall and grandson of John de Swynnerton, appear to be identical and form Generation One of the line which follows.

In 1928, C. E. Pearsall edited "The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family in England and America," and ascribes a different origin. While the older writers claim that the Peshalls descend from the Swynnertons, he makes the Swynnertons originate from the earlier Peshalls. He mentions the Adam de Peshall named above but denies he was son or grandson of John de Swynnerton. Instead, he makes him son of a Walter de Peshall and this Walter a brother of the Stephen mentioned in the first paragraph. These brothers, William and Stephen, he describes as sons of a John de Lumley de Peshall, although they are not mentioned in the chief reference on the Lumley family.

(G. T. O. Bridgeman: "History of the Manor and Parish of Weston-under-Lizard" in Stafford Record Society Collections, New Series, Vol. II, pp. 98, 103-4. H. F. Parsall: "Parshall Family," p. 58. C. E. Pearsall, editor: "History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family in England and America," Vol. I.)

I. Adam (1) de Peshall resided at Peshall and Eccleshall in Staffordshire. According to some authorities, he sometimes appears under the name de Swynnerton and also that of de Whethales. He married Anne, and they had:

1. *Adam (2)*, of whom further.

(J. C. Wedgwood: "Staffordshire Parliamentary History," in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, 1917-18, p. 85.)

II. Adam (2) de Peshall, son of Adam (1) and Anne de Peshall, is first mentioned in 1333 as bailiff of Eccleshall and died in 1346. In 1341, he was sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire and represented the former in Parliament. In 1339 and in 1343, he was collector for the Priory of Ware. His brother Richard was in Parliament in 1334. For some unknown reason, he was arrested and placed in Stafford jail in 1345, but he escaped. In the following year he was slain on Caynton Heath, Shropshire.

Adam (2) de Peshall married Jane de Eyton. (de Eyton VIII.)

Child:

1. *Sir Adam (3)*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Sir Adam (3) de Peshall, son of Adam (2) and Jane (de Eyton) de Peshall, was knighted in 1377 and died October 26, 1419. He was sheriff of Staffordshire from November 14 to December 8, 1380, when his name was evidently removed because he had been elected to Parliament. He had already served in 1373 for Shropshire, and represented Staffordshire in 1377, 1380, 1382, 1383, and Shropshire again in 1394, 1402 and 1411. He also held the positions of Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire from 1382 to 1386, and Commissioner for the Army for Staffordshire in 1392 and 1399 and for Shropshire in 1399 and 1403, and sheriff of Shropshire 1397-1399 and 1408-1409, and in 1410 was one of those appointed to collect money in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Hereford.

Sir Adam (3) de Peshall married (first), about 1362, Elizabeth de Weston, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Weston and widow of Sir John de Wyston. She died in 1366,

and he married (second), by 1369/70, Elizabeth ap Rees, daughter of Sir Philip ap Rees and widow of Henry Mortimer of Chelmarsh. Sir Adam (3) de Peshall married (third), in 1388, Joyce de Botetourt, widow of Sir Baldwin de Freville. (de Botetourt IV.)

Child, of the third marriage:

1. *Margaret*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 119-20.)

IV. Margaret de Peshall, daughter of Sir Adam (3) and Joyce (de Botetourt-de Freville) de Peshall, married Sir Richard de Mytton. (Mytton IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

KINGS OF POLAND

The cradle of ancient Poland was between the Oder and Vistula rivers. It consisted largely of forests with many spaces cleared and populated. The people were of several tribes, including the Polonians who resided on the Warta. Under pressure of invasions from Germany, chiefs or dukes were chosen and they organized armed forces similar to militia. Central power was lacking over the various tribes. Since they were pagans, the Germans used this as a pretext in advancing east. The earliest dynasty over the country was the Popiels who ruled about three hundred years, but whose history is vague and much of it fictitious.

(Polish National Committee of America: "Polish Encyclopedia," 1926 (Published in Geneva, Switzerland), Vol. I, p. 481. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, Part II, p. 192.)

I. Piast was a simple inhabitant of the village of Cruswic and in 842 was elected Duke of Poland to put an end to a long period of lawlessness after the death of Popiel II. He was successful in restoring order and ruled until 860/61.

Child:

1. *Ziémovit*, of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, Part II, p. 192.)

II. Ziémovit, Duke of Poland, son of Piast, succeeded his father in 861 and died in 892. He repelled the attacks of neighbors and introduced more advanced methods of warfare.

Child:

1. *Leszek*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Leszek IV, Duke of Poland, son of Ziémovit, succeeded his father in 892 and died in 913.

Child:

1. *Ziemomysl*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Ziemomysl, Duke of Poland, son of Leszek IV, succeeded his father in 913 and died in 964.

Child:

1. *Mieszko*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Mieszko I, Duke of Poland, son of Ziemomysl, succeeded his father in 964 and died in 992. He was the first to introduce western civilization to Poland. This was done first, by becoming a Christian, thus removing the pretext of the Germans in attacking the

country, and second, by recognizing the suzerainty of Otto I as Emperor. He also created a permanent army of three thousand knights.

Mieszko I married (first) Dubravka of Bohemia. (Kings of Bohemia III, Child 4.) He married (second) Oda, daughter of Thierri, Margrave of Brandenburg; and (third), the widow of Walter, Margrave of Misnie.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Boleslav*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 192-193. Polish National Committee of America: "Polish Encyclopedia," 1926 (Published in Geneva, Switzerland), Vol. I, pp. 481-482.)

VI. Boleslav Piast, first King of Poland, son of Mieszko I and Dubravka of Poland, succeeded his father in 992 and died in 1025. He is known as Boleslav the Valiant (or the Brave), and won back Cracow in 999 and Moravia in 1004 from the Czechs, territory from the Ruthenians in 1018 and defeated the army of Emperor Henry II. He requested the Pope to make Poland a kingdom, but the matter was deferred and in 1024 he convoked the Polish bishops at Gniezno, and, in the presence of his feudatories and the army, was crowned by the Archbishop.

Boleslav Piast married Conilde, daughter of Dobremir.

Among their children were:

1. *Mieczyslaw*, of whom further.
2. Dobremir.

(Polish National Committee of America: "Polish Encyclopedia," 1926 (Published in Geneva, Switzerland), Vol. I, p. 462. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin: "Political History of Poland," 1917, pp. 10, 11. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 193.)

VII. Mieczyslaw, King of Poland, son of Boleslav Piast, King of Poland, and Conilde, succeeded his father in 1025 and died in 1034. During his reign there was strife between him and his brother, a revolt at home, and an alliance between the Empire and Bohemia, through which most of his father's gains were lost.

Mieczyslaw married Richense, daughter of Ezzo, Count Palatine of the Rhine.

Children:

1. *Kasimierz* or *Casimir*, of whom further.
2. A daughter, married Bela I, King of Hungary.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 193. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin: "Political History of Poland," 1917, pp. 21, 22.)

VIII. Kasimierz or *Casimir I*, Duke of Poland, son of Mieczyslaw and Richense, ruled from 1040 to 1058. He renounced the title of King and recognized the suzerainty of the Emperor to gain his support, and is known as Kasimierz or Casimir the Restorer. His work was to restore unity and peace, rebuild cities and reorganize the government by strengthening the central authority at the expense of nobles and the church.

Kasimierz or Casimir I married Maria Dobrognieva of Russia. (Grand Dukes of Kiev IV, Child 2.)

Children:

1. Boleslav II, King of Poland.
2. Vladeslav-Herman, King and Duke of Poland.
3. Mieczyslaw.
4. Odon.
5. *Svatava*, of whom further.

(E. H. Lewinski-Corwin: "Political History of Poland," 1917, p. 23. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 194.)

IX. Svatava, daughter of Kasimierz or Casimir I and Maria, married Vratislav II, King of Bohemia. (Dukes and Kings of Bohemia VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

Chrysler

First Descent from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy

ROLLO, First Duke of Normandy, died in 927. He married Poppa, daughter of Berenger, Count of Bayeux.

II. William I, called Longue Epée (Long Sword), was Duke of Normandy from 927 to 942. He married Sprote, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis.

III. Richard I, Duke of Normandy, ruled from 942 to 996. He married Gunnor, daughter of Herfastus, a Danish knight.

IV. Richard II was Duke of Normandy from 996 to 1026. He married Judith, daughter of Conon the Strong, Count of Rennes.

V. Robert, Duke of Normandy, called the Magnificent, reigned from 1027 to 1055. By Herleve or Arletta he had a son and a daughter.

VI. Adelaide, daughter of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Arletta or Herleve, and sister of William the Conqueror, married (first) Enguerand II, Count of Ponthieu; (second) Lambert, Count of Lens; and (third) Eudes, Count of Champagne.

VII. Judith, daughter of Lambert, Count of Lens, and Adelaide, was known as Judith the Countess, and as such was recorded in the Domesday Book as holding estates in many counties, most of them probably gifts from William the Conqueror. She married Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland. (de St. Liz II.)

SECOND DESCENT FROM ROLLO, FIRST DUKE OF NORMANDY

Generations I-III, same as First Descent from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy.

IV. Robert, son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and Gunnor, was Count of Evreux.

V. Richard, Count of Evreux, son of Robert of Evreux, died in 1067. He accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of England, and fought at Hastings.
He married Adele, widow of Roger, Seigneur of Toeni and Conches.

VI. Agnes of Evreux, daughter of Richard, Count of Evreux, and Adele, married Simon de Montfort. (de Montfort II.)

THIRD DESCENT FROM ROLLO, FIRST DUKE OF NORMANDY

Generations I-III, same as First Descent from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy.

IV. Geoffrey, also called Godfrey, son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and Gunnor, was Count of Brionne.

V. Gilbert, son of Geoffrey, was Count of Brionne.

VI. Richard FitzGilbert (de Clare I), son of Gilbert, Count of Brionne, was founder of the de Clare family of England. He married Rohesia Giffard.

VII. Gilbert FitzRichard married Adeliza, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont.

VIII. Adeliza married Alberic (2) de Vere. (de Vere II.)

COUNTS OF ROUCY

Roucy was a county centering around a town of the same name, four leagues from Reims and forming one of the seven portions of Champagne.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, p. 272.)

I. Renaud, Count of Reims, was living in 940 and died March 15, 973. He took the side of Louis d'Outremer against Hugh the Great, Duke of France. He built a fortress at Rouci and became Count of Roucy.

Renaud married Alberade, daughter of Louis IV, of France. (First Descent of Charlemagne VIII, Child 7.)

Children:

1. *Gilbert*, of whom further.
2. Brunon, Bishop of Langres.
3. Ermentrude, married (first) Aubri or Alberic II, Count of Macôn. (Counts of Narbonne & Macôn IX.) She married (second) Otto William, Count of Burgundy. (Counts of Burgundy I.)
4. A daughter married Fromand I.

(*Ibid.* M. D. R. von Redlich: "Pedigrees of Some of Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants," p. 279.)

II. Gilbert, Count of Roucy, son of Renaud, died about 990.

Children:

1. *Ebles*, of whom further.
2. Letard, Seigneur of Marle.
3. Yvette, married Manasses II, Count of Rethel.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, p. 272.)

III. Ebles I, Count of Roucy, son of Gilbert of Roucy, succeeded his father. After the death of the Archbishop of Reims in 1025, he offered to unite the County of Reims to the church lands in order to succeed him, and for a time acted as Archbishop. At Pentacost in 1027, he crowned Henry I, it then being the custom to crown the prince during the life-

time of his father. There is a difference of opinion as to whether his wife was still living. He married Beatrix of Hainault. (Counts of Hainault V.)

Children:

1. *Alix, Adelaide* or *Alice*, of whom further.
2. Avoie married Godfrey, Seigneur of Florines and Rumigni.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 273.)

IV. Alix, Adelaide or *Alice*, daughter of Ebles I, Count of Roucy, and Beatrix of Hainault, married Hilduin IV, Count of Montdidier, who became next Count of Roucy. In 1059, he assisted at the coronation of Philip I and died in 1063.

Children:

1. Ebles, Count of Roucy.
2. André, Seigneur of Rameru and Arcies.
3. Felice married Sancho-Ramirez, King of Aragon.
4. Beatrice, married Geoffrey, Count of Perche.
5. *Marguerite*, of whom further.
6. Ermentrude married Thibaut, Count of Risnel.
7. Ade, married (first) Geoffrey, Seigneur de Guise; married (second) Gauthier de Aast, and (third) Thierry d'Avesnes.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Marguerite of Roucy, daughter of Hilduin IV, Count of Montdidier, and Alix, Adelaide or Alice of Roucy, married Hugh, Count of Clermont. (Counts of Clermont II.)

(*Ibid.*)

De St. Liz

SIWARD was called Earl of Northumberland in a charter of King Edward the Confessor, about 1050. He died in 1055.

Siward married Aelfled, daughter of Aldred of Bernica.

Child:

1. *Waltheof*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI (1926), p. 638.)

II. Waltheof, son of Siward and Aelfled, was a minor when his father died, and for this reason, the Earldom of Northumberland was bestowed on Tostig, a brother of Harold and favorite of the King. When Tostig was banished in 1065, Waltheof was made Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton. He is not known to have opposed William the Conqueror, but, in 1069 he joined the Danes in an invasion of Yorkshire. In 1070 he submitted to William the Conqueror, was restored to his earldom, and in 1072 received that of Northumberland. In 1076, Waltheof joined a conspiracy of the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford, but soon repented, confessed his guilt to Archbishop Lanfranc, and then to William, who was in Normandy. Returning to England with William, he was arrested, brought twice before the king's court and was sentenced to death. He was beheaded on St. Gile's Hill near Winchester, May 31, 1076.

Waltheof married, in 1070, Judith the Countess. (First Descent from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy VII.)

Children, among others:

1. *Maud*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 638-39-40.)

III. Maud, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, married (first) Simon de St. Liz, and (second) David I, King of Scotland.

Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, is not named in Domesday Book and therefore probably came to England shortly afterward, as he is named in a charter of 1090. He fought for William II in Normandy in 1098 and later took part in a Crusade, returning safely from Jerusalem. He set out a second time but died on his way to the Holy Land in 1116.

Children:

1. Simon, Earl of Huntingdon; married Isabel de Beaumont.
2. Waltheof, Abbot of Melrose.
3. *Maud*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 640.)

IV. Maud de St. Liz, daughter of Simon de St. Liz and Maud, married Robert FitzRichard. (FitzWalter I.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 641.)

NOBLE AND ROYAL LINEAGES

EARLS OF SALISBURY

Salisbury, spelled "Sarisberie" in Domesday Book, was located in Wiltshire, and consisted of old Sarum and neighboring parishes of which the Bishop of Salisbury was tenant-in-chief. The bishop, known as St. Osmund, divided the lands among three tenants-in-chief. W. H. Jones, who compiled, in 1865, an introduction and translation to Domesday Book for Wiltshire, states that a farm in that parish was still called "Earl's Farm," possibly as a memorial to its ancient lords, the Earls of Salisbury.

(W. H. Jones: "Domesday for Wiltshire," pp. 23, 68, 198, 230.)

I. Edward of Salisbury, ancestor of the line, is found to have been a brother of Gerold de Roumere, Dapifer of Normandy, before the conquest of England. The earliest record of him is in the charters granted by William the Conqueror to the Abbey of Selby and that of William's Queen to the Abbey of Malmesbury. The dates are not given, but this was prior to 1070. Edward was one of the three tenants-in-chief appointed by Bishop Osmund. At the same time he was tenant-in-chief over forty other manors, one being Amsbresbury, located in the counties of Surrey, Hants, Somerset, Middlesex, Buckingham, Hertford and Oxford. The last mention of Edward is in 1119, when he was standard bearer to Henry I in the battle of Brenevill in Normandy, where the rebellion of Hugh de Gournay was suppressed.

Edward of Salisbury married a daughter of Roger de Reimes or de Ramis, who is listed in Domesday Book as a tenant *in capite* in Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Children:

1. *Walter*, of whom further.
2. Matilda, married Humphrey (2) de Bohun.
3. Leonis, married Robert de Stutevill.

(W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 39. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 49, 53-54.

II. Walter of Salisbury, son of Edward of Salisbury, was living as late as 1142. In 1136, he witnessed a charter of King Stephen. He married Sibilla de Chaources. (de Chaources or de Chaworth V.)

Children:

1. *Patrick*, of whom further.
2. Sibilla or Sibyl, married John le Mareschall.
3. Hawise, married (first) Rotrou, Count du Perche; (second) Robert, Count of Dreux.
4. Walter, Canon of Bradenstoke.
5. William, Canon of Bradenstoke.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, p. 29. W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 39.)

III. Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, son of Walter of Salisbury and Sibilla de Chaources or de Chaworth, was born prior to 1120, and died in 1167-68. He was constable of Salisbury and steward in the household of the Empress Maud. She created him Earl of Salisbury or Earl of Wiltshire about 1142. During the reign of Henry II, he was lieutenant and captain-general of the army in Aquitaine.

Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, married (first) Matilda. He married (second), as her second husband, Ella, Ela, or Hèle of Alençon and Ponthieu. (Counts of Alençon VII.)

DE BEAUCHAMP

Arms—Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

WM. DE LONGESPÉE

Arms—Azure, six lioncels rampant or, three, two, one.

(Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage.*)

COUNTS OF ROUCY

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th; or, a lion azure; 2nd and 3rd, gules, an owl or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

COUNTS OF PONTHIEU

Arms—Azure, a chevron between in chief two roses and in point a crescent, all or.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

EARL OF SALISBURY

Arms—Paly of six, gules and vair, on a chief or a lion passant sable.

(Burke: *Dormant and Extinct Peerages.*)

A CORONATION CHART

DE BEAUCHAMP

WM. DE LONGESPÉE



WESTMINSTER ABBEY WHERE ALL OF THE KINGS & QUEENS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEROR HAVE BEEN CROWNED

A CHART OF DESCENT OF WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER FROM NOBLE LORDS OF ENGLAND & FRANCE WHO ATTENDED THE CORONATIONS OF THEIR SOVEREIGNS AND IN SOME INSTANCES TOOK IMPORTANT PARTS

30 HILDUIN IV, COUNT OF MONTDIDIER, became Count of Roucy through his wife Alice of Roucy; d. in 1065. In 1059, he assisted at the coronation of Philip I, King of France

30 GUY I, COUNT OF PONTHIEU, took part in the coronation of Philip I, King of France in 1059. He m. Ada

29 Marguerite of Roucy m. Hugh, Count of Clermont

29 Agnes, Countess of Ponthieu, m. Robert de Bellême, Count of Alençon

28 Adeliza of Clermont m. Gilbert Fitz Richard

28 Wm. III, C. of Alençon & Ponthieu, m. Hélène (Alix, Ela, etc.) of Burgundy

27 Adeliza de Clare m. Alberic de Vere

27 Ella, Ela, or Hèle, of Alençon & Ponthieu, m. 2nd, Patrick, E. of Salisbury

26 Rohesia de Vere m. 2nd, Payn de Beauchamp

COUNTS OF ROUCY

26 WILLIAM, EARL OF SALISBURY, bore the staff of St. Edward at the first coronation of Richard I in 1189, & the canopy at his second coronation. He m., shortly after 1190, as her 3rd. husband, Eleanor (Alienor) de Vitré

25 Simon de Beauchamp

24 WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, d. about 1260. He was grand almoner at the coronation of Queen Eleanor, his duty being to lay the cloth spread under the King's feet from the room where he assumed the regalia to the pulpitum in Westminster Abbey

25 Ela, Countess of Salisbury, m. WILLIAM DE LONGESPÉE, natural son of Henry II of England. He attended the coronation of King John in 1199

24 Ida de Longespée m. 1st, Walter Fitz Robert

23 Beatrice de Beauchamp m. 1st, Thomas Fitz Otho

COUNTS OF PONTHIEU

23 Ela Fitz Walter m. William de Oddingsseles

22 Maud Fitz Otho m. John Botetourt

22 Marg. de Oddingsseles m. S. John de Grey

21 Thomas de Botetourt m. Joan Somery

21 Sir John de Grey, K.G., m. Kath. Fitz Alan

20 John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, m. **20** Maud de Grey

19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton

17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet

16 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne

15 John Washburne m. Emma

14 John Washburne m. Jane Bushall

13 John Washburne m. Martha Stevens

12 William Washburne m. Jane

11 Mary Washburne m. Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp
1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris
1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland
1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.

SALISBURY



WILLIAM, E. OF SALISBURY, BORE THE STAFF OF ST. EDWARD



THE KING IS CROWNED



Children, of the second marriage:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. Patrick.
3. Philip.
4. Walter.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 29-30. W. H. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 39.)

IV. William, Earl of Salisbury, son of Patrick and Ella, Ela or Hèle of Alençon and Ponthieu, was born about 1150, and died April 17, 1196. In 1173, he was a captain in the royal forces; in 1189 bearer of St. Edward's staff at the first coronation of Richard I and bearer of the canopy at his second coronation. From 1193 to 1196, he was sheriff of Wiltshire, and in 1195, a captain in the king's army in Normandy.

William, Earl of Salisbury, married shortly after 1190, as her third husband, Eleanor or Alienor de Vitré. (de Vitré VIII.)

Child:

1. *Ela*, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 30-31.)

V. Ela, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of William and Eleanor or Alienor de Vitré, was born about 1190, died August 24, 1261, and was buried at Lacock Abbey. She was her father's heiress. On December 25, 1238, she became a nun at Lacock Abbey, which she had founded, and from August 12, 1240, until April 5, 1256, she was Abbess there.

Ela married William de Longespée. (Second Descent from William the Conqueror V.)

(*Ibid.*)

Chrysler

First Descent from Saxon Kings of England

THE period in English history usually called Anglo-Saxon goes back to the early ninth century. It derives its name from Alfred the Great, who was the first of the Saxon Kings of England to sign his name "*rex Anglo-Saxonum.*" The origin of this title is not quite clear. It is generally believed to have arisen from the final union of the various kingdoms under Alfred in 886. Bede, in his "Ecclesiastical History," states that the people of the more northern kingdoms, *i.e.* East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, belonged to the Angles, while those of Essex, Sussex and Wessex were sprung from the Saxons. Other early writers, however, do not observe these distinctions. Neither in language nor in customs is there evidence of any appreciable differences between the two groups of Angles and Saxons. There is no doubt, however, that the Angles and Saxons were different nations originally, and that they coalesced in very early times, before the invasion.

(W. H. Stephenson: "Asser's Life of King Alfred," pp. 148-52.)

I. Cerdic landed in Britain in 495, and in six years subdued the natives in what became the Kingdom of the West Saxons or Wessex. He died in 534.

(B. Thorpe, editor: "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages, Vol. XXIII, pp. 2, 13.)

II. Crioda, son of Cerdic, is named in three texts of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, but omitted in the fourth text.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Cynric is called grandson of Cerdic and son of Crioda in three texts of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. He ruled from 534 to 560 in Wessex.

(*Ibid.*, p. 14.)

IV. Ceawlin, King of Wessex, son of Cynric, ruled from 560 to 593.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15, 17.)

V. Cutha, also called Cuthwin, son of Ceawlin, according to some texts of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and of Cynric, according to another. He died in 584.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Cedlwulf, son of Cutha, was King of Wessex from 597 to 611.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15, 17.)

SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND

Arms—Azure, a cross moline or.

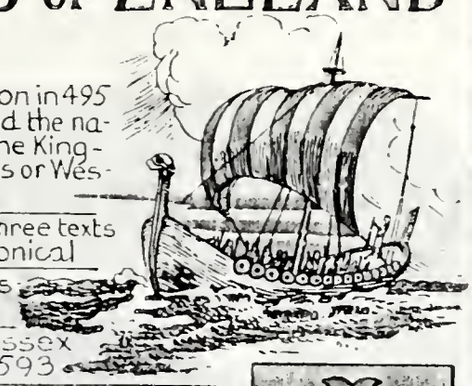
(I. A. Timmis: *Chronological, Historical and Heraldic Charts of the Royal House of England from King Egbert to the Present Time.*)

CHART OF DESCENT FROM

SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND



ALFRED THE GREAT





SAXON KINGS





COIN OF ALFRED THE GREAT



KING ECGBEORHT



A SAXON LADY



ANGLO-SAXON WEAPONS



DRINKING HORN

50 Cerdic landed in Briton in 495 & in six years subdued the natives in what became the Kingdom of the West Saxons or Wessex. He died in 534

49 Crioda is named in three texts of the Anglo Saxon Chronical

48 Cynric ruled in Wessex from 534 to 560

47 Ceawlin, King of Wessex ruled from 560 to 593

46 Cutha, also called Cuthwin, d. 584

45 Cedlwulf, K. of Wessex 597-611

44 Ceolweald

43 Coenred (Kenwealh), K. of Wessex 641-72

42 Ingild

41 Eoppa

40 Eafa

39 Ealmund

38 Ecgbeorht, K. of the W. Saxons 800-836; conquered Kent in 823; m. Raedburh

37 Aethelwulf, K. of Wessex 839-861, K. of Kent 839-858, m. Osburh, d. of Oslac

36 Alfred the Great, K. of Eng. 871-901; m. Ealhswith, d. of Aethelred Mulel, E. of Gaini

35 Edward I, K. of England 901-924; m. Eadgifu, d. of Sigehelm, E. of Kent

34 Eadgifu m. Charles the Simple, King of France

33 Louis IV, d'Outremer, K. of France, b. 921; d. 954; m. Gerberge, d. of Hen. I, D. of Saxony

32 Maud or Matilda m. Conrad the Peaceful, K. of Burgundy

31 Bertha m. Eudes I, C. of Blois, d. 995

30 Eudes II, C. of Blois & Champagne, m. 2nd, Ermengarde of Auvergne

29 Bertha of Blois & Champagne m. Alain V, D. of Brittany

28 Havise m. Hoel, C. of Cornouaille & Duke of Brittany

27 Alain VI, D. of Brittany, m. Ermengarde, d. of Fulk IV, C. of Anjou

26 Conan III, D. of Brittany, m. Matilda, d. of Henry I, K. of England

25 Bertha, heiress of Brittany, m. Alan, E. of Richmond

24 Brian FitzAlan

23 Alan FitzBrian m. a daughter of Bertram Haget

22 Brian FitzAlan m. Alice, daughter of Gilbert Hansard

21 Sir Alan FitzBrian of Bedale m. Agnes, d. of Randolph FitzHenry

20 Sir Brian FitzAlan, Lord FitzAlan, m. twice

19 Katherine FitzAlan m. Sir John Grey, Ld. Grey of Rotherfield

18 Maud Grey m. John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt

17 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall

16 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton

15 William Mytton m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Corbet

14 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne

13 John Washburne, d. 1546; m. Emma —

12 Wm. Washburne, b. in Eng.; d. Oct. 30, 1658, at Hempstead, L.I., m. Jane

11 Mary Washburne m. Richard Willits

10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend

9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell

8 Isaac Willits

7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison

6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy

i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp 1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris 1C. Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus

i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.




EGBERT



VII. Ceolweald, son of Cedlwulf.
(*Ibid.*, pp. 4, 58.)

VIII. Coenred or *Kenwealh*, King of the West Saxons, son of Ceolweald, was King of Wessex from 641 to 672.
(*Ibid.*, pp. 23, 31.)

IX. Ingild, son of Coenred or Kenwealh.
(*Ibid.*, pp. 4, 58.)

X. Eoppa, son of Ingild.
(*Ibid.*)

XI. Eafa, son of Eoppa.
(*Ibid.*)

XII. Ealmund, son of Eafa.
(*Ibid.*)

XIII. Ecgbert, *Ecgberht* or *Egbert*, King of the West Saxons, son of Ealmund, died in 839. He spent three years in exile in France, residing with Charlemagne, King of the Franks. He returned to England in 802 to ascend the West Saxon throne. Soon afterwards he held a "parliament" at Winchester, in which he ordered that the name of his kingdom should be changed to that of England.

Ecgbert, Ecgberht or Egbert married Raedburh.

Child:

1. *Aethelwulf* or *Ethelwulf*, of whom further.

(W. Stubbs: "The Constitutional History of England," Vol. I, pp. 172, 235. W. Stubbs: "Egbert," in "Dictionary of Christian Biography," Vol. II, pp. 46-49.)

XIV. Aethelwulf or *Ethelwulf*, King of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, son of Ecgbert, Ecgberht or Egbert and Raeburh, died June 13, 858, and was buried at Winchester. To celebrate his victory over the Norsemen at Ockley, he left England in 855 to go on a pilgrimage to Rome. He made a large number of valuable offerings to Pope Leo IV and promised a yearly payment to the See of Rome, which is said to have been the origin of Peter's Pence.

Aethelwulf or Ethelwulf married (first) Osburh or Osburga, daughter of Oslac, the royal cup-bearer. He married (second), in July 856, Judith, daughter of Charles II the Bald, King of the Franks (q.v.)

Children of the first marriage:

1. Aethelbald or Ethelbald, King of Kent, married, as her second husband, his stepmother, Judith of France.
2. Aethelstan or Ethelstan.
3. Aethelbert or Ethelbert.
4. Aethelred or Ethelred.
5. *Aelfred* or *Alfred*, of whom further.

(A. W. Haddan and W. Stubbs: "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents of England and Ireland," Vol. III, pp. 636-48. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 904-06.)

XV. Aelfred or *Alfred*, called the Great, King of the West Saxons, son of Aethelwulf or Ethelwulf and Osburh or Osburga, was born in 849, and died October 28, 901. He succeeded his three older brothers, Aethelbald, Aethelbert and Aethelred, whose successive reigns covered the period from 858 to 870. His own reign began in 871 and ended with his death in 901.

When the Danes invaded Wessex in 871, Alfred gained the great victory at Ashdown. He won even greater fame in 878 against the Danes in the battle of Edington, as a result of which the Danish king was made to receive baptism. After this victory the English people began to look to Alfred and the West Saxons as their champions and deliverers from attacks of the Danes, and Alfred was now recognized by all as the overlord of England.

The general outward results of the reign of Alfred were twofold: He saved England from the invasions of the Scandinavians and made his own kingdom the center for union of the whole country. The laws which Alfred had issued were designed to mold the people of England into one nation. He did much to wipe out the distinction between the Welsh, Britons, and Jutes. Another characteristic of these laws was their intensely religious character and through them he did much to restore monastic life in England. The intellectual side of Alfred's character is as great as the ecclesiastical and military. He translated many works, intended for the instruction of his people, into the Teutonic dialect used by them. He did much to advance learning in England, and in this period Wessex won literary eminence. He also had compiled a history of the English nation, which is still our best source of knowledge of Alfred's time.

Aelfred or Alfred the Great married, in 868, Ealhswith, daughter of Ethelred, Ealdorman of the Gainas.

Children:

1. *Eadward* or *Edward*, of whom further.
2. Aethelward or Ethelward.
3. Aethelflaed or Ethelflaed, married Ethelred of Mercia.
4. Aelfthryth, married Baldwin II, Count of Flanders.
5. Aethelgifu or Ethelgifu, Abbess of Shaftesbury.

(W. Stubbs: "The Constitutional History of England," Vol. I, pp. 99, 127, 191-97. W. H. Stevenson: "Asser's Life of King Alfred," pp. 20-96. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. I, 152-61.)

XVI. Eadward or *Edward*, called the Elder, King of the Angles and the Saxons, son of Aelfred or Alfred the Great and Ealhswith, died at Worcester in 924. His reign is marked by the widening of his kingdom and the reduction of other princes to a condition of dependence. Because his reign was one marked with success, he has been called "the Unconquered King."

Edward the Elder married (first) Ecgwyn, a lady of high rank. He married (second), in 901, Aelflaed, daughter of Aethelheim, one of his chieftains. He married (third) Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, daughter of Sigillin or Sigehelm, Earl of Kent.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Aethelstan or Ethelstan.
2. Aelfred or Alfred.
3. Eadgyth, married Sitric, Danish King of Dublin.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Aelfweard.
5. Eadwine.
6. Aethelflaed.
7. *Eadgifu* or *Eadgyfu*, of whom further.
8. Aethelhild.
9. Eadhild, married Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks. (q.v.)
10. Adele or Aelfgifu, married, as his third wife, Ebles, Duke of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine IV.)
11. Eadgyth (again). (Third Descent from the Saxon Kings of England XVII.)


KING ALFRED



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

HENRY II OF ENGLAND

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND

Arms—Azure, a cross moline or.

(J. A. Timmis: *Chronological, Historical and Heraldic Charts of the Royal House of England from King Egbert to the Present Time.*)

NAVARRE

Arms—Gules, a chain or in double orle cross and saltire. Helmet crowned.
Crest—A peacock's tail proper.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

ARAGON

Arms—Or, four pales gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—A winged dragon issuant or, holding a flag extended argent charged with a cross gules.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

DENMARK

Arms—Or, semé of human hearts gules, three lions passant guardant in pale azure, crowned or.

(Charles Boutell, M.A.: *English Heraldry.*)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules.
Crest—On an imperial crown a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.
Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.
Mottoes—(Over the crest) In defense.
(Under the arms) *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

(Burke: *Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.*)

HUNGARY

Arms—Per pale, first, gules, four fesses argent; second, gules, a Lorraine cross argent issuant from a crown or, placed on a hillock vert.
Crest—A swan argent, holding in its beak a horseshoe or.
Supporters—Two angels.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

SWEDEN

Arms—Azure, three crowns or.

(James Parker: *Glossary of Heraldry.*)

POLAND

Arms—Gules, an eagle argent, beaked, membered and crowned or.

(Jahrbuch der K. K. Heraldischen Gesellschaft adler Neue Folge.)

NORWAY

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant crowned or holding an axe argent.

(I. A. Timmis: *Chronological, Historical and Heraldic Charts of the Royal House of England from King Egbert to the Present Time.*)

HOUSE OF CAPET

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

SAVOIE
(House of Savoy)

Arms—Gules, a cross argent (the upright and transverse both reaching to the edge of the shield.)
Crest—The head of a lion or, affrontée, winged argent.
War Cry—St. Maurice.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

BOHEMIA

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant double-queued, crowned argent.
Crest—The crown of the Bohemian Kings.

(H. G. Strohl: *Oesterreichisch Ungarishe Wappenrolle*, p. 6, Table VII.)



William the Conqueror



Saxon Kings of England



Henry II of England



Navarre



Denmark



Aragon



Kings of Scotland



Sweden



Hungary



Poland



House of Capet



Norway



Savoie

House of Savoy



Bohemia

2664.

Royal arms as borne by ancestors of the late Walter P. Chrysler



Children of the third marriage:

12. Eadmund or Edmund. (Second Descent from the Saxon Kings of England XVII.)
13. Eadred.
14. Eadburh or Edburga.
15. Eadgifu or Eadgyfu (again), married Louis, King of Arles or Provence.

(J. R. Green: "The Conquest of England," pp. 189-215. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 419-23. W. Stubbs: "The Constitutional History of England," Vol. I, pp. 176, 183.)

XVII. Eadgifu or *Eadgyfu*, daughter of Eadward or Edward the Elder and Aelflaed, married Charles III, the Simple, King of France. (First Descent from Charlemagne VII.)

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History, Tables I, XII.)

SECOND DESCENT FROM SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND

Generations I-XVI, same as First Descent from Saxon Kings of England.

XVII. Eadmund or *Edmund*, son of Eadward or Edward the Elder and Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, died in 946. He became king on the death of his half-brother, Aethelstan, October 27, 940. He was slain in battle by a certain Liofa, who was himself slain by the king's men.

Eadmund or Edmund married (first) Aelfgifu, who died in 944. It is said that he married (second) Aethelflaed, daughter of Aelfgar.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Eadwig or Edwy.
2. *Eadgar* or *Edgar*, of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 401-02. J. R. Green: "The Conquest of England," pp. 268-81.)

XVIII. Eadgar or *Edgar*, called the Peaceful, King of England, son of Eadmund or Edmund and Aelfgifu, was born in 944 and died July 8, 975. His reign was a period of national consolidation, peace and orderly government.

He married (first) Aethelflaed, daughter of Ordmaer. He married (second), in 964, Aelfthryth, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devon.

Child of the first marriage:

1. Eadward, called Edward the Martyr.

Children of the second marriage:

2. Eadmund.
3. *Aethelred*, of whom further.

(J. R. Green: "The Conquest of England," pp. 281-312. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 365-70.)

XIX. Aethelred, called the Unready, King of the English, son of Eadgar or Edgar and Aelfthryth, was born in 969 and died April 22, 1016. He was crowned King of England in 978. The fact that Aethelred was called "the Unready" does not imply that he lacked energy or resource, but that he lacked counsel. The invasions of the Danes became more pronounced during his reign, and he was obliged to bribe them. He also required that each shire in England should contribute to the fleet of the Realm for the purpose of holding off the invaders. This act established a precedent among the English kings.

Aethelred the Unready married (first) Aelfgifu, said to have been a daughter of

Thored, Earl of the Northumbrians; (second) Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. (q.v.)

Children of the first marriage:

1. *Eadmund* or *Edmund*, of whom further.
2. Wulfhild, married the Ealdorman of East Anglia.
3. Eadgyth, married Eadric St. Reona.
4. Aelfgifu, married Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Edward the Confessor, King of England from 1042 to 1066.
6. Godgifu, married Drogo, Count of Mantes.

(E. A. Freeman: "The Norman Conquest," Vol. I, pp. 285-417. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 891-97.)

XX. Eadmund or *Edmund*, called Ironside, King of the English, son of Aethelred the Unready and Aelfgifu, was born in 989, and died at London, November 30, 1016, and was buried at Glastonbury.

When the Danish King Canute invaded England in 1015, Edmund went to meet him, but through the desertion of Eadric, Earl of Mercia, he was forced to retire into Northumbria. On the death of Aethelred in 1016 the citizens of London and those of the Witan who were present in the city chose Edmund king, while the rest of the Witan meeting at Southampton elected Canute, who then besieged London. Edmund marched through Wessex and the western shires, receiving their submission and raising an army with which he defeated the Danes at Pen in Somersetshire. Canute then lifted the siege of London and marched westward; Edmund with a new and larger force met him at Sherston in Wiltshire where they fought for two days. The battle was indecisive and Canute withdrew his forces to resume the siege of London. Edmund followed Canute to relieve that city; he then defeated the Danes at Brentford and Oxford and drove them into Sheppey. He was now rejoined by Eadric, and together they pursued the Danes into Essex, overtaking them at Assandun (or Ashington). Eadric again deserted Edmund and the English were routed with terrible slaughter. Finally the two kings met together and decided to divide the kingdom: Edmund was to be king of the south of England, and Canute was to reign over the north. Very shortly after this meeting Edmund died.

Eadmund or Edmund married, in 1015, Ealdgyth, widow of the Danish Earl Sigeferth.

Children:

1. Edmund, died in Hungary.
2. *Eadward* or *Edward*, of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 403-05. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 26. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 132.)

XXI. Eadward or *Edward*, called the Exile, son of Eadmund or Edmund and Ealdgyth, died in 1057. He and his brother Edmund, while still in their infancy, are said to have been sent by King Canute to Sweden or to Russia, and afterwards to have gone to Hungary before 1038. There appears no corroboration of this account in the annals of Hungary, but the constant tradition in England and Scotland is too strong to be set aside. In 1057 Edward, then the only surviving son of his father, returned to England at the invitation of Edward the Confessor, who planned to make him his heir. Shortly after his arrival, however, Edward died without having seen the King.

Eadward or Edward the Exile married Agatha, daughter of St. Stephen I of Hungary.

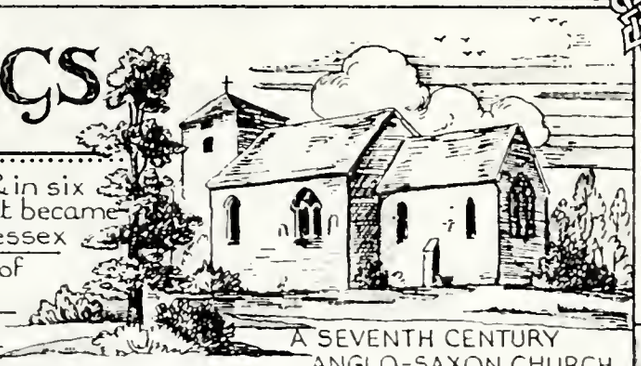
THIRD DESCENT FROM

SAXON KINGS

OF ENGLAND



A SAXON WARRIOR



A SEVENTH CENTURY ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH

50 Cerdic landed in Briton in 495 & in six years subdued the natives in what became the Kingdom of the West Saxons or Wessex

49 Crioda is named in three texts of the Anglo Saxon Chronicle

48 Cynric ruled in Wessex 534-560

+7 Ceawlin, K. of Wessex 560-593

+6 Cutha, also called Cuthwin, d. in 584

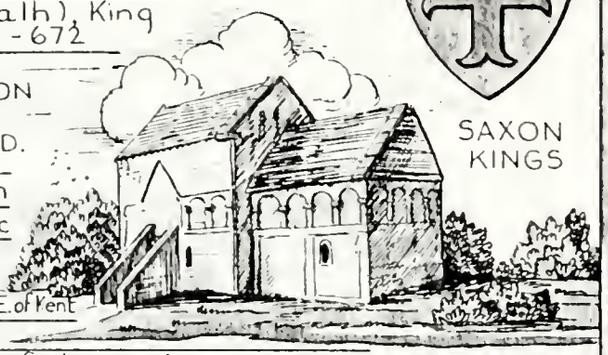
+5 Cedlwulf, King of Wessex 597-611

++ Ceolweald

+3 Coenred (or Kenwealh), King of the West Saxons 641-672

+2 Ingild

+1 Eoppa



AN ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH BUILT ABOUT 700 A.D.

SAXON KINGS

40 Eafa

39 Ealmund

38 Ecgbeort, K. of W. Saxons 800-836; m. Raedburh

37 Aethelwulf, K. of Wessex 839-861; m. Osburh, d. of Oslac

36 Alfred the Great, K. of England 871-901; m. Ealhswith, d. of Aethelred Mulel, E. of Gaini

35 Edward the Elder, K. of England, m. Eadgifu, d. of Sigehelm, E. of Kent

34 Eadgyth m. Otto the Great

33 Liutgarde m. Conrad "the Red", D. of Lorraine

32 Otto, Duke of Franconia & Carinthia m. Judith

31 Henry m. Adelaide, d. of Eberhard, Count of Nordgaw

30 Conrad II, Holy Roman Emperor, m. Gisela of Swabia

29 Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor, m. Agnes of Poitau

28 Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, m. Bertha of Savoy

27 Agnes m. 2nd, Leopold III, Margrave of Austria

26 Gertrude m. Vladislav II, King of Bohemia

25 Premysl-Ottocar (Ottakar), K. of Bohemia, m. Adelaide, d. of Otto the Rich, M. of Misnie



DENMARK

24 Marquerite Dankmar m. Valdemar II, King of Denmark

23 Canute Valdemarson m. Hedvig

22 Svantepolk Knutson m. Bengta Folkunge

21 Ingeborg m. Jon Jonson Blå

20 Knut Jonson Blå m. Katrina Bengtsdotter

19 Ivar Knutson Blå m. Elin Larsdotter

18 Elin Ivorsdotter Blå m. Simon Kristoferson Stråle

17 Knut Simonson m. Barbro Knus

16 Erik Knutson m. Cajsa Brita Gregorsdotter

15 Erik Erikson m. Anna Olofsdotter

14 Peter Erikson m. Matilda van Houden

13 Cornelius Peterson m. Johanna van der Goes

12 Claes Cornelisze m. Margrietje van der Goes

11 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff m. Grietje Cornelise Van Ness

10 Margrietje Wyckoff m. Mathys Adamse Brouwer

9 Marretje Brouwer m. Johannes Buys

8 Elizabeth Buys m. Lt. Johannes Dolsen

7 Isaac Dolsen m. Mary Fields

6 Matthew Dolsen m. Elizabeth Willits

5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler

4 John Matthew Chrysler m. 1st, Hannah Lundy

3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann

2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy
i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French
ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp

1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch
i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes
ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris

1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland

1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus
i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



A SAXON WARRIOR



SAXON KINGS

Arms— Azure, a cross moline or.

(I. A. Timmis: *Chronological, Historical and Heraldic Charts of the Royal House of England from King Egbert to the Present Time.*)

DENMARK

Arms – Or, semé of human hearts gules, three lions passant guardant in pale azure.

(Charles Boutell, M.A.: *English Heraldry.*)

Children:

1. Edgar Aetheling, King-elect of the English, died at some unknown date after 1120.
2. *Margaret*, of whom further.
3. Christina, a nun.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 133. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 371-73; Vol. XII, p. 1017.)

XXII. Margaret, called St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Eadward or Edward and Agatha, was born, probably in Hungary, some time about 1045 or 1046, and died in Scotland in 1093. She married, as his second wife, Malcolm III, King of Scotland. (Kings of Scotland IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

THIRD DESCENT FROM SAXON KINGS OF ENGLAND

Generations I-XVI, same as First Descent from Saxon Kings of England.

XVII. Eadgyth, daughter of Eadward or Edward the Elder and Aelflaed, married Otto the Great, Holy Roman Emperor. He was crowned by Pope John XII in 962, and later received homage from the rulers of Poland, Bohemia and Denmark.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Tables I, XIII. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 329-30.)

XVIII. Liutgarde, daughter of Otto the Great and Eadgyth of England, was born in 931 and died in 953. She married Conrad the Red, Duke of Lorraine, who was killed fighting the Magyars in 955.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table XIII.)

XIX. Otto, Duke of Franconia and Carinthia, son of Conrad the Red and Liutgarde, was born in 947, and died in 1004. He married Judith.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 284. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. VI, p. 119.)

XX. Henry, son of Otto of Franconia and Carinthia and Judith, died before his father in 997. He married Adelaide, daughter of Eberhard, Count of Nordgaw.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 441. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 696.)

XXI. Conrad II, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Henry and Adelaide, was born in 990 and died in 1039. He was elected King of Germany in 1024, assumed the Lombard Crown in 1026 and was founder of the so-called Franconian or Salian dynasty. He was crowned Emperor, March 26, 1027, by Pope John XIX. He married Gisela, daughter of Herman II, Duke of Swabia.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 350.)

XXII. Henry III, called the Black, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Conrad II and Gisela of Swabia, was born October 28, 1017, and died October 5, 1056. He was designated

as his father's successor, and was crowned King of Germany in 1028. He was ruler of Germany, Italy and Burgundy, and overlord of Hungary.

Henry III married (first) Gunhilda, daughter of Canute, King of Denmark and England; married (second) Agnes, daughter of William V, Count of Poitiers and Aquitaine.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table XIII.)

XXIII. Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Henry III and Agnes of Poitiers, was born November 11, 1050, and died August 7, 1106. He was crowned King of Germany in 1054, appointed Duke of Bavaria in 1055 and, on the death of his father in 1056, inherited Italy and Burgundy. In 1065, he was declared of age, and in 1069 assumed his responsibilities as ruler. His reign was stormy and, like his predecessors, he had to fight to uphold his regal power.

Henry IV married (first) Bertha, daughter of Otto, Count of Susa; married (second) Adelaide Praxedis, a Russian Princess.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Agnes*, of whom further.
2. Conrad, Count of Lorraine.
3. Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table XIII.)

XXIV. Agnes, daughter of Henry IV and Bertha of Susa, was born in 1070 and died in 1143. She married (first), in 1079, Frederick of Hohenstauffen, Duke of Swabia, who died in 1105. She married (second) Leopold III, Margrave of Austria. (Margraves of Austria VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

CHART OF DESCENT FROM SCOTTISH KINGS AND SECOND DESCENT FROM SAXON KINGS





A SCOTTISH WARRIOR & THE FLAG OF SCOTLAND, THE CROSS OF ST ANDREW



EDINBURGH CASTLE

50 Cerdic landed in Briton in 495. He d. in 534
49 Crioda is named in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle
48 Cynric ruled in Wessex from 534 to 560
47 Ceawlin, King of Wessex from 560 to 593
46 Cutha, also called Cuthwin, d. in 584
45 Cedlwulf, King of Wessex from 597 to 611
44 Ceolweald
43 Coenred (Kenwealh), K. of Wessex 641-672
42 Ingild
41 Eoppa
40 Eafa
39 Ealmund
38 Ecgbeorht, K. of the W. Saxons 800-836. He conquered Kent in 823; m. Raedburh
37 Aethelwulf, K. of Wessex 839-861, & of Kent 839 858; m. Osburh, dau. of Oslac
36 Alfred the Great, K. of England 871-901; m. Ealhswith, d. of Aethelred Mulel, E. of Gaini
35 Edward I, K. of England 901-924; m. Eadgifu, d. of Sigehelm, Earl of Kent
34 Edmund, K. of England 940-46; m. Aelfgifu
33 Edgar the Peaceful, King of England 944-975; m. 1st, Aelthelflaed
32 Aethelred the Unready, K. of England 979-1016; m. 1st, Aelfgifu, d. of Thored, E. of Northumbria.
31 Edmund "Ironside", K. of England 1016, m. Ealdgyth
30 Edward "the Exile" m. Agatha, sister of Emp. Henry II
29 Margaret, "St. Margaret of England", m. 29 Malcolm III, "Canmore", K. of Scotland.
28 Matilda of Scotland m. Henry I, King of England
27 Matilda or Maud, Q. of England, m. Geoffrey V. Plantagenet, C. of Anjou & Maine
26 Henry II, King of England
25 William de Longespée m. Ela, Countess of Salisbury
24 Ida de Longespée m. Walter FitzRobert
23 Ela FitzWalter m. Sir William de Oddingsseles
22 Margaret de Oddingsseles m. 1st, Sir John de Grey
21 Sir John de Grey m. Katherine FitzAlan
20 Maud de Grey m. John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt
19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall
18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton
17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet
16 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne
15 John Washburne, d. in 1546; m. Emma
14 John Washburne, d. in 1593; m. Joan Bushall
13 John Washburne, d. in 1624; m. Martha Stevens
12 Wm. Washburne, b. in Eng.; d. Oct. 30, 1658, at Hempstead, L.I.; m. Jane
11 Mary Washburne m. Richard (1) Willets
10 Thomas Willits m. Dinah Townsend
9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell
8 Isaac Willits
7 Thomas Willits m. Mary Allison
6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen
5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler
4 John Matthew Chrysler m Hannah Lundy
3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann
2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

38 Alpin, K. of Dalriada Scots, slain July 20, 834
37 Kenneth I Mac Alpin, K. of the Scots, d. in 860; m. the daughter of Donald of the Isles
36 Constantine I, King of Scotland, or Alban was killed in battle in 877
35 Donald, reigned 889-900. He d. trying to reduce highland robber tribes
34 Malcolm I, became King of Scotland 943, & was slain in 954
33 Kenneth II, became King of Scotland in 971, & was slain in 995
32 Malcolm II, King of Scotland, d. Nov. 25 1034; m. a daughter of the D. of Burgundy
31 Bethoc m., abt. 1000, Crinan the Thane hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, slain 1045
30 Duncan I, became King of Scotland in 1034



KINGS OF SCOTLAND

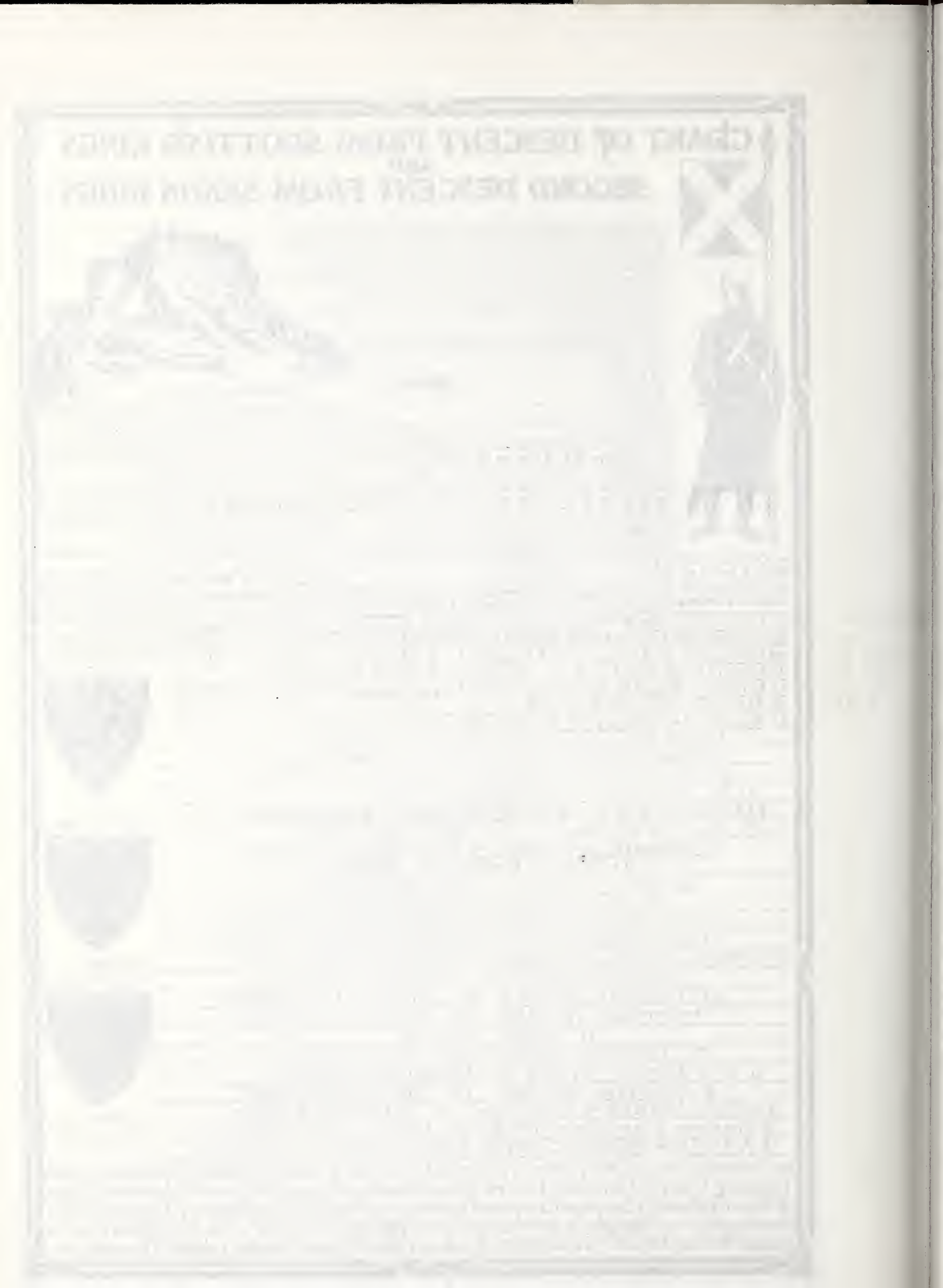


HENRY I, K OF ENGLAND



HENRY II, K OF ENGLAND

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp 1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris 1C Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland 1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack F. Chrysler, Jr.



KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules.

(Burke: *Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.*)

HENRY I
(King of England)

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

HENRY II
(King of England)

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

Chrysler

Royal Descent from Kings of Scotland

SCOTLAND, at the beginning of recorded history was composed of the kingdom of Picts in the north, with other warlike tribes in their vicinity; the kingdom of the Scots, or Dalriada from Ireland in the west, later called Argyll; the Cymric, or Welsh in the southwest, called the kingdom of the Strathclyde Britons; and the Angles in the southeast. The English domain included the part of Scotland called Lothian and the northern part of England which for many years was contested between the two countries. Gaelic was spoken by both the Picts and Scots. Each of these regions was in constant warfare with the others, but with the union of the Picts and Dalriada Scots Scotland became a Kingdom which absorbed the Welsh and English region south of it.

All early history of the Celtic Kings of Scotland is obscure. By the principle of tanistry, brothers, as nearer in degree of kinship, invariably succeeded before the sons of the last chief.

(E. W. Robertson: "Scotland under her Early Kings." W. F. Skene: "Celtic Scotland." A. Lang: "History of Scotland.")

I. Kenneth I MacAlpin, King of the Scots, son of Alpin, King of Dariada Scots, died in 860. His father was slain in battle with the Picts, July 20, 834. Kenneth succeeded him at first in Galloway and seven years later defeated the Picts. This led to a united kingdom of the Scots and Picts, known as Albion. His rule over the united kingdom lasted sixteen years, being succeeded by that of his brother, Donald, who reigned for three years.

Kenneth I MacAlpin married the daughter of Donald of the Isles. Among their five children was *Constantine I*, of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. X, pp. 1325-27. R. Rowland: "History of the Kings of Scotland," p. 51.)

II. Constantine I, King of Scotland or Albion, son of Kenneth I MacAlpin, was killed in battle in 877. He was the father of *Donald*, of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. IV, pp. 972-3.)

III. Donald, son of Constantine I, died about 900, while attempting to reduce highland robber tribes. The reign of Donald lasting from 889 to 900, was a period in which the Danes began to attempt settlements instead of ravaging the coasts. He was the father of *Malcolm I*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 1113.)

IV. Malcolm I, King of Scotland, son of Donald, was slain in 954. He did not begin his reign until 943. During the interval between the death of his father and the beginning of his own reign, the kingdom was reigned by Constantine II, son of Aedh and cousin of Donald. He was the father of *Kenneth II*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XII, p. 842.)

V. Kenneth II, King of Scotland, son of Malcolm I, died in 995, being killed by Fenella, whose son he had put to death. He began his reign in 971. After the death of his father the succession went to a son of Constantine II, Indulf, who reigned from 954 to 960. It then went to Duff, who was a son of Malcolm I and reigned until 967. The next king was Culen, who was a son of Indulf and reigned from 967 to 971, when Kenneth II succeeded. He was the father of *Malcolm II*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. X., pp. 1327-28.)

VI. Malcolm II, King of Scotland, son of Kenneth II, died November 25, 1034. He came to the throne after a reign by Constantine III, son of Culen and descendant of Aedh, son of Kenneth I. Constantine III was the last of his line to reign and was followed by Kenneth III, 997-1005, son of Duff, who was brother of Kenneth II. Malcolm II defeated Kenneth III, in Perthshire, in 1005. He began his reign by a raid on Northumbria, in which he besieged Durham, but was defeated by Uchtred, who was rewarded by receiving two earldoms on the southeast border of Scotland.

Malcolm II married a daughter of the Duke of Burgundy, and they were the parents of *Bethoc*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XII, pp. 843-4. A. H. Dunbar: "Scottish Kings," pp. 4-7. R. Rowland: "History of the Kings of Scotland," p. 62.)

VII. Bethoc, daughter of Malcolm II, King of Scotland, married about 1000, Crinan the Thane, hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld and Seneschal of the Isles. He held lands at Athol and was slain in battle at Dunkeld in 1045. They were the parents of *Duncan*, of whom further.

(A. H. Dunbar: "Scottish Kings," p. 4.)

VIII. Duncan I, King of Scotland, son of Crinan, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld and Bethoc, succeeded his grandfather as king in 1034. Prior to that he had been King of the Strathclyde Britons. It is probable that he ruled over the whole territory south of the Forth and Clyde. Between this region and Northern Scotland, known as Orkney and ruled by his cousin, was Moray, ruled by its own Celtic Mormaer. The latter was also a cousin, Macbeth, son of Finnlaec. Macbeth, in alliance with his cousin, Thorfinn of Orkney, challenged the authority of Duncan. After a desperate struggle Duncan was defeated and slain. As early as the twelfth century a tradition grew up that he was murdered, which forms the basis of Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

Duncan I, married, in 1030, a cousin of Siward, Earl of Northumberland. They were the parents of *Malcolm III*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 14. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 157-8.)

IX. Malcolm III, called Canmore, son of Duncan I, succeeded to the throne of Scotland by the defeat of Macbeth in 1054. During his reign he carried on almost constant

warfare, most of which was successful. He gave support to his brother-in-law, Edgar Aetheling, in fighting William the Conqueror in Northumbria. In 1072 William invaded Scotland and succeeded in a temporary conquest of the country, returning to England after Malcolm did homage. Later in 1091, Malcolm raided Northern England, in return for which William Rufus invaded Scotland and once more Malcolm did homage. In 1092, when in Gloucester, England, he declined to do homage and returned to Scotland in anger. He invaded Northumberland in 1093, but was ambushed near the Castle of Alnwick and slain November 13, 1093.

Malcolm III married (first) Ingibjorg, daughter of Earl Finn Arnason and widow of Thorfinn Sigurdson, Earl of Orkney; (second) Margaret of England. (Second Descent from the Saxon Kings of England XXII.) A child of the second marriage was *Matilda*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XII, pp. 844-45. A. H. Dunbar: "Scottish Kings," pp. 31-32.)

X. Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, and Margaret of England, married, as his first wife, Henry I, King of England. (First Descent from William the Conqueror II.)

(*Ibid.*)

SKINNER

I. Richard Parmenter resided in Shrewsbury. His surname "Parmenter," signified a parchment maker.

Child:

1. *William* (*1*), of whom further.

(H. T. Weyman: "Shrewsbury Members of Parliament" in Shropshire Archaelogical Society Transactions, Fourth Series, Vol. XII, p. 139.)

II. William (*1*) *le Skinner* or *Parmenter*, son of Richard Parmenter, is first mentioned in 1306, and last mentioned in 1339. The change in name indicates a change in occupation, a skinner being an old term for a tanner. He is named on the Gild Merchant rolls and lists of bailiffs. In 1306 and 1321 he was bailiff, and one of the Theynesmen of the Merchants Gild in 1318. Under the name William Parmenter he is named in a subsidy roll of 1313 in an inventory showing he had lamb, fox and rabbit skins as well as furs. He also appears in 1327 when he had the highest assessment in the borough. He represented Shrewsbury in the Parliaments of 1322, 1331-32, 1333-34, 1335, 1336, and 1339.

Child:

1. *William*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. William (*2*) *le Skinner*, son of William (1) le Skinner, represented Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1335, 1336, and 1340. He was bailiff of the borough in 1344, 1352, and 1359. In December 1346, he had royal license to found a chantry in the Church of St. Chad. He is called "William le Skinner le fil," in a deed of the Earl of Arundel in 1343 in the Exchequer of Shropshire.

Children:

1. Thomas, represented Shrewsbury in thirteen Parliaments.
   Child:
   i. John, died without issue in 1407.
2. *Eleanor*, of whom further.

(H. T. Weyman: "Shrewsbury Members of Parliament" in Shropshire Archaeological Society Transactions, Fourth Series, Vol. XII, pp. 144, 149.)

IV. Eleanor le Skinner, daughter of William (2) le Skinner, married Reginald de Mytton. (Mytton III.) Through the death of her nephew, John le Skinner, the extensive estates of the Skinners passed to the Mytton family.

(*Ibid.*)

DE SOMERY

I. John de Somery is the first of the line of Somerys at Dudley Castle in Staffordshire which he acquired by marriage to Hawise Paganel. (Paganel III.)

(H. S. Grazebrook: "Barons of Dudley" in Staffordshire Record Society Collections, Vol. IX, p. 12.)

II. Ralph de Somery, son of John and Hawise (Paganel) de Somery, died early in 1210. He was in the king's service beyond the sea in 1199. He gave the king his manor of Wolverhampton in exchange for the royal manors of Mere, Clent and Swinford in 1204/5. He married Margaret, who married (second) Maurice de Gant.

(*Ibid.*, p. 13.)

III. Roger (1) de Somery, son of Ralph and Margaret de Somery, succeeded Nicholas, son of his brother William de Somery, and died in 1273. In 1230, he took part in the invasion of France by Henry III, and in 1253 accompanied the King to put down an insurrection in Gascony. He was present at the battle of Evesham in 1265, and in the following year was among those who drew up the Dictum of Kenilworth.

Roger (1) Somery married (first) Nichola D'Albini and (second) Anabel de Chacomb, daughter of Robert de Chacomb of Chacomb, Northamptonshire.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 17-25.)

IV. Roger (2) de Somery, son of Roger (1) and Anabel (de Chacomb) de Somery, is named as successor in the inquisition post mortem after the death of his father in 1273. He was born in 1255 and died in 1291. Under Edward I, he was directed in 1282 to report to service against the Welsh and again in 1287. In 1286, a hunting party shot a stag with bow and arrow while it was being followed by his dogs and they later carried some of the venison to him. He was fined for so receiving it.

Roger (2) de Somery married Agnes, whose parentage is not known.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 23, 30.)

V. Joan de Somery, daughter of Roger (2) and Agnes de Somery, married Thomas de Botetourt. (de Botetourt II.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 42.)

Chrysler

First Descent from Kings of Sweden

THE origin of the Swedish Monarchy as well as its neighbors Norway and Denmark, may be traced through the old Scandinavian mythology to Wodin or Odin. He was succeeded by Niard and he by his son Frey, who erected a large temple at Upsala. At the beginning of recorded history a line of kings was ruling at Upsala regarding whom a legendary history had grown up. The difficulty for the historian is to determine what is truth and what is fiction in the earlier portions of these traditions. Some of these have as their hero Ragnar Lodbroc, who lived at the close of the eighth century, son of a Danish king, but ancestor of a line of kings at Upsala. Accounts differ as to the generation to generation connections between him and his successors.

(W. G. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," 1845, p. 7.)

I. Edmund was a king at Upsala and at the time of his reign, in the middle of the ninth century, definite historical records were beginning to be made, although his name is largely known through that of his son.

Child:

1. *Eric*, of whom further.

(W. G. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," 1845, p. 7.)

II. Eric Edmundson, King of Upsala, son of Edmund, succeeded his father as King of Upsala, and died in 885. He followed the Scandinavian custom of using the Christian name of his father as his surname. He conquered Carelia, Estland and Courland, and was ruler of both Swedes and Goths. He also took part of Norway which had belonged to Ragnar. Bishop Ansgar had already made some converts to Christianity, although the royal family had not been converted.

Child:

1. *Björn*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 36.)

III. Björn Gamle, King of Upsala, son of Eric Edmundson, died in 924. He was called "the Old."

Children:

1. Olav, King of Sweden, died in 964.
   Child:
   i. Styrbjoern. (Descent from Harold II, Last Anglo Saxon Kings of England and Second Descent from Kings of Denmark III.)
2. *Erik*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 36.)

IV. Erik Sigrsaela, King of Upsala, son of Björn Gamle, at first had a joint rule with his brother Olav, but ruled by himself from 964 to 994. His rule was challenged by his nephew Styrbjoern whom he defeated, and thus won the name of Erik "the Victorious." He afterwards made war on the Danish King Harold Gormson, for siding with his nephew, and for a time ruled both kingdoms.

Erik Sigrsaela married Sigride Storrade, daughter of Skogul Tosti.

Child:

1. *Olaf Sköttkonnung*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 36. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 566-567.)

V. Olaf Sköttkonnung, King of Sweden, son of Erik Sigrsaela and Sigride, was born in 984 and died in 1026. He was called the "Lap-King," because the people offered their homage while he was an infant in his mother's lap. With King Sweyn or Svend of Denmark, who had married the mother of Olaf after she had been rejected by Olaf Tryggvessön of Norway, they defeated him and divided Norway between them. Olaf Sköttkonnung was the first of the Swedish line to be baptized as a Christian in the year 1000. Previous to this the royal line had been kings of Upsala where the pagan temple had long been located but with his conversion he took the title King of Sweden. Towards the end of his long reign Norway regained its independence.

Olaf Sköttkonnung, King of Sweden, married (first) Edla of Mecklembourg; and (second) Estride, daughter of Mstislav, Prince of the Obotrites.

Child of first marriage:

1. Edmund III, King of Sweden.

Children of second marriage:

2. Estride, married St. Olaf of Norway.
3. *Ingegarde*, of whom further.
4. Anund Jacob. (Second Descent from Kings of Sweden VI.)

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 566-567. E. J. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," pp., 37, 38.)

VI. Ingegarde, daughter of Olaf Sköttkonnung, King of Sweden, and Estride, married Yaroslav, Grand Duke of Kiev. (Grand Dukes of Kiev V.)

(E. J. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," p. 39.)

SECOND DESCENT FROM KINGS OF SWEDEN

For Introduction and Generations I-V, see Chrysler First Descent from Kings of Sweden.

VI. Anund Jacob, son of Olaf Sköttkonnung and Estride of the Obotrites, succeeded his father in 1026 and ruled until 1052. In the settlement of affairs with Norway when that country regained its independence, St. Olaf of Norway had married Anund's sister Estride, and the two were allied against Canute, King of Denmark and England.

Anund Jacob married Gunhild, daughter of Sweyn, a Norwegian duke.

Children:

1. Gytha or Gunhild. (Third Descent from Kings of Sweden VII.)
2. *A daughter*, of whom further.

(E. J. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," p. 39. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 566, 567.)

VII. A daughter of Anund Jacob and Gunhild, married Stenkil, a Swedish Duke, and later king.

Stenkil was the son of Ragnvald of West Gothland and Astrid, daughter of Malfin. He was elected king in 1056 and ruled until 1066.

Children:

1. *Inge*, of whom further.
2. Halstan, joint king with his brother, 1080 to 1090.

(E. J. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," p. 40. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 568-569.)

VIII. Inge, King of Sweden, son of Stenkil of Sweden and a Daughter of Anund Jacob, ruled from 1080 to 1112. Early in his reign he was driven from the country because he had abolished the sacrifices to the old heathen gods, but soon returned and re-established Christianity. He fought Magnus II of Norway, but later joined with him and the King of Denmark in establishing peace.

Inge married (first) Mo, sister of Sweyn, leader of the pagan party in Sweden; (second) Ragnhild; and (third) Helene.

Children:

1. Ragwald.
2. Margaret, married Magnus II, King of Norway. (q.v.)
3. Catherine, married Bjorn, a Danish prince.
4. Philip, King of Sweden.
5. Inge, King of Sweden.
6. *Christine*, of whom further.

(E. J. Geijer: "History of the Swedes," p. 40. M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 568-569.)

IX. Christine, daughter of Inge, King of Sweden, married Mstislav, Grand Duke of Kiev. (Grand Dukes of Kiev VIII.)

(N. de Baumgarten: "Genealogies et Marriages Occidentaux des Rurikides Russes," in Orientalia Christiana, Vol. IX, Table V.)

THIRD DESCENT FROM KINGS OF SWEDEN

For Generations I-VI, see First and Second Chrysler Royal Descents from Kings of Sweden.

VII. Gytha or *Gunhild*, daughter of Anund Jacob, King of Sweden, and Gunhild, married Sweyn II, King of Denmark. (First Descent from Kings of Denmark—V.)

(M. M. Bouillet: "Atlas universel d'histoire et de géographie," pp. 590-591. J. H. S. Birch: "Denmark in History," 1938, pp. 42-44.)

Counts of Thurgovie and Gatinais

GUÉRIN II, Count of Thurgovie, was living in 772. His lineal connection with Guérin I, who was living in 677, is not known, but it is believed he descended from Grimbert I, Count of Paris, son of the latter. He was chosen by Pepin to administer Alemannia and was a rival of Ogier, Count of Meaux.

Children:

1. Isembard, Count of Thurgovie.
2. *Bouchard* (*1*), of whom further.
3. Swabo.
4. Milo, Count of Narbonne. (Counts of Narbonne and Mâcon II.)

(M. Chaume: "Les origines du duché de Bourgogne," Vol. I, pp. 113, 530.)

II. Bouchard (*1*), called the Constable, son of Guérin II, conquered Corsica, and in 807 won a brilliant naval victory over the Saracens, near Sardinia.

Children:

1. *Aubri* (*1*), of whom further.
2. Gerberga, married Aznar.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 79, 123, 205, 533.)

III. Aubri (*1*), called the Burgundian, son of Bouchard (1), became Count of Fézensac. He died in 801.

Child:

1. *Bouchard* (*2*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Bouchard (*2*), son of Aubri (1), Count of Fézensac, died in 836.

Children:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.
2. Gauthier, Bishop of Orleans.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Geoffrey, son of Bouchard (2), succeeded his father.

Children:

1. *Aubri* (*2*), of whom further.
2. Gauthier, Archbishop of Sens.
3. Bouchard.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Aubri (*2*), son of Geoffrey, became Vicomte of Orleans, and died in 886.
Children:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.
2. Gauthier, Archbishop of Sens.
3. Bettou, Bishop of Auxerre.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Geoffrey I, son of Aubri (2), Vicomte of Orleans, became Count of Gatinais. In the time of the Carlovingian kings, Gatinais, sometimes spelled Gastinais, was a region now included in the department of Seine-et-Marne, in northeastern France with Château-Landon as its capital. Geoffrey I was living in 942.
Children:

1. *Aubri*, of whom further.
2. Gerberge, married Fulk II, Count of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou IV.)

(M. Chaume: "Les origines du duché de Bourgogne," Vol. I, pp. 113, 530. "La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XVIII.)

VIII. Aubri II, Count of Gatinais, son of Geoffrey I, was living in 966.
Child:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.

(M. Chaume: "Les origines du duché de Bourgogne," Vol. I, p. 533.)

IX. Geoffrey II, Count of Gatinais, son of Aubri II, was living in 985.
Child:

1. *Aubri*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

X. Aubri III, Count of Gatinais, son of Geoffrey II, died about 990.
Child:

1. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

XI. Geoffrey III, Count of Gatinais, son of Aubri III, married Beatrice of Mâcon. (Counts of Narbonne and Mâcon X.)
Children:

1. Aubri IV, Count of Gatinais.
2. *Geoffrey*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 465, 533.)

XII. Geoffrey IV, Count of Gatinais, son of Geoffrey III and Beatrice of Mâcon, married Ermengarde. (Counts of Anjou VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF TOULOUSE

Toulouse was the town of Tolosa in Aquitania, under the Roman Empire, capital of a duchy in 570 A.D. and reorganized in 771 as a county, the ruler of which had the title of Duke. Of the dukes, Guillaume Courterez, called "de Gellons," reigned from 790 to 806; Beranger died in 835; Acfrid or Ecfrid, successor of Beranger, was deposed in 844; and Fredelon or Fridolo, successor of Acfrid, ruled from 845 to 852 and was succeeded by his brother, *Raimond I*, of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXXI, pp. 212-214.)

I. Fulgand, mentioned in the foundation of the Abbey of Vabres, married Senegonde. Children:

1. Fredelon or Fridolo.
2. *Raimond I*, of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 681-83. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, pp. 69-70.)

II. Raimond I, Count of Toulouse, son of Fulgaud and Senegonde, is mentioned in 855 and died about 864.

He married Bertha, daughter of Seigneur de Remy.

Children:

1. Bernard, Count of Toulouse.
2. Gulgaud.
3. *Odon* or *Eudes*, of whom further.
4. Benoit.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Odon or *Eudes*, son of Raimond I and Bertha de Remy, succeeded his brother, Bernard, as Count of Toulouse in 875 and died in 919.

He married Garsinde, daughter of Ermengard of Albi.

Children:

1. *Raimond II*, of whom further.
2. Ermengard.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Raimond II, Count of Toulouse, son of Odon or Eudes and Garsinde, died in 924. He is thought to have been the Raimond mentioned by Flodoard as having fought in the war against the Normans in 923.

He married Guidinilde.

Child:

1. *Raimond III*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. Raimond III, Count of Toulouse, son of Raimond II, was called "Pons" on account of his devotion to St. Pons, the martyr. Raimond III died in 950. He defeated the Huns in 924.

He married (first) Garsinde; (second) Bertha. (Seventh Descent from Charlemagne IX.)

Children of second marriage:

1. Raimond IV, Count of Toulouse, died without issue.
2. Pons II, Count of Toulouse.
3. *William*, of whom further.
4. Hughes.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. William I, Count of Arles, son of Raimond III and Bertha, is sometimes described as second son. He died in 1037. He became Count of Arles through his mother, who was the widow of the last Count of Arles. He is described in one record as Count of Toulouse, although the countship descended through his brother Pons to William III. The earlier Williams bearing this title belonged to another house.

William I married Adele of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou V, Child 4.)

Children:

1. William II, Count of Arles.
2. *Constance*, of whom further.
3. Almodis, married Audibert, Count of Perigord.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Constance, daughter of William I, Count of Arles, and Adele of Anjou, was born in 985 and died in 1032.

She married Robert II, King of France. (First Descent from House of Capet V.)

(*Ibid.*)

De Vere

THE surname de Vere originated from *Ver*, a commune and château in the canton of Guvray (now arrondissement de Coutances), department de la Manche, Normandy, France. Alberic de Vere is in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge, Baldwin de Ver in those of County Oxford, and Henry de Ver in those of County Suffolk.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Alberic (1) de Vere, a person of ancient and noble descent, is listed in several counties in Domesday Book. In the county of Cambridge he held lands at "Sextone now Saxham" a hamlet of Wood Ditton, which remained in the possession of the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, until the reign of Henry VIII. Their lands in Great Abingdon (Abintone of Domesday) remained in their possession until late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Alberic de Vere also had lands in Middlesex, Huntingdon, Essex and Suffolk. He had fourteen manors in Essex as tenant-in-chief, most of which he owed to his succession to a certain Wulfwine, who was also his predecessor in all his Cambridge estates and in four manors in Suffolk. Castle Hedingham appears to have been his chief seat, but his lands were much scattered. He later became a monk.

Alberic (1) de Vere married Beatrice, whose surname is not known.

Children, named in Cartulary of Abingdon Abbey:

1. Geoffrey, died before his father.
2. *Alberic (2)*, of whom further.
3. Roger.
4. Robert.
5. William, died soon after his father.

(T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 582-83. F. F. Law: "The Parish Church of St. Andrew's Shalford," pp. 31-32. H. Ellis: "General Introduction to Domesday Book," Vol. I, pp. 498-99. "Victoria County History, Essex," Vol. I, pp. 343, 532-36. J. H. Round: "Geoffrey de Mandeville," pp. 388-89. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 161.)

II. Alberic (2) de Vere, son of Alberic (1) and Beatrice de Vere, is named in the Chartulary of Abingdon Abbey as "junior." He was chamberlain to Henry I. Among the charters in the British Museum is one in which he mentions a son, Reverend William.

Alberic (2) de Vere married Adeliza de Clare. (de Clare III.)

Children:

1. Alberic (3), was born about 1120 and died in 1194; married (first) Beatrice Castillon; married (second) Euphemia de Cantelupe; married (third), before 1163, Lucy, daughter of Henry of Essex.
2. William, described as "Reverend" in a charter of his father.
3. Geoffrey, named in a charter of the Empress Matilda.
4. Robert, named in a charter of the Empress Matilda.
5. Adeliza, mentioned as sister by William in "De miraculis S. Osythae" and described there as "of Essex."
6. *Rohesia*, of whom further.
7. Juliana, married, as his first wife, Hugh Bigod, first Earl of Norfolk.

(T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 582-83. F. F. Law: "The Parish Church of St. Andrew's Shalford," pp. 31-32. J. H. Round: "Geoffrey de Mandeville," pp. 182, 389-90. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 38.)

III. Rohesia de Vere, daughter of Alberic (2) and Adeliza (de Clare) de Vere, married (first) Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. She married (second) Payn de Beauchamp. (de Beauchamp III.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF VERMANDOIS—LINE ONE

The county of Vermandois in northeastern France takes its name from the Vermandins, who inhabited it in the time of Julius Ceasar and who were a people of the province which he called *Belgica.*

("La grande encyclopédie." H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Nos. XII, XXV.)

I. Pepin (Third Descent from Charlemagne IV), son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde of Swabia, was born in 777 and died July 8, 810. When he was baptized in Rome in 781, he was named Carloman, but Pope Adrian changed this name the same year at Easter, when he anointed him King of Lombardy. He is also described as King of Italy. He conquered the Avarois in 799, later made himself master of Venice and sent his fleet to ravage the coast of Dalmatia.

The name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Bernard,* of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," p. 48.)

II. Bernard, son of Pepin, succeeded his father as King of Italy at the age of twelve or thirteen years, being crowned by the Archbishop of Milan in 810. He repulsed the Saracens, who attempted to occupy Italy, but later revolted against his uncle, Louis the Pious. He was defeated, deprived of his eyesight and died three days later, in April 818.

The name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Pepin,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Pepin II, son of Bernard, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin, a region soon after this called Vermandois. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Bernard, died without issue, although some German authorities regard him as ancestor of the House of Bavaria.
2. *Heribert I,* of whom further.
3. Pepin, ancestor of the Counts of Valois.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Heribert I, son of Pepin II, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin. He was killed in 902 by men serving Baldwin II of Flanders. By ceaseless energy he achieved his ambition to become Count of Vermandois, a title destined to grow in lustre through many generations. The territory included, in addition to the place from which the title was derived, the cities and territories of Reims, Soissons, Meaux and Senlis.

Heribert I married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Heribert II. (Counts of Vermandois—Line Two—V.)

(*Ibid.*)

2. A daughter, who married Uddon, brother of Herman, Duke of Swabia.
3. *Beatrix*, of whom further.

V. Beatrix, daughter of Heribert I, married Robert I, King of the Franks. (First Descent from House of Capet II.)

(*Ibid.*)

COUNTS OF VERMANDOIS—LINE TWO

Generations I-IV, same as Counts of Vermandois—Line One.

V. Heribert II, Count of Vermandois, Troyes and Meaux, son of Heribert I, died in 943, and was buried at St. Quentin. From 902 to 915 he carried on a war with the Count of Flanders, later aided Robert, King of the Franks, against Charles the Simple and fought in the battle of Soissons, in which Robert was killed. He next helped Raoul, Duke of Burgundy, gain the throne and after entertaining Charles the Simple to a sumptuous banquet, took him prisoner. Raoul did not reward him sufficiently and Heribert set Charles free. During the reign of Louis d'Outremer, Heribert joined Hugh of Burgundy in opposing him.

Heribert II married Hildebrante, probably daughter of Robert the Strong, Duke of France.

Children:

1. Albert I, Count of Vermandois.
2. Heribert, Count of Troyes and Meaux.
3. *Robert*, of whom further.
4. Eudes.
5. Hugues, Archbishop of Reims.
6. Alix or Adela, married Arnulf or Arnoul I, Count of Flanders.
7. Leutgarde, married (first), as his second wife, William I, Duke of Normandy. (q.v.) She married (second) Thibaut I, Count of Blois, Chartres and Tours. (Counts of Champagne I.)

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," p. 49. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 238.)

VI. Robert, son of Heribert II and Hildebrante of France, became Count of Troyes. He married Adelaide of Chalon. (Counts of Chalon V.)

Child:

1. *Adelais* or *Adelaide*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Adelais or *Adelaide*, of Vermandois, daughter of Robert of Vermandois and Adelaide of Chalon, married (first) Lambert of Autun; and (second) Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou. (Counts of Anjou V.)

(*Ibid.*)

DESCENT FROM THE Visigothic Kings of Spain

TRACING BACK THROUGH FIFTEEN CENTURIES



A VISIGOTHIC KING



A KING OF ANCIENT SPAIN



ARLES



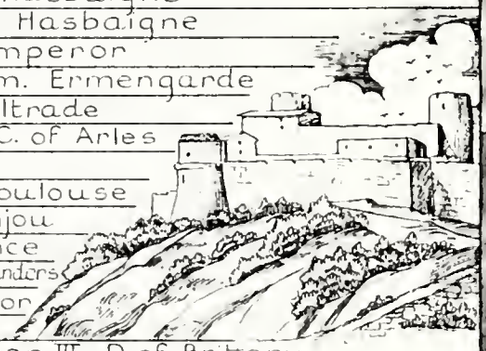
TUSCANY



TOULOUSE



FRANCE



56 Theodoric I, K. of the Visigoths, 421-451
55 Euric, K. of the Visigoths, 466-484
54 Alaric II, K. of the Visigoths, 484-507; m. Theudicote dau. of Theodoric, K. of the Ostrogoths
53 Amalaric, K. of the Visigoths, d. 531; m. Clotilda, d. of Clovis
52 Athanagild, K. of the Visigoths
51 Brunhilda m. Sigebert, K. of Metz
50 Childebert, K. of Austrasia, m. Faldubraude
49 Theodebert II (Theudebert), K. of Austrasia, 596-610
48 Regintrude m. Theodon III, D. of Bavaria
47 Thassillon, d. in 660
46 Grimoald I, D. of Bavaria, d. in 696
45 Theodon V, D. of Bavaria, d. in 708
44 Grimoald II, D. of Bavaria, m. Pilitrude
43 Sonichilde m. as 2nd wife, Charles Martel
42 Landrave m. Sigramine, C. of Hasbaigne
41 Gunderland XII, C. of Hasbaigne
40 Ingram, C. of Hasbaigne
39 Ermengarde m. Louis I, Emperor
38 Lothaire I, Holy Roman Emperor, m. Ermengarde
37 Lothaire, K. of Lorraine, m. 2nd, Valtrade
36 Bertha m. 1st, Thibaut, C. of Arles
35 Boson, Marquis of Tuscany
34 Bertha m. Raimond III, C. of Toulouse
33 William I, C. of Arles, m. Adele of Anjou
32 Constance m. Robert II, K. of France
31 Adela of France, m. Baldwin V, C. of Flanders
30 Matilda of Flanders m. Wm. the Conqueror
29 Henry I, K. of England
28 Matilda (natural daughter) m. Conan III, D. of Brittany
27 Bertha m., Alan, E. of Richmond
26 Brian Fitz Alan
25 Alan Fitz Brian m. a dau. of Bertram Haget
24 Brian Fitz Alan m. Alice, d. of Gilbert Hansard
23 Sir Alan Fitz Brian of Bedale m. Agnes Fitz Henry
22 Sir Brian Fitz Alan
21 Katherine Fitz Alan m. Sir John Grey, Ld. Grey of Rotherfield
20 Maud Grey m. John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt
19 Joyce de Botetourt m. Sir Adam de Peshall
18 Margaret de Peshall m. Sir Richard de Mytton
17 William Mytton m. Margaret Corbet
16 Joan Mytton m. John Washburne
15 John Washburne m. Emma
14 John Washburne m. Joan Bushall
13 John Washburne m. Martha Stevens
12 William Washburne m. Jane
11 Mary Washburne m Richard Willits
10 Thomas Willits m Dinah Townsend
9 Thomas Willits m. Rachel Powell
8 Isaac Willits
7 Thomas Willits m Mary Allison
6 Elizabeth Willits m. Matthew Dolsen
5 Martha Dolsen m. Henry Chrysler
4 John Matthew Chrysler m. Hannah Lundy
3 Henry Chrysler m. Anna Maria Breymann
2 WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER m. Della V. Forker

1A Thelma Irene Chrysler m. Byron Cecil Foy i Joan Chrysler Foy m. Raymond French ii Cynthia Chrysler Foy m. Albert George Rupp 1B Bernice Chrysler m. Edgar William Garbisch i Gwynne Chrysler Garbisch m. Frank Barley Rhodes ii Edgar William Garbisch, Jr. m. Georgine Sherman Morris 1C Walter Percy Chrysler, Jr. m. Jean Esther Outland 1D Jack Forker Chrysler m. Edith Helen Backus i Helen Forker Chrysler ii Jack Forker Chrysler, Jr.



ARLES

Arms—Argent, a lion passant guardant or, right paw raised, tail between the legs.

(Jacques Meurgey: *Armoires des Provinces et Villes de France*, p. 22, plate VIII.)

TUSCANY

Arms—Or, five balls gules, two, two, one; in chief another of larger size azure, thereon three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

(A. C. Fox: *The Book of Public Arms*, p. 794.)

TOULOUSE

Arms—Gules, a cross of Toulouse or, helmet crowned.
Crest—The head and neck of a ram, argent horned or, langued gules, between a vol-banneret of the same.

(Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

FRANCE

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

Chrysler

Descent from Early Visigothic Kings of Medieval Spain

SPAIN had been part of the Roman Empire, but at the beginning of the fifth century tribes of a Germanic origin located there, including the Vandals, Suevians, and others. The Visigoths came originally from Scandinavia to the region of the Black Sea and in the fourth century entered the Empire, drove out other tribes, and formed the dominant kingdom in Spain from then until the Moorish invasion of the early eighth century.

The Moors ruled most of Spain for over three hundred years and large portions of the country for a long period after that. Groups of Christians, however, formed centers of resistance. This was especially true of the northwest where Asturias was located.

Leon became a kingdom in the northwestern part of Spain, bounded on the north by Asturias, east and south by Castile, west by Portugal, and northwest by Galicia. Like other kingdoms in what is now Spain, its boundaries shifted. At an early date it became a center of resistance to the Moors after their destruction of the kingdom of the Visigoths. Its early kings descend from those of Asturias, centering at Oviédo, and they in turn were of Gothic origin.

(C. E. Chapman: "History of Spain," pp. 26-27, 39. J. B. Lippincott: "Gazetteer of the World.")

I. Theodoric was chosen King of the Visigoths about 421. Prior to that time they had established themselves in southern France, at Narbonne, fought the Emperor Honorius, and retreated into Spain. Under Theodoric an agreement was made with Rome allowing them a small territory. In 451 he allied himself with the Romans against Attila, the Hun, and was slain in battle.

Children:

1. Thorismund, King of the Visigoths, 451-53.
2. Theodoric II, King of the Visigoths, 453-66.
3. *Euric*, of whom further.

("Cambridge Medieval History," Vol. I, pp. 277-80.)

II. Euric, King of the Visigoths, son of Theodoric, ruled from 466 to 484. He was champion of the Anti-Roman national party rejecting even a formal suzerainty of the Empire, and built up a state including parts of France and Spain. He also published a code of law. He fought the last of the West Roman Emperors and warded off an invasion of the Salian Franks.

Child:

1. *Alaric II*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 282-84.)

III. Alaric II, King of the Visigoths, son of Euric, ruled from 484 to 507. During his reign there was much antagonism between the Catholic party and the Arians, to which he belonged. This led to hostilities with Clovis, King of the Franks, who defeated him.

Alaric II married Theudicote, daughter of Théodoric, King of the Ostrogoths. (Descent from the Ostrogothic Kings of Medieval Europe XI.)

Child:

1. *Amalaric*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 284-86.)

IV. Amalaric, King of the Visigoths, son of Alaric II and Theudicote, was a minor at the death of his father in 507, and died in 531. For fifteen years he was under the guardianship of his grandfather Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths. Under Amalaric the Visigothic kingdom became entirely Spanish, the Gallic portion being given up to the Franks.

Amalaric married Clotilda, daughter of Clovis. (Descent from Clovis III, Child 5.)

Children:

1. Liuva.
2. Leovigild, King of the Visigoths, ruled from 567 to 586.
3. *Athanagild*, of whom further.

("Cambridge Medieval History," Vol. II, pp. 161, 164. F. Fernandez de Bethencourt: "Historia Genealogica y heraldica de la Monarguia Espanola," Vol. I, p. 36.)

V. Athanagild, King of the Visigoths, son of Amalaric and Clotilda, succeeded Theudis, an Ostrogoth, and Theudigisel or Theadesgil, a general.

Athanagild married, and had a daughter:

1. *Brunhilda*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

VI. Brunhilda, daughter of Athanagild, King of the Visigoths, married Sigebert, King of Metz, who died in 575. (Descent from Clovis IV, Child 6.)

(*Ibid.*)

VII. Childebert, King of Austrasia, son of Sigebert and Brunhilda, was born about 570 and died in 595. He married Faldubraude.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 136.)

VIII. Théodobert II, King of Austrasia, son of Childebert of Austrasia and Faldubraude, succeeded his father in Austrasia in 596 and died in 610.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 138, 139.)

IX. Regintrude, daughter of Théodobert II, King of Austrasia, married Theodon III, Duke of Bavaria, who died in 630.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 527.)

X. Thassillon, son of Theodon III, died in 660.

(*Ibid.*)

XI. Grimoald I, Duke of Bavaria, son of Thassillon, died in 696.
(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 528.)

XII. Theodon V, Duke of Bavaria, son of Grimoald I, died in 708.
(*Ibid.*)

XIII. Grimoald II, Duke of Bavaria, son of Theodon V, died in 725. He married Pilitrude.
(*Ibid.*)

XIV. Sonichilde, daughter of Grimoald II of Bavaria, married, as his second wife, Charles Martel. (First Descent from Charlemagne I.)
(*Ibid.*)

XV. Landrave, daughter of Charles Martel and Sonichilde of Bavaria, married Sigramine, Count of Hasbaigne.
(Turton: "Plantagenet Ancestry," p. 8.)

XVI. Gunderland XII, Count of Hasbaigne, son of Sigramine and Landrave, succeeded his father.
(*Ibid.*)

XVII. Ingram, Count of Hasbaigne, son of Gunderland XII, succeeded his father.
(*Ibid.*)

XVIII. Ermengarde, daughter of Ingram, Count of Hasbaigne, who died October 3, 818, married Louis I, Emperor. (First Descent from Charlemagne IV.)
(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 326-27, 574.)

DE VITRÉ

Vitré is a town in France, now the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. It is very ancient and is picturesquely situated on a hill near the Vilaine River, twenty-one miles east of Rennes. It has preserved its medieval appearance, and among the many interesting relics of the past is an imposing feudal castle only partially preserved. Vitré was a Breton barony, and the Seigneurs de Vitré, who held it as early as the tenth century, have a common origin with the ruling house of Brittany. Conan I, Count of Brittany, was a brother of Martin de Rennes, founder of the House of Vitré.

(Lippincott—"New Gazetteer of the World," p. 1937. P. le Baud—"Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval," pp. 3-4.)

I. Martin de Rennes, son of Juhael, Count of Rennes, died after 992. He received from his father the seigneuries of Vitré, Marcillé and Accigné, and the chastellenies of Prispriac, Saint Ele and Isriac.

Child:

1. *Ruiuallon* or *Rivallon*, of whom further.

("Chroniques de Vitré," pp. 4, 6-7, in P. le Baud: "Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval." B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, p. 273.)

II. Ruiuallon or *Rivallon de Vitré*, called "the Vicar," Seigneur of Vitré and Aubroy, son of Martin de Rennes, succeeded his father and died about 1032. When Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, held a parliament at Aubroy, the Seigneur de Guémenéheboy attempted a disturbance there, and to avenge Geoffrey, Ruiuallon killed him. About 1013, he received the territory of Vitré from Alain III of Brittany, and took the surname "de Vitré." He married Genergande, or Junargonda, through whom he obtained the Seigneury of Aubroy.

Children:

1. Rogand.
2. *Tristran*, of whom further.
3. Geoffrey.
4. Gautier.
5. A daughter, who was a nun in the Cloister of St. George.

(*Ibid.*)

III. Tristran de Vitré, known also as Triscan, Driscamm and Tristan, Seigneur of Vitré and Aubroy, son of Ruiuallon or Rivallon de Vitré and Genergande or Junargonda, succeeded his father and died about 1045. He married Ynoguen or Enoguen, daughter of the Seigneur of Fougères.

Child:

1. *Robert I*, of whom further.

("Chroniques de Vitré," pp. 7-9, in P. le Baud: "Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval." B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, p. 273.)

IV. Robert I, Seigneur de Vitré, son of Tristran de Vitré and Ynoguen or Enoguen of Fougères, succeeded his father, died July 27, 1090, and was buried in the Priory of St. Croix of Vitré, which he had founded. Robert I married (first) Berthe de Craon, daughter and heiress of Guerin, Sire de Craon; her inheritance was the object of a long war between her husband and father. He married (second) Berthe, whose parentage is not known.

Child of the first marriage:

1. Enoguen, married Renaud le Bourgingnon, Seigneur de Craon.

Children, of the second marriage:

2. *André I*, of whom further.
3. Robert.
4. Agnes, married Hugh the Burgundian, who was granted Craon.
5. Philip.

(P. le Baud: "Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval," pp. 9-14. B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, pp. 275-78.)

V. André I, Seigneur de Vitré, son of Robert de Vitré and Berthe, succeeded his father and died in 1135 or 1139. He married Agnes of Mortain. (Counts of Mortain II.)

Children:

1. *Robert II*, of whom further.
2. Guruais or Gervais.
3. Hélie or Elie.
4. Philip.
5. Marquise, Lady de Mathefelon.
6. Hawise, married Robert (1) de Ferrières, Earl of Derby. (de Ferrières III.)

(P. le Baud: "Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval," pp. 14-16. B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, pp. 279-81. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," new edition, Vol. IV, p. 191.)

VI. Robert II, Seigneur de Vitré, son of André de Vitré and Agnes of Mortain, died May 22, 1155. He succeeded his father and was granted land by Robert of Mortain. Having married without the consent of his father, it is said that he was exiled from 1135 to 1144, but later was forgiven. He fought with Conan of Brittany and Juhael of Mayenne, when Conan gave land at Vitré to Juhael.

Robert II married Emma, daughter of Gaultier Hay, Sire de la Guerche.

Children:

1. André, died in 1145.
2. *Robert III*, of whom further.
3. Adelaide, Abbess of St. Georges de Rennes.

(P. le Baud: "Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval," pp. 16-24. B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, pp. 282-83.)

VII. Robert III, Seigneur de Vitré, son of Robert de Vitré and Emma de la Guerche, succeeded his father. He married (first) Alice, daughter of Henry, Seigneur de Fougères. He married (second) Alice, daughter of Geoffrey of Château-briand, but this marriage was dissolved because of kinship. He married (third) Emma de Dinan. (de Dinan V.)

Children:

1. André, succeeded his father, died in 1221; married Matilda of Mayenne.
2. Alan or Alain.
3. Robert, a priest.
4. Josselin, died about 1200.
5. Martin.
6. *Eleanor* or *Alienor*, of whom further.

(P. le Baud: "Histoire de Bretagne avec les chroniques des maisons de Vitré et de Laval," pp. 25-27. B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, pp. 283-90.)

VIII. Eleanor or *Alienor de Vitré*, daughter of Robert de Vitré, and Emma de Dinan, died before August 18, 1233, and was buried in the Abbey of St. Martin de Monte Dei, near Bayeux. She married (first), in 1168, William Paynell, Baron de Hambie, who died in 1184. She married (second) Gilbert, Seigneur de Tilliers, or Tillères, who died in 1190. She married (third) William, Earl of Salisbury. (Earls of Salisbury IV.) She married (fourth) Gilbert Malesmains.

(B. de Broussilon: "La maison de Laval, 1020-1605," Vol. I, p. 291. W. L. Bowles: "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," p. 39. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," old edition, Vol. VII, p. 30.)

Warren

THE name Warren has a long and interesting history. In France the name was Garenne, derived from the name of a town in Normandy, which, in its turn, derived its name from a river running by it. Today the town of Garenne in Normandy is still standing on its ancient site and two of the castles of the Earls of Warenne or Garenne are preserved in their original form. The name Garenne is a corruption of the medieval Latin *Varenne*, meaning "to guard," or "ward-off." Though written "de Warenne" in many early records, the name was generally spelled Warren after the family settled in England.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XVIII, pp. 529-30.)

I. Herfastus, son of William Longue Epée (Dukes of Normandy II), was the father of a daughter, whose name is not recorded, of whom further.

(Rev. T. Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family," pp. 2-6. J. Watson: "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," Vol. I, pp. 2-31.)

II. The daughter of Herfastus married Walter de St. Martin, and they were the parents of *William* (*1*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

III. William (*1*), son of Walter de St. Martin and the daughter of Herfastus, was Earl of Warenne, in Normandy. He married a daughter of Ralph de Torta, a noble Dane and protector of Normandy during the minority of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. Their son was *Ralph* or *Rodolphus*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

IV. Ralph or *Rodolphus*, son of William (1) de Warenne and a daughter of Ralph de Torta, was known as Sire de Garenne or Warenne. He married (first) Beatrice; (second) Emma. Child of second marriage was *William* (*2*), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

V. William (*2*) *de Warenne*, son of Ralph or Rodolphus and Emma, died June 24, 1088. He is frequently called Earl of Warenne in Normandy, where he held large tracts of land. He accompanied William the Conqueror in his victorious expedition to England.

For his services in the battle of Hastings he received large grants of land and he is mentioned in Domesday Book as holding land in the counties of Sussex, Hants, Berks, Buckingham, Oxford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, York, and Lincoln.

William (2) de Warenne married Gundred, who was buried beside him in the priory

of Lewes and who was the daughter of William the Conqueror. (Third Descent from William the Conqueror II.) They were the parents of *Edith*, of whom further.

(Rev. T. Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family," pp. 7-11. L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XX, pp. 829-30. J. H. Round: "Studies in Peerage and Family History," Vol. VII, p. 322. J. Watson: "Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey," Vol. I, pp. 20-58.)

VI. Edith Warren, daughter of William (2) de Warenne and Gundred, married Gerard de Gournay. (de Gournay VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

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